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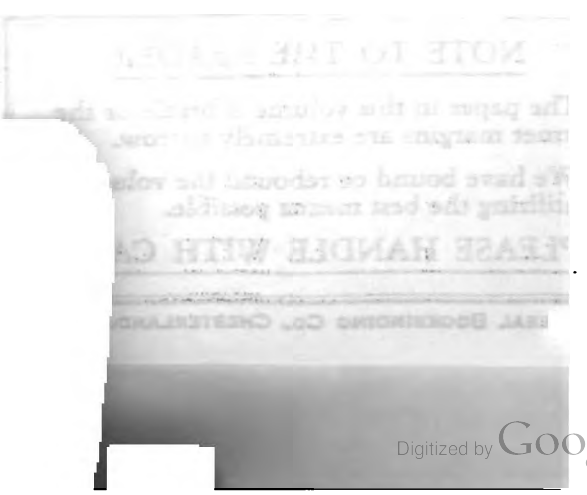
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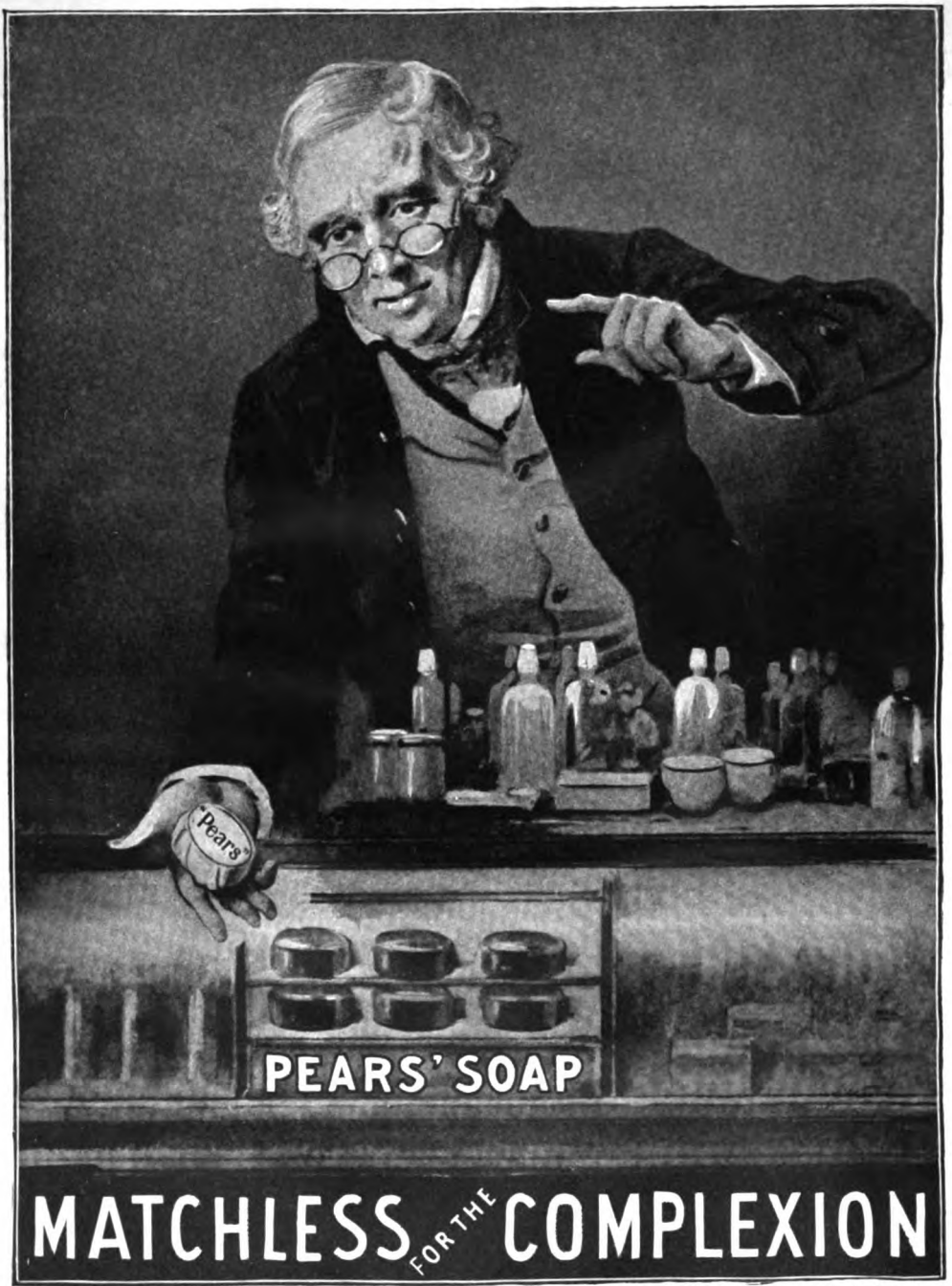
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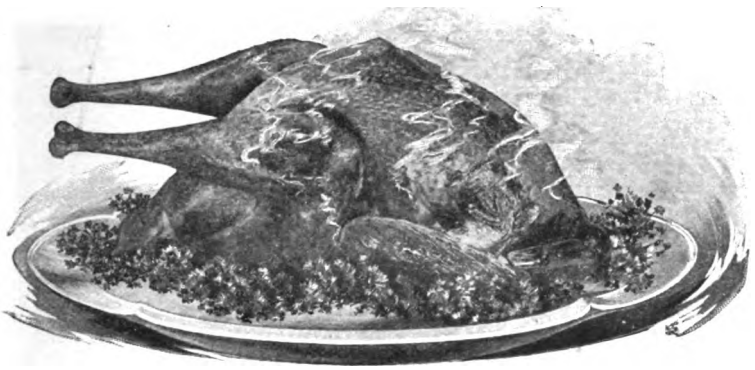
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SHAILER MATHEWS, Editor.

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RUSSIAN PRISONERS LEAVING YOKOHAMA.

The WORLD TO-DAY

FOR FEBRUARY WILL BE A BANNER ISSUE

THE WORLD TO-DAY for February will be an exceedingly strong number. It will contain the usual number of illustrations, many in colors, and a wealth of good reading. ¶ An article sure to attract wide attention is "THE ORIGIN OF LIFE," by Mr. H. Charlton Bastian, with comments by Pres. David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford Jr. University, Prof. A. P. Mathews, and others. Recent remarkable discoveries add timely interest to this discussion of a very perplexing question.

"JAPAN AND ITS NEW CRISIS" is the title of a most interesting article by Mr. John L. Dearing, our correspondent in Japan. Japan, since the close of the war, is facing new problems of great moment, and Mr. Dearing being on the ground and fully conversant with local affairs, states the situation in a manner that will appeal to every one interested in world politics. Other leading articles are:

"THE KANSAS LAND FRAUDS" *by E. S. Cowdrick.*
"WORKINGMEN'S INSURANCE" *by C. R. Henderson.*
"THE TROLLEY AS A SOCIAL FACTOR" . . *by Karl E. Harriman.*
"THE THEATRE FRANCAIS AS A MODEL FOR AN AMERICAN NATIONAL THEATRE" . *by H. C. Chatfield-Taylor.*
"THE NEW ENGLISH ART CLUB" *by E. Douglas Sheilds.*
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"HOW IMMIGRATION IS STIMULATED" . . *by Frederick A. Ogg.*

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ACTUAL WORK

which has been performed in the great Mahin Advertising Company. You are carried along step by step, from type styles and proof reading, to the laying out of campaigns involving the intelligent expenditure of thousands of dollars. When you graduate, you will be able to hold a good position because you will **know your business.**

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Send for our big free 44-page catalog of clubs and combinations on 2,500 magazines, periodicals and newspapers—including all the **leaders.** Shows you how to save a lot on your next year's subscription money—no matter what publications you select. Gives much interesting information to magazine readers.

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Our prices will surprise you. Write **to-day.**

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123 Hanson Block, Lexington, Ky.

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THE VEST-POCKET PRONOUNCER

	Pronounced	*Not*
Apparatus	ăp′ pá rā′ tŭs	ăp pá răt′ ŭs
Alias	ā′ lĭ ăs	ā lī′ ăs
Automobile	ạ′ tō mō′ bĭl	ạ tō mō bēl′
Bronchitis	brŏn kī′ tĭs	brŏn kē′ tĭs
Butterine	bŭt′ tẽr ĭn	bŭt tẽr ēn′
Clique	klēk	klĭk
Forest	fŏr′ ĕst	fôr′ ĕst
Gladiolus	glá dī′ ō lŭs	glăd ĭ ō′ lŭs
Gratis	grā′ tĭs	grăt′ ĭs
Lamentable	lăm′ ĕn tá b'l	lá mĕn′ tá b'l
Museum	mū zē′ ŭm	mū′ zē ŭm
Vaudeville	vōd′ vĭl	vạ′ dē vĭl

is a handy guide to the correct pronunciation of nearly 2,000 common words often mispronounced. The whole conforms to **Webster's International Dictionary**, and is therefore absolutely *reliable* and *authentic*. Price, 25 cents.

SPECIAL OFFER

We have just had printed an edition of 5,000 copies which for advertising purposes we will mail during January and February for **only 15 cents per copy**, postage prepaid. Send at once, 15 cents in U. S. stamps to

C. M. MERICA, Publisher, Box C, 6358 Drexel Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

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and its allied commercial branches, Commercial Law, Commercial Arithmetic, Business Forms, Penmanship, Letter Writing, etc., successfully taught by correspondence from specially prepared text-books. Our graduates are occupying positions of trust and responsibility in many States. Complete outfit of supplies furnished, even to pens and inks, without extra cost to students.

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A complete, practical course of instruction by correspondence, based on the Benn Pitman system. Text-books especially prepared to meet the requirements of correspondence students. We gladly assist worthy graduates to secure positions.

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Study with a school whose affiliation with a great University is a guarantee of thorough instruction and correct methods. Write to-day for information.

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(Affiliated with Northwestern University)

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MAIN LINE P. R. R.

A girls' school in an invigorating mountain climate. For full information, address

A. R. GRIER, Manager, Birmingham, Pa.

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A unique Magazine; 128 pp., 15c; 900 cumulative pp., $1.00; keeps you and your Cyclopedia up to date in matters worth while. At Book and News dealers.

Which Cyclopedia?

Special bargains in all. *ANY BOOK* supplied. Lowest prices ever known. Lists free.

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WHEN CALLING PLEASE ASK FOR

MR. GRANT

By so doing you will be able to obtain the best books of the season at liberal discounts. Mr. Grant has been selling books for over twenty years, and the phrase "Save on Books" has become a motto of his bookshop. Mr. Grant's stock of books is carefully selected and very complete. If you can not call send a ten-cent stamp for an assortment of catalogues and special slips of books at greatly reduced prices.

F. E. GRANT

23 W. Forty-second Street, NEW YORK

ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH YOUR SALARY?

Are your brains bringing you no better return than does a day laborer's brawn? Is your business paying?

If you have proper advertising knowledge you can meet competition if in business, or make for the greatest success if just entering the struggle—otherwise not.

Then get in touch with us. **Write immediately** for our **Third Annual Announcement, Free Test Blank** and other interesting data and take up the study of

ADVERTISING



We can put into your life, and by correspondence, **without interfering with your vocation**, the heaped up experience of **the leading advertising** experts of Chicago, the logical advertising center of the United States.

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Royal Insurance Bldg.
Dept. C. Chicago, Ill.

Merrill and Baker's Failure

Places in our hands the remainder of their greatest publication

Ridpath's History of the World

New, latest edition, beautifully bound, half-morocco, at

LESS than even DAMAGED SETS were ever sold

We will name our price only in **direct letters** to those sending us the **Coupon** below. **Tear off the Coupon, write name and address plainly, and mail to us now before you forget it.** The sample pages are FREE.

Dr. Ridpath is dead, his work is done, but his family derive an income from his history, and to **print our price broadcast** for the sake of quickly selling these few sets would cause **great injury to future sales.**



Weighs 50 Lbs.

Dr. Ridpath is America's Greatest Historian. His wonderfully beautiful style has never been equaled. He pictures the great historical events as though they were happening before your eyes; he carries you with him to see the battles of old; to meet kings and queens and warriors; to sit in the Roman Senate; to march against Saladin and his dark-skinned followers; to sail the southern seas with Drake; to circumnavigate the globe with Magellan; to watch that thin line of Greek spearmen work havoc with the Persian hordes on the field of Marathon; to know Napoleon as you know Roosevelt. He combines absorbing interest with supreme reliability. 200,000 Americans own and love Ridpath

Fold Here, Tear Out, Sign and Mail

Western Newspaper Association
204 Dearborn St., Chicago

Name

Address

Send, without cost to me, Ridpath Sample Pages and full particulars

W.T. 1-06

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THE MINNEAPOLIS TIMES

WAS BOUGHT BY

THE MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE

On SEPTEMBER 24, 1905, and The Times, Daily and Sunday, was immediately MERGED INTO THE TRIBUNE, leaving

The Minneapolis Tribune

THE ONLY SUNDAY PAPER IN MINNEAPOLIS
and with an EXCLUSIVE Associated Press Franchise

The Times 25,000 circulation added to the Tribune 100,000. The Tribune saves money for the advertiser by consolidating circulations.

IT IS THE TRIBUNE ALONE NOW IN MINNEAPOLIS

EVENING, MORNING OR SUNDAY

FOR THE BEST RESULTS

The Morning Tribune
is the only Morning Paper in the city of 270,000 people

The Evening Tribune
is guaranteed to have a larger circulation in Minneapolis than any other paper

C. GEO. KROGNESS .. Western Representative
Marquette Building, CHICAGO, ILL.

CHAS. J. BILLSON .. Eastern Representative
Tribune Building, NEW YORK

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LEARN TO WRITE ADVERTISEMENTS

What has the OLD YEAR done for you



HAVE you made money—that's the all-important question. Does your salary show that you have risen in value to your firm? Has your business largely increased? If not, you should start right in now to make a different record for 1906. WE WILL HELP YOU AS WE HAVE HELPED HUNDREDS, TO GET INTO THE $25.00 TO $100.00 A WEEK CLASS.

It would make a wooden man enthusiastic to read the letters from Page-Davis advertisement writers of 1905, who about a year ago woke up, pulled out of the rut, and determined to make 1905 a record-breaker in their business experience. They were clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, office assistants, salesmen, teachers—all the usual 8:00 o'clock crowd, besides men in business for themselves. They realized that a lack of advertising knowledge had held them back, and they enrolled with us for a course of thorough training, by mail. The result—nearly every one of them is in a far better financial position to start this New Year. Some we placed in advertising positions at double their former salaries; many advanced to highly remunerative advertising positions in the houses they were with; and others greatly extended their own business. Each one of them looks back to the day of his enrollment as the turning point in his business career.

There are three reasons why a knowledge of advertising is the only single factor that can help you attain, speedily, a prosperous position. In the first place, every business, trade and profession in the whole wide world depends upon the application of advertising principles for success—advertising creates and develops business. Therefore, your value to a firm or to your own business depends upon your thorough understanding of this vital factor; in the second place, more money is spent in advertising than in any other industry in the world; WHERE MONEY IS SPENT FREELY THERE IS ALWAYS A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY; the third reason is that you can learn every detail of successful advertising through the direct method of EDWARD T. PAGE, WHO HAS BEEN PUBLICLY RECOGNIZED BY THE HIGHEST AUTHORITY in the United States as an expert correspondence instructor. This is an opportunity you will better appreciate when you become a student.

A year ago, in a lull between filling prescriptions in a drug store, Mr. E. T. Mateer, of Del Monte, Cal., read our advertisement as you are now doing and made up his mind to enroll. TO-DAY HE IS ADVERTISING MANAGER FOR A LARGE NEW YORK CONCERN.

At the same time Mr. F. A. Wagner was selling cigars in San Francisco, and he too read our advertisement and determined to get into the business that pays the best. He enrolled and TO-DAY HE IS ADVERTISING MANAGER FOR AN IMMENSE WHOLESALE TOBACCO FIRM, having retail houses covering the Pacific coast. And there is J. Roth, J. R. Perrin, W. E. Gill, J. Irwin, Prof. S. B. Fahnestock, Moody Damron—we haven't room here to tell you of all these and many other '05 successes, but we will send you a long list, also our large prospectus, which tells all about the advancement of Page-Davis advertisement writers, and the opportunity for you to increase your income from 25 to 100 per cent after we have qualified you.

The question now is, WHAT SHALL THE NEW YEAR DO FOR YOU? Follow the steps of successful men. Write for our beautiful prospectus, sent *free*—the coupon is for convenience, use it if you prefer.

PAGE-DAVIS COMPANY

Address either office

90 Wabash Ave. CHICAGO
150 Nassau St. NEW YORK

FILL IN NAME AND ADDRESS, AND SEND THIS COUPON

Page-Davis Company:—Send me, without cost, your prospectus and all other information.

Name.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

175

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What is the Ma

TEA SETS, CANDELABRA TRAYS, ETC. SHOULD BE STAMPED: MADE AND GUARANTEED BY

On Your Christmas Silver?

Did the silverware which you gave or received as Christmas presents bear either of these trademarks? If the spoons, knives, forks, etc., had the "1847 ROGERS BROS." brand, or the Tea Sets, Candelabra, Trays, etc the MERIDEN B. COMPANY mark, as here shown, you have the assurance that th are of the best—"*Silver Plate that Wears.*"

These marks stand for the highest quality in silver plate. Additional p to match any design in these goods can always be supplied by local dealers time. Write for our **New Catalogue "N 47"** showing all new and leading pa

MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.
(International Silver Co., Successor.)

NEW YORK CHICAGO



Regular styles range in price from
$300 to $1600



The St
Pia

is everywhere recognize of the World. It is e artists and scientists of mere possession of one o the seal of supreme app taste of its owner. Th Pianos which are in act time is more than One H

We rooms ment Piano torie such XVI, Rococ lish, Shera etc. instru either desig be su tects, decor any p of roo

Catalogue on application.

Steinway
Steinway Hall, 107-109 E. Fourteenth St.

When writing to Advertisers kindly mention THE WORLD TO-DA

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THE SPIRIT OF THE MONTH

Transformation

Russia continues to slough off its past

Japan forces Korea into progress

Americanism grows contagious

Indians are made into citizens

Commercialism brings forth culture

Reform overtakes organized labor

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THE NEW QUEEN OF NORWAY

Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria, youngest daughter of Edward VII., King of England, was born November 26, 1869. She was married July 22, 1896, to Prince Charles, second son of the Crown Prince of Denmark, who is now king of Norway

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The World To-Day

VOLUME X. JANUARY, 1906 NUMBER 1

Taming Football

NOW that we have become accustomed to the Russian revolution, to the change of dynasty in Norway, to the defeat of bosses in America, to the discussion over rate regulation in Congress and to the steadily increasing disgrace of the insurance disclosures, we have set ourselves to reform football. From the President of the United States to the humblest member of a school or college faculty there arises a general protest against this boy-killing, man-mutilating, money-making, gladiatorial sport. One or two academies, with a determination to capture the head of the procession in the new crusade, have informed the world that they have actually voted to abolish the game in the more or less distant future. The age of heroes, not to say martyrs, evidently is not past.

* * *

Football ought to be reformed and our universities ought to reform it. About this every one is agreed. The football enthusiast is as loud in his lamentation over the game as the president of an insurance company, who maintains a bribery agent at a state capital, is in bemoaning at a reform club graft in politics. But their suggestions do not appear to the parents and guardians of future gridiron heroes to be very radical. They amount to hardly more than a provision that not more than a dozen or fifteen men shall pile up on top of the man carrying the ball; that, on the whole, it is bad form to hit an opponent in the face when the umpire is not watching; that law schools should not be too eager to admit boys

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into their universities who can not graduate from high schools, but who can play football; that the service which an institution shall attach to the various sinecures given to football players shall at least be something more than suggesting the healthfulness of certain brands of cigarettes. Take it altogether, we have a great deal of talk about reforming football, but very little serious attempt on the part of anybody to reform it.

* * *

The fact is that the American people are being educated to enjoy what the reporters call the "fierce but clean attacks" of opposing teams. The thousands upon thousands of men and women who gather around the football field, however they may talk about brutality, are singularly indifferent to the sight of a man slowly recovering consciousness through the assistance of a trainer who slaps him in the face with a wet sponge and of attendants who hold him up while he recovers his wits by staggering around the field. If a man has a few dollars staked upon the game he takes a certain savage delight in the punishment meted out upon a player who is preventing him from turning his hours of recreation into a means of justifying his absence from his office. Even the sight of a grand stand falling and wounding and killing some of the spectators themselves does not interfere with the general enjoyment of an afternoon. At this point we surpass the ancients. After the Coliseum was built the Roman populace at their gladiatorial games never had the opportunity to watch a falling grand stand.

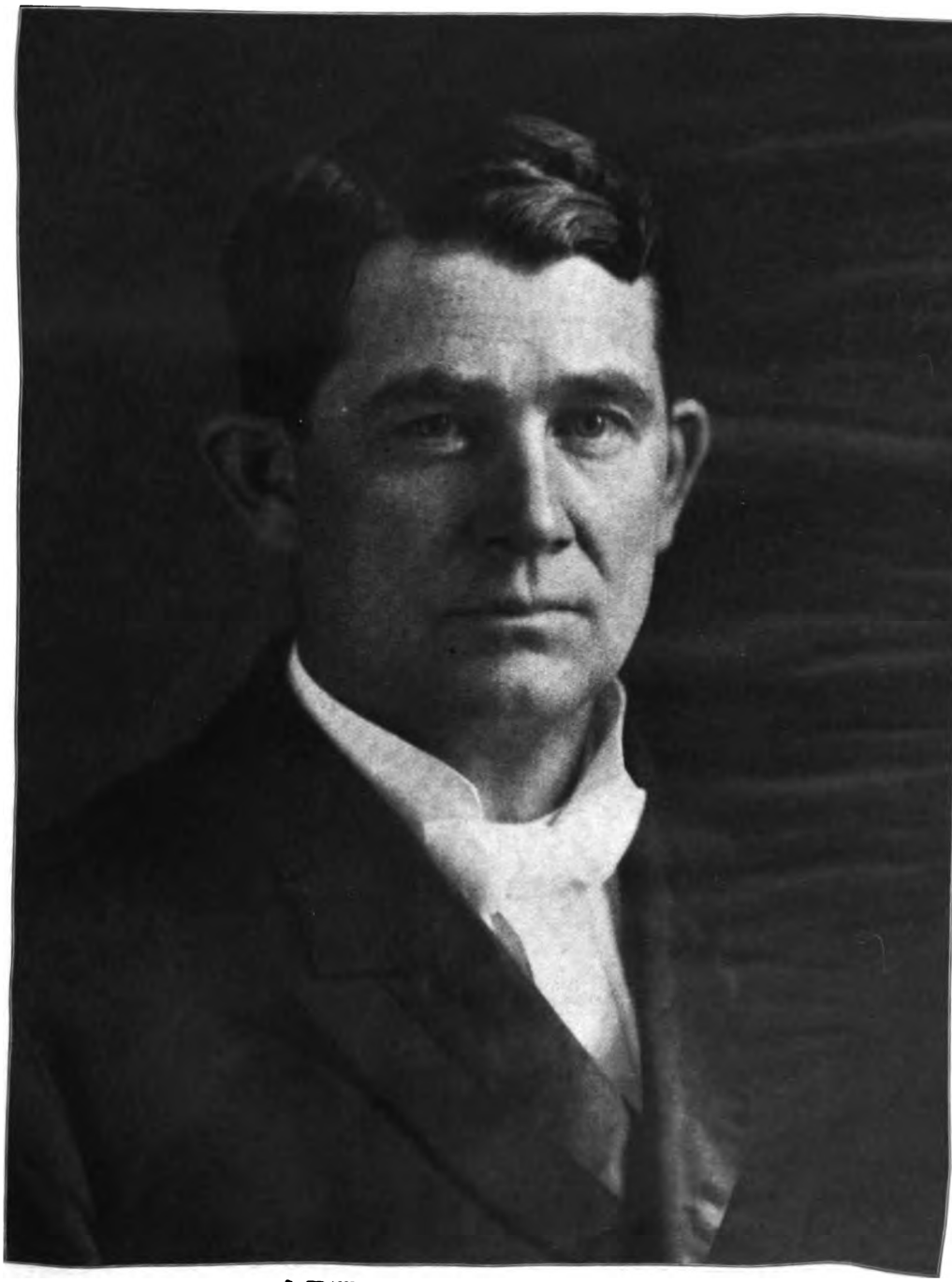
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The police will not permit bull fights. Why should they permit football? Is it any worse to kill a bull than a boy? The game is virile and not for weaklings? Prize-fighters are proud of their profession and talk about their manly art. Football calls for courage and for team work and for loyalty to a cause? Certainly, so does war. The Duke of Wellington spoke better than he knew when he said the battle of Waterloo was won on the football fields.

* * *

The only way in which to reform football is to stop playing it, and then play another game with the same sort of ball. Just what that can be which ought to replace the present melee we call a game, we leave to the experts to decide. But of one thing we can be reasonably assured, the new sport should be one which will not require the services of doctors, the maintenance of hospitals and the celebration of funerals.

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J. FRANK HANLY — GOVERNOR OF INDIANA

Governor Hanly graduated from the common school to school teaching. He early developed great power of public address, and served a term in Congress in 1894. He is a champion of the people's rights, and unless all signs fail is to play a still larger role in national politics

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FRANCIS WILSON — COMEDIAN

It is not every man who can make a success in comic opera and then pass into legitimate comedy. Mr. Wilson, however has achieved this success. Mr. Wilson is not merely an actor. He is the author of a number of books, and has a remarkably fine collection of Napoleonana and material dealing with the French revolution

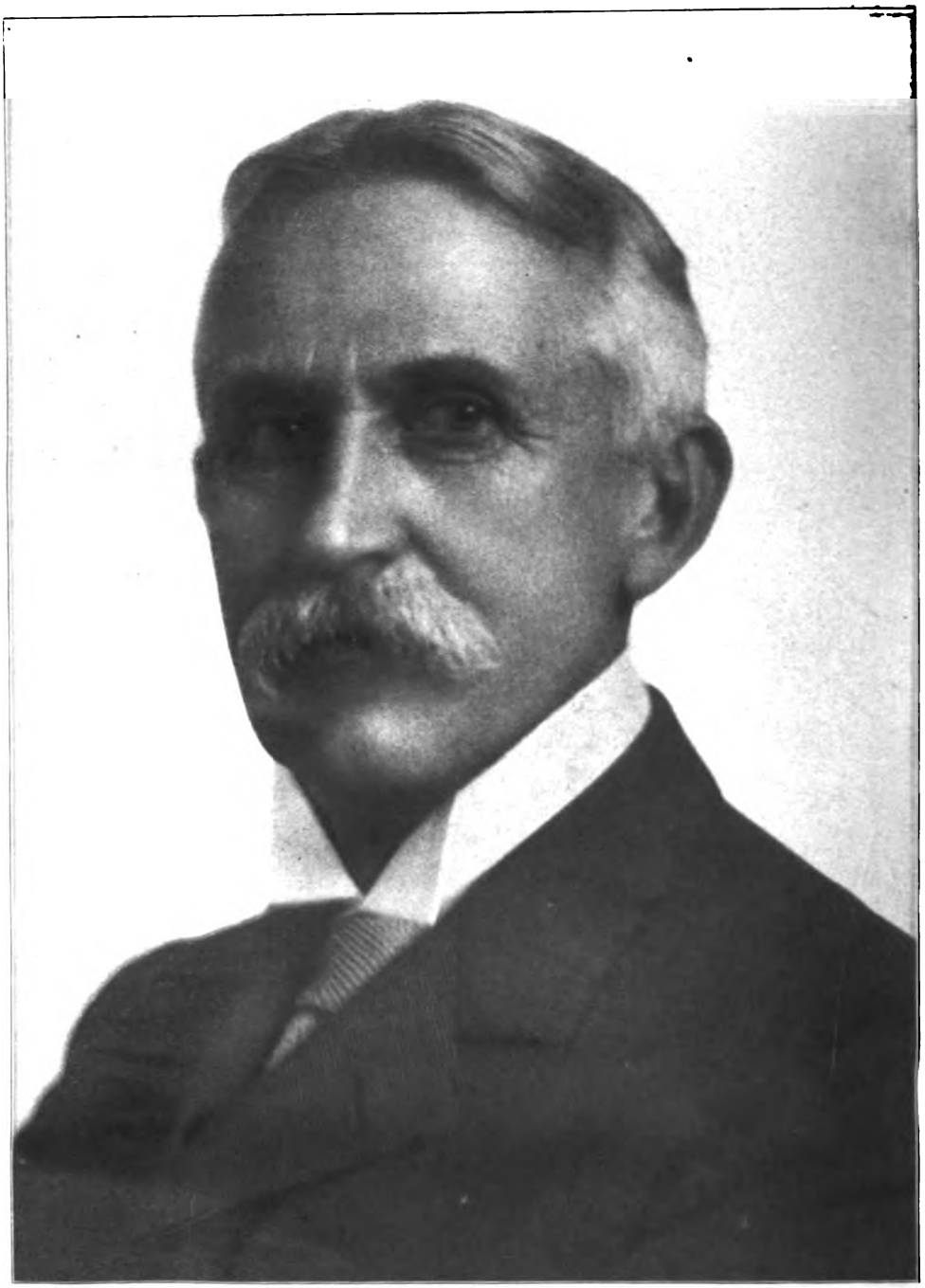
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STUYVESANT FISH—RAILWAY PRESIDENT

Mr. Fish is the son of Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State under Grant. He began his career as a railroad man when, as a boy of twenty, he became a clerk in the New York office of the Illinois Central Railway. Since then his rise has been steady, and in 1887 he became president of that road

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FRANKLIN MAC VEAGH—MERCHANT AND REFORMER

Mr. MacVeagh has built up one of the largest wholesale grocery houses in America, but he has found time to hold important positions in different reforms ever since 1874, when, as President of the Citizens' Association of Chicago, he helped to bring about a better situation in the municipal affairs of that rapidly growing city. He is president of the Chicago Bureau of Charities and the Municipal Art League, and has taken part in national politics

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From *L'Illustration.*

THE MOB IN ODESSA WHICH CAUSED THE JEWISH MASSACRE

The freedom granted by the Czar's manifesto was accepted as license to kill the Jews

EVENTS OF THE MONTH

World Politics

Japan and Korea

We publish on another page certain facts relative to the Japanese occupancy of Korea. The account is frankly partisan, but there can be little doubt that information in the case has been to a considerable degree suppressed by the Japanese. On November 18, however, it was announced in a detailed dispatch that Japanese troops surrounded the imperial palace and compelled the emperor and his ministers to sign a treaty by which Korea surrendered independence. Hereafter a Japanese minister will govern Korea under the Emperor, and there will be other Japanese administrators at Korean ports. All matters of Korean diplomacy will be conducted at Tokio, and Korea agrees to make no arrangements with other powers except with the consent of Japan. It is charged that some of the ministers who consented to these demands were bribed and several of them committed suicide. The Portsmouth treaty gave Japan rights in Korea which might justify this high-handed treatment of the little empire. That treaty recognized the preponderant interest of Japan in the Empire of Korea and agreed that Russia would not oppose any measures that Japan might deem necessary to take in Korea in conjunction with the Korean government. No country could ask for larger latitude. Japan is emulating the action of her new ally, Great Britain, in Egypt. When the Russo-Japanese War broke out we affirmed that Japan as well as Russia was inspired by an ambition for self-aggrandizement. This treatment accorded Korea confirms the justice of this view.

Naval Mutiny in Russia

Troublous conditions still prevail in Russia despite the Czar's efforts at pacification. The mutiny among the sailors at Cronstadt, inspired by just grievances, was quickly quelled by a large force of Cossacks. Courts martial con-

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demned one hundred and fifty of the ringleaders to death, but apparently these results had no deterrent effect on the men at Sebastopol, where a much more serious revolt broke forth November 24. The crew of the Kniaz Potemkin, now the Panteleimon, which last June maintained for a week or more a high-handed mutiny and piratical career on the Black Sea, originated this fresh revolt. Eight hundred strong, they and their fellows on the cruiser Otchakoff enlisted the sympathy of the sailors in the barracks on shore, as well as that of the workingmen and the soldiers of the Brest regiment. The latter imprisoned their officers, including General Nepludoff, commandant of the fortress. Efforts were also made to enlist the Bialystok regiment, but the members refused to join the mutiny, although they welcomed the mutinous force, which had increased to ten thousand, with cheers and the military salute. Remarkably good order and discipline were maintained throughout by the mutineers, and it was acknowledged by the admiralty that many of their demands for changed conditions were reasonable and just. Nevertheless they were compelled to surrender after a fierce conflict, in which the Otchakoff was burned and other ships were badly damaged. Ten vessels had finally joined in the mutiny. The barracks, of which the mutineers had taken possession, were stormed by the troops and taken. The Brest regiment had previously voluntarily returned to duty.



THE GOOD SAMARITAN
Westerman in the *Ohio State Journal*

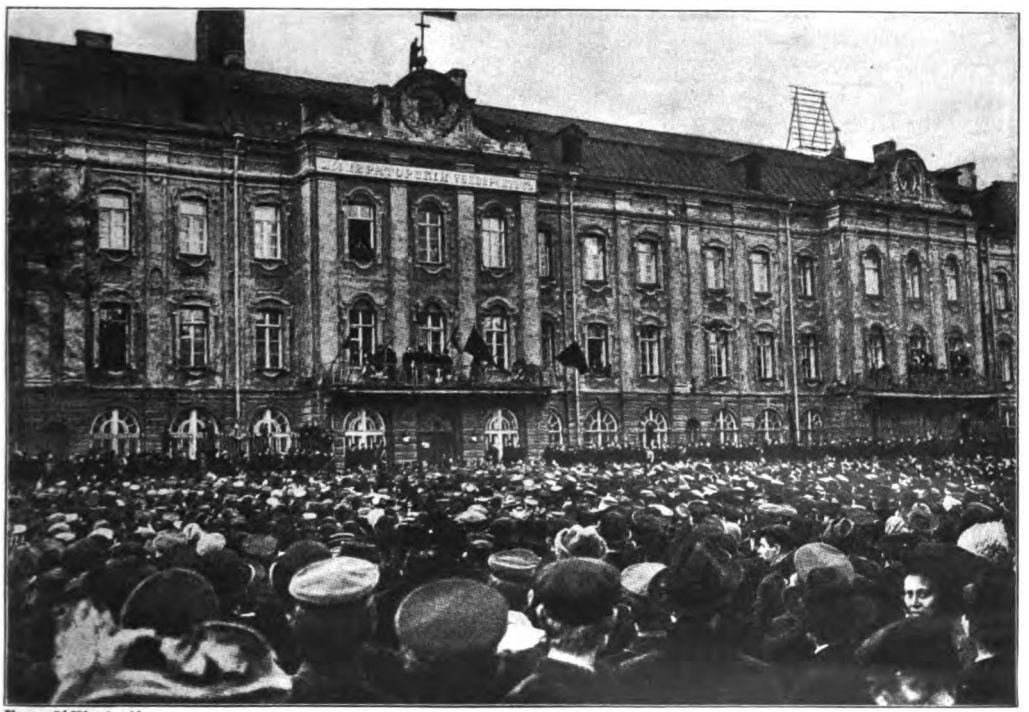
Business Paralyzed by Strikes

The government's action in closing all its principal works because of the continued demands of the workmen resulted in the ordering of a postal and telegraphic strike by the workmen's alliance, which isolated St. Petersburg and tied up business in all parts of the empire. Serious financial depression ensued. Efforts of the authorities to break this strike proved unavailing up to December 7. The Peasants' Union, a new revolutionary organization, is rapidly gaining adherents, and in Russian provinces there is great unrest and much destruction of property. In Odessa fresh massacres of the Jews have been threatened.

Witte and the Zemstvoists

Turbulent conditions and the continued evidences of a revolutionary spirit are making it extremely difficult for Premier Witte. He is hoping apparently for the support of the zemstvoists, who in their recent session in Moscow rejected the proposal to demand a provisional government. An effort to induce them to abandon their plea for direct universal suffrage and give their support to the government and the douma, however, failed, two-thirds of the members voting against it. The resolution finally adopted promised coöperation only so far as the constitutional principles of the manifesto should be carried out correctly and consistently. "Every departure from these principles will meet with resolute counteraction" on the part of the zemstvoists. Premier Witte, to prove his good faith, invited a deputation from the congress and several other prominent zemstvoists to participate in the cabinet sessions on the election law. It has been decided to grant the suffrage to males twenty-five years of age and over, on the basis of one representative for each two hundred and fifty thousand of the population, but M. Witte refused to grant direct suffrage to the country districts where there will be a double set of electors. Father Gapon,

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From *L'Illustration.*

A STUDENT RED FLAG DEMONSTRATION IN ST. PETERSBURG
On the day of the Czar's manifesto granting civic liberty

leader of the revolutionists on the famous January 22, 1905, having learned wisdom during his enforced stay in Switzerland, is now back in St. Petersburg ardently preaching against a revolution as jeopardizing freedom, and even opposing the demands for an eight-hour day.

America and Japan

The farther we get away from the recent Portsmouth conference, the more important does the new epoch seem to commercial America. It not only opens new markets, but the failure to award Japan an indemnity makes also in our favor when one considers the question of naval supremacy. It is admitted that Japan's navy is homogeneous and well-manned, efficient and brave. But so is ours. In point of size the case stands thus: At the close of the war, Japan had a navy with a tonnage of 252,661; ours at the present writing of 316,523. It had been Japan's declared intention to use a portion of the expected indemnity of $600,000,000 in doubling the size of her fleet within the next five years. Now she will not be able to do this, probably be content to increase it very slightly, if at all. But we ourselves have vessels now building of more than the entire tonnage of our present navy, namely, 324,500. That means that within less than five years our navy will be either second or third in size (being exceeded by far, however, by Britain's) and unquestionably second in efficiency and newness. Among these new vessels will be four battleships larger and with more powerful batteries than any afloat. Reckon with this the fact that the completion of the Panama Canal will, as Captain Mahan says, practically mean the doubling of our navy, and we may well hope to see the day when on the Pacific at least we shall enjoy and exercise naval, and that means in this case also political, preponderance. Incidentally, it is worth while remarking that with the exception of England, our rate of naval increase is greatest; it is the same as England's, but nearly three times that of either Germa- or France.

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THE SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST

The Powers—"The door is open all right, but the Jap is there with the goods"

Morris in the *Spokesman-Review*, of Spokane

As an illustration of how rapidly history is being made, attention may be called to the fact that on another page will be found a study of Rios as Prime Minister of Spain, and of Balfour as Prime Minister of Great Britain. Since this article was ready for the press, both have resigned. The occasion for the resignation of Señor Rios is not very distinctly given, but is doubtless in part the political restlessness which seems to be permeating Spain and which of late has become somewhat acute because of troubles in Catalonia. The young king is not taking his royal duties very seriously, and has thus far shown himself to be quite incapable of originating a policy or of controlling the government. Spain is passing through something of a transition just at present, and has not yet entered the period of great industrial development. Until radical reforms are put into operation, it is difficult to see how the nation can enjoy those economic advantages which are hers by nature.

The Spanish Cabinet

After persistently ignoring conditions which called for a change of policy, Mr. Balfour has succumbed to the inevitable and resigned as prime minister of Great Britain. Up to the last moment almost, he kept every one in doubt whether he would adopt this course or recommend the dissolving of parliament so that he might make his appeal to the country in support of his ministry. The characteristics of his political career are well portrayed on another page of this issue by O. D. Skelton. Mr. Balfour goes out of office with lessened moral prestige among many of his friends and his countrymen in general. To Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, leader of the Liberal party in the House of Commons since February, 1899, was committed the task of forming a new cabinet. His success has been remarkable. A cabinet that includes John Morley, James Bryce, R. B. Haldane, Sir Edward Grey, H. H. Asquith and John Burns is to be ranked among the great cabinets of British history. And it is the most democratic. In fact, it is to the labor members the new premier must look to steady the Irish radicals. The question of home rule for Ireland must be met by a conciliatory but firm policy.

Party Change in Great Britain

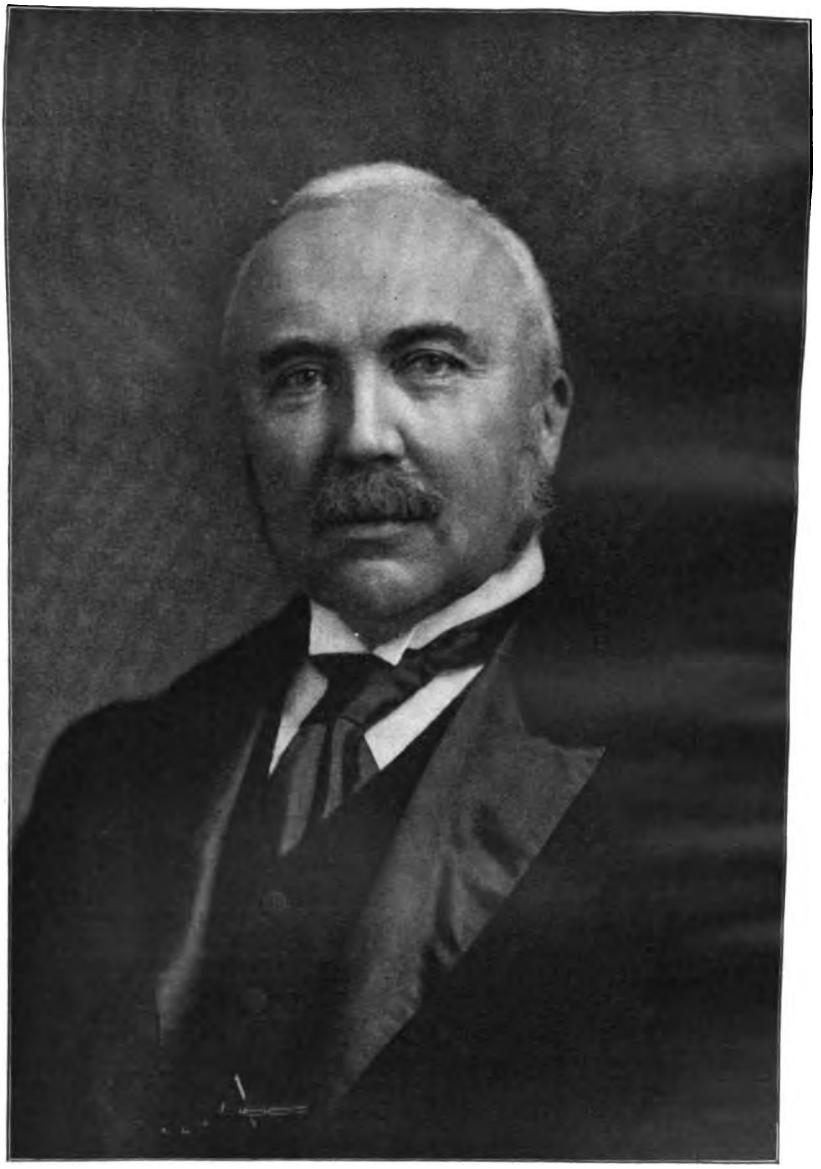
As a matter of fact, however, the real issue in English politics will be protection. The passing of Arthur Balfour leaves Joseph Chamberlain in the full possession of the field. It leaves him also in a position where he is particularly strong, the head of the opposition. There is every probability that the government must shortly go to the people in a general election. It has no trustworthy majority in the House of Commons and is in danger of that disintegration which has so often overtaken cabinets of similar origin. Joseph Chamberlain is a champion of a cause and is without entangling alliances. He is already undertaking a vigorous propaganda in the interest of protection, and when the general election comes his strength is very likely to be surprisingly great. In the meantime Non-conformists will await with a good deal of interest the attitude of the Liberals toward the educational act. The non-conformist conscience is a very stubborn fact in English politics, and the Liberal party can hardly afford to disregard it.

Chamberlain and Protection.

As might be expected, the commission appointed by King Leopold to investigate conditions in the Congo Free State have made the best of a bad affair. Their report, just made public, while confirming the truth of the terrible abuses there per-

The Congo Commission

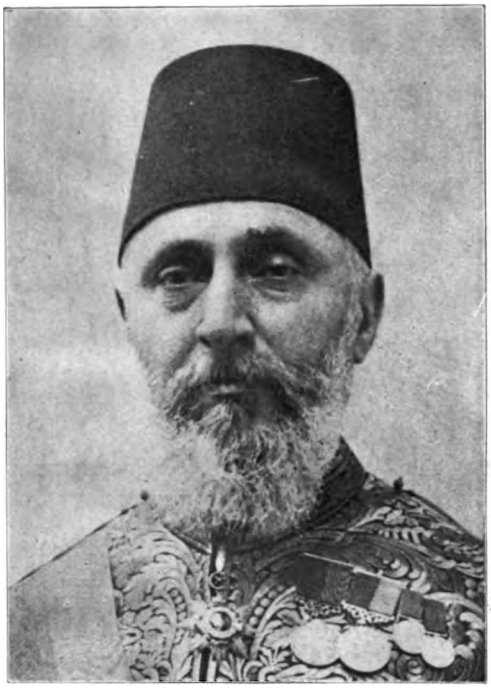
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SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN
The Successor of Arthur James Balfour as Prime Minister of Great Britain

petrated, seeks to exonerate the administration and lays the blame upon the native foremen and the soldiers employed by the commercial companies. The work of the Belgian government in the development of the state is highly praised, and it is asserted that civilization has so far progressed that the slave trade has disappeared and human sacrifice has become rare. The English press is outspoken in its condemnation of King Leopold, who is responsible for the toleration of the atrocities which have been brought to light by Mr. E. D. Morel, honorary secretary of the Congo Reform Association. The report of Count de Brazza, French commissioner of investigation, which has not yet been published, fully confirms, it is said, the statements of Mr. Morel and others. Upon the European

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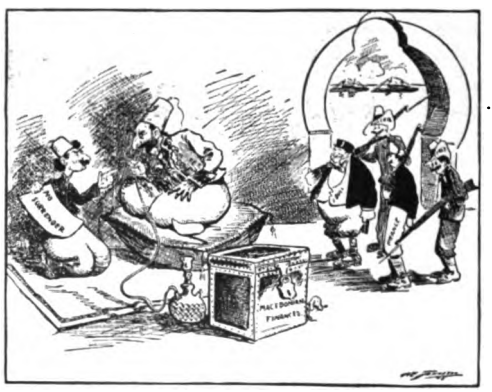


TEWFIK PASHA
Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs

nations who are guarantors of the Congo Free State rests the obligation of speedily compelling King Leopold to put an end to such barbarisms. The United States is also to be asked to use its influence in the same direction, on the ground that on all civilized nations rests responsibility for the protection of ill-treated peoples.

Turkey and the Powers

The ever-recurring difficulties with the Sultan of Turkey have been again in evidence. At the present writing an international fleet of warships has appeared in the Piraeus and a detachment of marines has been landed for the military occupation of the islands of Mytilene and Lemnos and the seizure of the custom-houses pending the reply of the Sultan to the demands of the powers in regard to reforms in Macedonia. The ultimatum requires the general financial control of that country by the powers and an extension of the term of office of the Austrian and Russian civil agents and of the officers of the European gendarmerie, in charge of the working-out of the taxation reform plans. Because Germany is not an active participant in the naval demonstration the Sultan is delaying his reply in the hope of intervention by the Kaiser. The old bugaboo of a "holy" war is again revived, intensified perhaps by a protest made by Mohammedans in London who



THE "COMEDY FOUR"
In which the Powers and the Sultan are the participants
F. E. Johnston in the Minneapolis *Tribune*

insist that the Sultan should not be coerced into submitting to an infringement of his sovereign rights. It was intimated that interference with his prestige might lead to an uprising of the masses throughout the world who recognize him as their religious head.

The Nation

The President's Message: Corporations

Congress opened on December 4, and Mr. Cannon was again elected Speaker. Up to the time of writing, the most important matter which has come before Congress is the President's message. The state document is to be ranked among the ablest ever submitted to Congress. Few messages have been longer, but few have treated a larger number of matters of first importance with greater precision and vigor. The general impression which the message makes is that President Roosevelt is farthest possible from being radical in his proposed reforms. He gives every evidence of caution and reflection. He declares himself to be in no sense hostile to corporations, but believes that they

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should be regulated and supervised by the national government. He goes so far as to say that if the federal government as a sovereign has no right to regulate and supervise corporations, it may be necessary to adopt an amendment to the Constitution. It is at this point that the message really marks a distinct advance in the constitutional development of the United States. It is not that President Roosevelt suggests any new doctrine, it is rather that he has formulated sharply the *de facto* situation which has arisen throughout the country. Corporations have grown up under very miscellaneous legislation on the part of a great number of lawmaking bodies, yet a corporation of New Jersey is engaged in interstate commerce. The legislation of the various states has shown itself incapable of any effective control of corporations, and to a large degree has handicapped or prevented legislation by Congress. President Roosevelt insists that the federal government, rather than the state government, is the real sovereign over corporations which are engaged in interstate business. With this view the great mass of people will heartily coincide, the sneers of certain members of the Republican party notwithstanding.

Rate Regulation

The President's attitude on railway rates is more conservative than many had expected. He reiterates his belief that some administrative body created by Congress should be given the power to regulate rates, suggesting that such a body might be a reorganized interstate commerce commission made unequivocally administrative. The most important provision which he would suggest for a law governing rates is that whenever a case is brought before a rate-regulating body and is found to be unreasonable and unjust, that body should have the power to prescribe the maximum reasonable rate, its decision to go into effect within a reasonable time, though subject to review by the courts. In case rates given to shippers are too low, this commission should have the right to fix this minimum rate as the maximum, a proceeding calculated to check unjust discriminations. The President calls attention to the fact which has been gratuitously misrepresented by the enemies of his policy, namely, that his proposal is not to give the commission power to initiate or originate rates generally, but simply to regulate a rate already fixed by the roads upon complaint and after investigation. As a further provision against misuse of rates he suggests that in case of commission paid on freight shipments, whether real or fictitious, it might be wise to confer on the government the right of civil action against the beneficiary for at least twice the value of the rebate. In the interest of the railroads he suggests that it might be well to permit under specified conditions and careful supervision pooling agreements which are clearly in the interests of the public. He further holds that the new administrative body should also control private car lines, industrial roads, refrigerator charges and the like. Altogether his treatment of the railroad rates offers plenty of opportunity for compromise and should insure the passage of a bill embodying its essential features.



"I HAVE A FEW WORDS TO SAY TO YOU MEN"
McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*

As to the Tariff

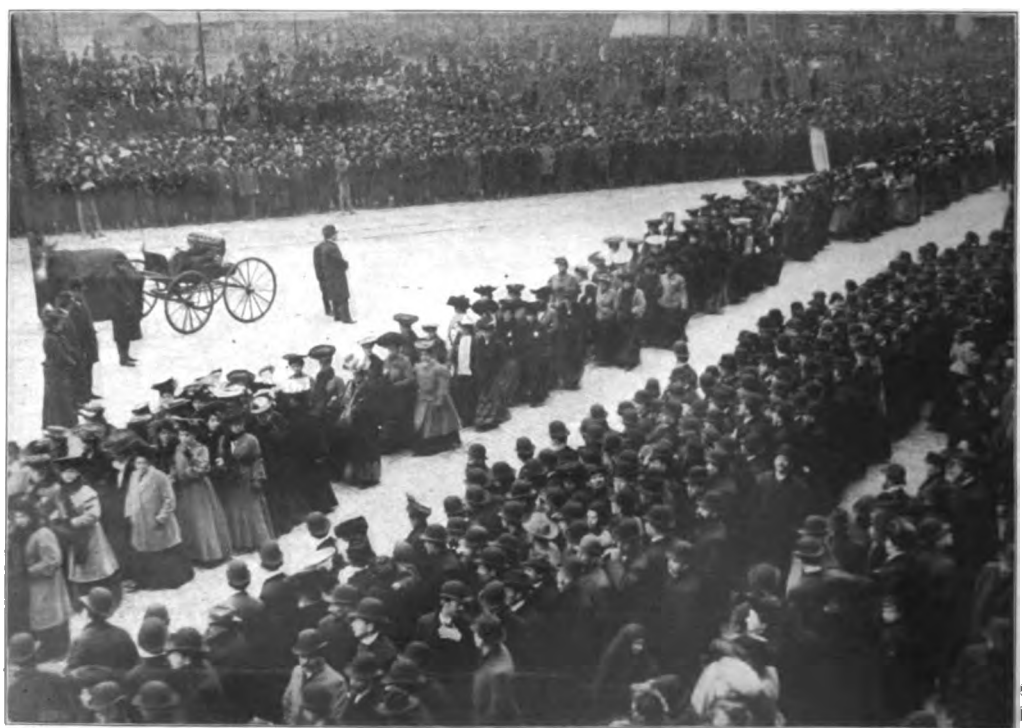
Most of the matters which the President discusses are of less pressing interest though of hardly less importance. Some of them are: the hours of labor for railway employees; the Hague conference; the treaty with Santo Domingo; the needs of the navy, which he limits to the replacing of weak vessels by new

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ones; the reform of public land laws; the extension of reclamation methods in the West; the doing of justice to traveling Chinese students and business and professional men; the regulation of immigration; the protection of Indians; the revision of the copyright law; the establishment of great national parks, including one at Niagara; a pure food statute, and the digging of the Panama Canal. As regards the tariff, however, President Roosevelt's attitude is likely to cause considerable disappointment to those men of the Central West who desire revision. He holds that it is not advisable to make any serious change in the methods of raising revenue, and particularly undesirable to do so in the interest of any one section of the country. He suggests in a general way the matter of reciprocity, but he has evidently no intention of forcing tariff legislation upon Congress. This may be good politics from the point of view of the Atlantic seaboard, but it is not likely to win many friends for the Republican party in the Middle West.

The Central Clause of the Constitution

In his message also President Roosevelt carries still further his idea of the sovereignty of the national government and favors national regulation of insurance. In this he sees the only remedy for the failure of men at the head of insurance corporations to distinguish between honesty and dishonesty. This is interesting, but not nearly so much so as it is suggestive as a commentary on the reconstruction of our Constitution. This right to control insurance companies, railway rate regulation and corporations generally, is grounded by the President in the provision of the Constitution giving Congress the power to regulate commerce between the states. Nothing could be more typical of the change which has come over the country since the Constitution was drawn up. Sections which seemed to the fathers of the nation of the utmost importance are now all but forgotten, but around this interstate commerce clause there is being built up a new conception of government and, in fact, really a new nation. If a new Con-



THE MOURNING PROCESSION OF JEWS IN NEW YORK CITY
In token of sorrow for the massacre of their kindred in Russia

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stitution were to be drawn up, about all the power needed by the federal government would be contained in this single clause. As now exploited, it is a new Constitution. On the strength of it we may become all but Socialists.

The New Esch-Townsend Bill

The Esch-Townsend Railroad Bill, which passed the House at the last session but failed to pass the Senate, has been somewhat modified and reintroduced into the House. The chief changes are in the interest of more precise specifications as to the new duties of the Interstate Commerce Commission. It enlarges that body to seven members, increases their term of office to seven years and their salary to $10,000, provides that all complaints must be decided within ninety days, gives the commission power to inspect all books and memoranda of the railroad company, and provides that the railroads shall make as full as possible detailed reports of their business and their business relations. It is a bill which will find favor among the people at large and with most shippers. The attitude of the Senate, however, although possibly less hostile than in the last session, is not at all friendly to rate legislation, and there is being formed a strong opposition group of Republicans under the lead of Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island. The moderation of the bill, as well as the olive branch held out by the President in his suggestion that pooling might in some cases be legalized, ought to go far toward assuring the final passage of some form of effective rate legislation. The Republican party will lose political capital if it does not in some way meet the popular demand.



JOHN JACOB ESCH
Joint author of the Railroad Bill now before Congress



ON MR. HUGHES' CIRCULAR TRACK
Webster in the Chicago *Tribune*

The Panama Canal

The farther we dig the Panama Canal the more do we sympathize with the perplexity of France in the same condition. The canal must be dug, but the task is much bigger than was commonly supposed. A board of advisory engineers consisting of Eugen Tincauser, Germany; M. L. Quellenec, France; Henry Hunter, Great Britain; Adolphe Guerard, France, and G. W. Walker, Netherlands; General Henry L. Abbott, Isham Randolph, Frederick B. Stearns, Joseph Ripley, Alfred Noble, Professor Wm. H. Burr, General George M. Davis and Mr. Wm. Barclay Parsons, all of the United States, has reported that a sea-level canal will req-

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fifteen years of work and will cost $230,000,000. The original appropriation has been all but exhausted, and as yet only the preliminaries of construction have been attended to. Sanitation, the amusements of the workmen and the possible supply of laborers have been carefully and fairly successfully handled. But back of these matters lies the fundamental question as to whether the canal shall be on a sea level from ocean to ocean, or one with locks. The board of consulting engineers have by a small majority voted in favor of a sea-level canal. Its American members, however, favor a canal with locks. As experts discuss, the country grows impatient. One of the first matters which the House took up was an emergency bill urged by the President favoring an appropriation of $16,500,000, but the bill was criticized by John Sharp Williams, leader of the minority of the House. His chief objection concerned the issuance of bonds while there was $40,000,000 of United States money on deposit without interest in national banks, but the canal management came in for further criticism on both sides of the House as regards expenditures and estimates and the appropriation was reduced to $11,000,000. The Senate bids fair to discuss the matter indefinitely. Evidently we have just begun with our isthmian difficulties.



"SAY, UNCLE, LET ME HITCH ON?"
W. L. Evans in Cleveland *Leader*

Cuba

The Republic of Cuba has again shown its capacity to weather the storm which has wrecked so many of the southern republics. The ordinary political program in these countries is for the party of the opposition to label itself "liberal" and to declaim vigorously over the tyranny and alleged unconstitutional procedure of the administration. Then generally comes civil war. This program was undertaken in Cuba. The disaffected portion gathered themselves together under the liberal banner and made the customary charges against President Palma's administration. For a few weeks it looked as if there might be revolution, but the government acted with promptness and without undue severity, and General Gomez judged it necessary to make a rather dramatic flight for safety to the United States. The election of December 1 resulted in an overwhelming victory for the administration. The senate will have fourteen moderates as over against ten by other parties. The house will have forty-one moderates as over against a mixed minority of twenty-three, and despite some apparent friction between the heads of various departments, the government seems firmly established without civil war.

The Isle of Pines

The amicable relations existing between the United States and the Republic of Cuba were for a few days in the latter part of November threatened by the Americans in the Isle of Pines. These emigrants issued a declaration of independence from Cuba, appointed territorial delegates to the United States and demanded annexation to the latter country. Such an act of rebellion is not without attempted justification. The treaty of Paris provided that Spain should relinquish sovereignty over Cuba and cede to the United States Porto Rico and other islands of the West Indies then under Spanish sovereignty. It is claimed that this would cede the Isle of Pines to the United States, and at the start many United States officials thought that the cession was accomplished. Official maps marked the island as belonging to the United States. Such action, however, was unwarranted. The Isle of Pines had

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TOMAS ESTRADA PALMA
President of the Republic of Cuba



DR. FEDERICO MARTINEZ DE QUINTANA
Ex-President of the "Audiencia"



DR. DOMINGO MENDEZ CAPOTE
Senator



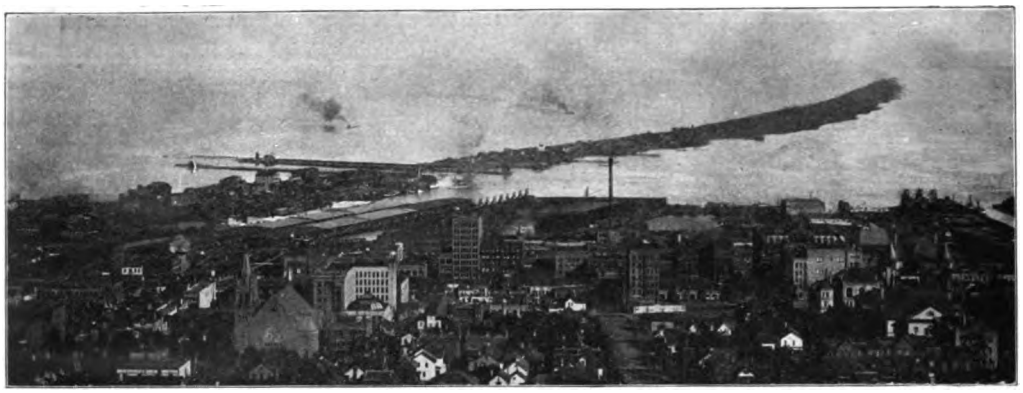
JOSE MARIA GOVIN
Editor of *El Mundo*, Representative



MANUEL MARIA CORONADO
Editor of *La Discusion*

PROMINENT MEN IN THE LATE CUBAN ELECTION

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A GENERAL VIEW OF DULUTH
Where serious disaster recently befell several vessels

been an administrative division of Cuba under Spain, and after various negotiations a treaty was drawn up in 1903 vesting the title of the island in Cuba. This treaty has never been ratified, but General Wood as Governor-General of Cuba turned the island over to the new republic, and it has been regarded as Cuban territory by the executive branch of our government. This action of the American residents was high-handed and ill-advised. It will undoubtedly, however, lead to a settlement of the question so vigorously argued, if only by the way of a ratification of the treaty by the Senate. That the policy of the administration is distinctly friendly to Cuba is to be seen in the acceptance of the resignation of Minister Squiers, who apparently found it impossible to meet a difficult situation to the satisfaction of Washington.

Disaster on the Great Lakes

Not for thirty years, the records say, has there been so violent and disastrous a storm as that which broke over the Great Lakes November 27 and 28. As regards the resulting loss of property, it has probably never been equaled. Twenty-nine vessels were wrecked, several being of steel construction. More than half of the total loss, estimated at $2,371,500, was suffered by the United States Steel Corporation, which is said to operate the largest fleet of ships under the American flag. It carries no insurance on its vessels, preferring to assume its own risks. Fortunately the loss of life was proportionately small, most of the crews being saved. For thirty-six men, however, all efforts at rescue were unsuccessful and they perished from cold or by drowning.

Education and the Drama

The New Education Boards

The administration of the two educational funds established by Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Rockefeller, respectively, is beginning quietly but with the efficiency we should expect from those who have them in charge. The illness of President Harper, of the University of Chicago, is much to be deplored, as he is the only man who is on both boards, and it is very desirable that the two should work in coöperation. The appointment of President Pritchett, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as the head of the Carnegie foundation, to provide pensions for college professors, assures that fund careful and efficient control. There are a number of important questions to be decided before either of the two funds can accomplish its best ends. Chief among these are those concerning the general policy to be followed in the choice of those to be aided, the definition to be placed on "sectarian" schools, the grade of institution to be assisted and the length of time and service which shall justify giving a teacher a pension. The General Education board is still grappling with preliminary problems and as yet is without a permanent executive head. The effect of these two funds upon higher education can hardly be overestimated.

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Foreign Theaters in America

Lovers of foreign comedy and comic opera presented in the original tongues have been more than delighted with the graceful presentment of Strauss's *"Fruehlingsluft"* at the Irving Place theater, in New York. Vivacious little Lena Abarbanell in the chief comedy rôle has established herself as a popular favorite in Manager Conried's chosen company of players. The foreign drama, however, is receiving wider and more sincere attention in Chicago than in any other city on the continent. With two French companies, a Swedish company and a German company giving regular public performances of the best modern plays of their respective nations in the native tongue, the western metropolis is making honest and vigorous strides forward as an independent and artistic dramatic center. Wachsner's company of German players give a weekly performance of the best comedies of the modern French and German school. The Theatre de l'Alliance Française gives a monthly performance of some recent Parisian success. Marguerite Conlon recently scored in Jane Hading's rôle in *"Le Fiancé Malgre Lui."* The Club Française in its recent monthly performance presented *"Le Monde ou l'on s'ennuie,"* Herman Devries enacting the leading part with credit. The Swedish company, headed by E. H. Behmer, is producing the latest and best of the works of living Swedish dramatists, or such modern comedies of recent years as have lived.

The Drama of the Month: New York

David Belasco, as playwright and producer, stands head and shoulders above his competitors and commands the situation in New York with "The Girl of the Golden West." A bald melodrama dealing with conventional western types, in a conventional setting, its theme abounds in the finer impulses of honest souls. In this play Blanche Bates has created the most satisfactory rôle of her career. In opposition, both artistically and commercially, Pierre Berton's "La Belle Marseillaise" is running a swift race. Likewise a melodrama of faultless structural skill, it is on the other hand too theatric to be pleasing, too palpably a stage



FAY TEMPLETON
Who has been playing in "Forty-five Minutes from Broadway"

picture to be convincing. It furnishes, however, a striking rôle for Virginia Harned, with which she has regained lost laurels. Madame Sarah Bernhardt has retrieved her shattered fortune by a farewell appearance in repertory. Each performance was in itself a triumph in which the public fought for seats and paid any price for a final glimpse of the great actress.

Comic Opera

In "Mlle. Modiste," a superior and entertaining book, graceful lyrics and a grand opera star have combined to create the best operatic entertainment of the season. Fritzi Scheff has scored the most conspicuous triumph of her career since her entrance into light opera, the beautiful, resonant, birdlike quality of her voice placing her without doubt in the front rank of the world's light opera singers. "The Rose of the Alhambra," in which Lillian Blauvelt is starred, is melodious and diverting, but lacks some of the artistic touch of its competitor. In the realm of drama itself, the West has had to be content for the most part with the return engagements of establishe

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successes like Eleanor Robson, in "Merely Mary Ann"; Otis Skinner, in "His Grace de Grammont," and Dustin Farnum, in "The Virginian."

Amateur Sport

Close of the Football Season

Football season closed in the East on the Saturday before Thanksgiving with the victory of Yale over Harvard, 6 to 0. The game showed conclusively the wisdom of Coach Reid's policy. For several years Harvard football policy has been a good illustration of athletic anarchy. With the coming of Mr. Reid its coaching became cumulative. The Harvard team has slowly gained form as well as power. It was hardly more than a fluke which led to the Yale victory. The moral victory is undoubtedly with Harvard. In the West, Chicago in a way duplicated the experience of Harvard and closed a season of unbroken victories with the defeat of Michigan, 2 to 0. The score shows pretty accurately the difference between the two elevens. The surprising element of the game was the defensive play of Chicago. The power of good officials was seen in the prompt disqualifying of a Michigan player for rough tactics, and only a few players forced to withdraw because of injuries.

The Call for Reform

But interest in football has taken a new phase. The country has been aroused to the brutality inherent in the game, and various steps have already been taken looking to the correction of its faults. Columbia University has voted to abolish the game after December 31, 1905. The senate of the University of Chicago has appointed a committee to see what steps can be taken looking to reforming the game. The universities on the Pacific Coast are planning to reorganize the rules of the game. It is much to be regretted that the Conference Committee of the Middle West declined to take any steps looking toward a change of rules. The committee on rules is holding its meeting at the time we are going to press and the outcome of its deliberations is not as yet known. There has never been a more uniform expression of displeasure with a national sport than that which within the last few weeks has sprung up against the game which has caused between twenty and thirty deaths besides hundreds of serious accidents.

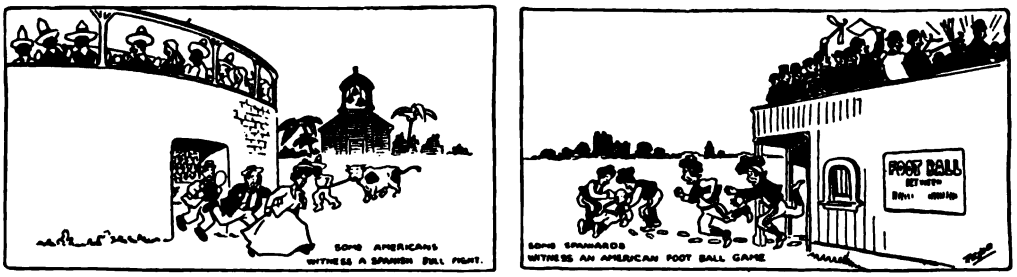
The Conference on Football Reform

The conference summoned by Chancellor McCracken, of New York University, included twenty colleges and universities. Twenty-five delegates from these institutions met in New York on December 8 and adopted resolutions favoring the appointment of a rules committee to consist of eleven members elected each year by delegates appointed by the colleges and universities; no one to be eligible as a delegate who has received compensation by reason of his connection with athletics, in any capacity, excepting only a member of a faculty regularly enrolled as such in the college catalogue; this committee to formulate rules which will make the game less dangerous, and will result in the certain detection of foul and brutal play. With this end in view, mass plays should be limited. A further resolution discouraged interscholastic games of football between high schools and preparatory schools because of the strenuous character of the game and the immaturity of the students. It is expected that this rules committee will meet in New York, December 28. Its success, however, is somewhat uncertain as none of the larger universities, except Columbia, responded to the call of Chancellor McCracken. At the same time it may become a large element in the crystallizing of public opinion, for its members are very much in earnest. The self-appointed rules committee which legislates for the game is composed very largely of football players, and is not likely to make radical changes in the rules. Real reform, if it ever is to come, must come from college faculties.

The Larger Question

There is some hope of reforming the management of college athletics as well as the rules of particular games. It is high time that such reform was undertaken. The professional coach hired

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FOOTBALL
Rehse in the *Pioneer Press*, of St. Paul

to produce a successful team, and the professional manager whose business it is to see that the funds and the men are provided to win such games are ruining the amateur spirit in our colleges. It is better to have an inferior team than one to all intents and purposes professional, managed by men whose interests are no more educational than those of the trainer of a prize fighter. The conference committee has suggested that the entry charge to football games should be made fifty cents to all students with the expectation that the enormous receipts would be materially diminished. This does not seem to be a legitimate hope. The proportion of students in a crowd of twenty-five thousand is not large enough to affect materially the gate receipts in case such a reduction were made. A better rule would provide that the number of tickets sold to the general public should be proportioned to the number of those sold to members of the student body and the alumni. Sooner or later we must face this very elementary question: Are collegiate sports to be carried on for the purpose of raising money to build grandstands, stadiums and gymnasiums, of paying high salaries to coaches and trainers, or are they carried on in the interest of education? As they are now conducted, they are more of an amusement for the general public than is consonant with the purpose of educational institutions. College students have no business to maintain an amusement park.

The Religious World

Inter-Church Federation

Twenty-eight denominations were represented by five hundred delegates at the Inter-church Federation Conference, which met in Carnegie Hall, New York city, November 15-21. The purpose was to foster the fellowship existing among the members of the various denominational bodies and plan for fuller coöperation in the future. It was distinctive from previous interdenominational gatherings in that it was composed of officially appointed delegates. The plan proposed for adoption by the various bodies represented in the federation was, in the main, as follows: (1) A Federation Council of Protestant churches to meet every four years, the first meeting to be held December 1, 1908. (2) Each denomination to have four members on the council, and one additional member for every fifty thousand church members. (3) The council to act in the capacity of an advisory board, and to interfere in no way with the autonomy of the individual denominations. (4) The object to be united action on social and moral questions and to give spiritual counsel and promote fellowship. (5) An executive committee to deal with the business of the council in the intervals between meetings.

The Future of the Federation

Efforts were made by representative leaders of the more liberal type to make it possible for Unitarians to join in the federation. The attitude of those present, however, was polemically evangelical, old theological prejudice finally conquered, and the door was closed to the Unitarians. We do not believe that this federation will be of any great ir

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portance. It is to all intents and purposes a reanimation of the Evangelical Alliance which had a far more auspicious beginning more than thirty years ago, but now has no significance worth mentioning. There is no need of a convention or federation of evangelical churches that in one breath says that it is for practical purposes, and in another breath limits itself with theological definitions. Little can be expected of a body that dares not to stand for that which the age needs, namely, a unification of all religious interests on aggressive lines.

Evangelistic Progress

From various parts of the country come reports of increasing interest in evangelistic meetings and consequent large attendance. Minneapolis has had a spiritual experience that has exceeded the expectations even of those who have worked and prayed in preparation for it. Dr. Wilbur Chapman and his colleagues, twenty in number, with eighteen singers, held a total of 561 meetings in seventeen days. At many of them people could not gain admittance for want of room. Although no estimate of converts was made, the good results are already evident in several ways. A similar experience was had in St. Paul. Cincinnati also has had a somewhat sensational evangelistic campaign under Sam Jones. An interesting indication of the deepening interest in spiritual things was shown in a recent meeting held by the Young Men's Presbyterian Union, of Chicago. One thousand invitations were sent to young men, asking them to drop business and devote the hours from four to nine on a given day at the Hyde Park Church to consideration of a higher personal religious experience. To the surprise of the officers, one out of every three came and manifested great interest in the appeal made by Mr. Robert Speer, of New York, for a life of prayer and obedience.

Professor Mitchell Again

The case of Professor Mitchell will by no means down. The various papers of the Methodist denomination have discussed the matter with some caution and on the whole with a recognition of the fact that the action of the bishops was legal, though possibly unwise. The board of trustees of the University of Boston, as distinct from the Divinity School, has appointed Professor Mitchell to a chair in the graduate faculty until the close of the present academic year, with full leave of absence. It is to be hoped that this means that Boston University is planning to establish a chair for the study of the Bible independent of the control of the bishops. Questions of criticism are not precisely questions of theology, and they should be treated with the full freedom of science. A board of bishops can never decide the authorship of an ancient document, however much it may see to it that teachers are chosen who favor this or that view.

Church and State in France

The end of a long contest which has aroused much bitter feeling in France, came on December 6, when the Senate adopted the bill for the separation of church and state by a vote of 181 against 102. The announcement was received with characteristic French abandon and cries of "Long live the republic," "Long live liberty." The bill passed the Chamber of Deputies last July, and therefore this is the final act, the bill going into effect immediately. It terminates the authority of the Concordat signed by Pope Pius VII. and Napoleon, under which the French churches became government property, the clergy were paid by the state and church administration was controlled by the French cabinet. Now by the provisions of the bill just passed the property of the church will be controlled by civil organizations, the republic will no longer pay the expenses of public worship and the salaries of the clergy, except in the case of chaplains for colleges, hospitals and asylums. There will henceforth be no official recognition of religion or of any religious body. As Premier Rouvier stated during the course of the debate, the desire of the government was definitely to affirm the neutrality of the state in religious matters, and to give to all the various faiths the guarantee of liberty of conscience. Such an attitude is the only logical one for a republic.

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AT A PROVENCAL SPRING, BY H. H. LA THANGUE

THE CARNEGIE INTERNATIONAL ART EXHIBITION

BY

DAVID B. HOWLAND

THE international exhibition of paintings under the Carnegie institute endowment, which closes in Pittsburg with the opening of the year 1906, is now recognized as the most representative one in America. As nearly one-half of the pictures came from abroad, it shows that the quality and importance of the exhibit is widely recognized. While it is admitted that Pittsburg is not an art center and the exhibit was brought here only because it was the home of the man who established the galleries, painters are beginning to overcome any disdain they may have felt for the uncongenial atmosphere of the place and to prize the merits of the institution itself. The friendly coöperation of the art societies in the selection of juries, representing some of the best-known painters, has helped to increase the prestige of the annual event, which is recognized as one of the most important of the routine displays of paintings.

In the collection this year, figures predominate, although the recognition of landscapes last year by the award of the first medal to Mr. Schofield has brought in fully half a dozen where similar sub-

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A SPANISH DANCER, BY ROBERT HENRI
A striking and defiant figure

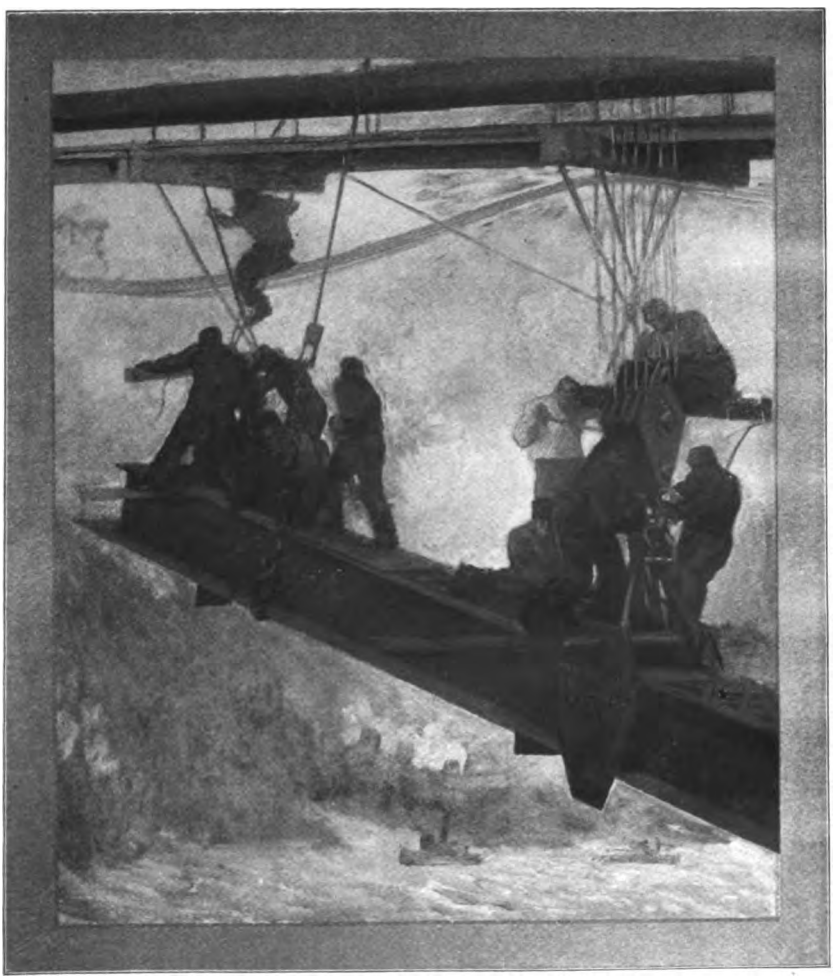
jects have been selected. One of these took the second medal this year. Still life examples are comparatively few and the same can be said of such cattle subjects as shown by William H. Howe, who exhibits almost the only one of consequence. The group of lambs by Bryan Wall attracts attention, partly because tender treatment emphasizes their youthful appearance. They are delicate lambs with wool still unsoiled. The impressionist is not conspicuous, few paintings of this type being shown. Less than a dozen pictures in the exhibition have the exaggerations of the pleinairist school, indicating that as a distinctive class their power is waning. The influence of the radicals who sought to make emphatic that treatment of light and air which shocked at first the conservative academicians, is seen in a majority of the paintings, for nearly all have emerged from studio effects.

The usual number of "pretty" pictures is shown, while the ones that depict sentiment still attract the most popular interest. Elizabeth Nourse's "Little Sister" easily leads in exciting sympathy, for visitors are stirred by the unkempt dress of the girl "mothering" her infant sister. Human interest is also aroused by "Bairnies, Cuddle Doon," the scene Robert G. Hutchison has depicted, where a motherly-looking woman is putting a row of little folks to bed and is attempting to soothe two mischievous ones whose faces upturned from the coverlids show laughing defiance to her wishes. An older child is just nestling down in his place at the foot of the bed. Those to whom only striking pictures appeal admire the defiant figure of "The Spanish Dancer," by Robert Henri. A red robe covers her form and with arm extended she clasps the castanets in her left hand. There is a goodly number of pictures for those who want art to "tell a story." Take the "Death of Gavroche," by Willette, for instance. The sack of cartridges over the little messenger's shoulders seems to bound with the shock of the fatal bullet which has drawn a stream of blood from

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his breast. The defiant laugh on his face is changing to a look of horror as the realization of imminent death throttles *him*. Blood and the red rag of anarchy, floating from the improvised street barricade, give plenty of color to an animated scene. The average visitor stops before E. A. Walton's "Legend of Glasgow Cathedral" to wonder what is the significance of the scene which represents a clumsy ox team drawing the dead body of a saint, the simple bier being followed by a "holy man" on foot. The full length figure, by Thomas Eakins, of an elderly man reading a newspaper, is another canvas that touches a responsive chord in popular interest.

Marcel Clement has painted a scene on a Paris street, where two well-dressed women are offering alms to children. One of the little folks is about to accept the gift, but the other turns away, whether from reluctance or shyness, it is left for the spectator to determine. "The Beggars," by Milne, represents an adult asking a pittance, while in his shadow stands a small boy teasing a dog by holding at arm's length the food the dumb creature seeks. "A Humorous Incident," by Garrindo, is a canvas crowded with faces



BRIDGE BUILDING, BY FRED D. MARSH
An inartistic subject treated artistically

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which peer laughingly through a haze of terra cotta, giving the picture the appearance of a clay model. Skill in reproducing the details of prints and engravings is shown by Gabriel Biessy, for his connoiseur is removing one from a collection on the wall and handling it with reverent touch. Charles W. Hawthorne in his "Call of Peter" shows a modern fisherman extending his hand in response to the summons. The study of the face is pleasing, but the hand is badly drawn and can scarcely be accepted as belonging to a seafaring man.

If the visitor was attracted by pictures representing action, he found many to admire. In "Bridge Building," by Fred D. Marsh, the workmen are swung far out above a stream on a girder they are guiding to its place. The portrait of Francis Wilson, by Clara T. MacChesney, makes him appear in the exact attitude he has chosen for his theater posters. F. D. Millet's portrait, with its dense background, brings the little girl forward until the figure seems almost embossed. Seated on a low stool and perusing a book, she looks up in a delightfully unconscious way. Perhaps the most notable portrait in the collection is that by Cecilia Beaux, and its animated face is still further brightened by the eyeglasses. The light on the hair and brow is excellent, but the drawing of the hands seems awkward, espe-



A PORTRAIT, BY CECILIA BEAUX
Perhaps the most notable in the collection

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AN EVENING IN A STUDIO, BY LUCIEN SIMON
Awarded the first gold medal and a prize of $1,500. Note the skilful arrangement of the light as it falls on the pictures

cially as the subject is represented in the attitude of holding down the paw of her eager pet dog with two fingers, in her effort to restrain him.

In "Fate Asleep," by A. P. Agache, the aged woman who shapes destinies is representing as nodding, her grim face upturned and her head resting on an arm. Aman-Jeans' subject displays her jewel-bedecked fingers rather conspicuously, but she sits daintily. The treatment of the dress fabrics, the hair and the eyes is effective, although there would be no doubt of the nationality of the painting. W. C. C. Bleckman's "Returning Home" suggests a Corot scheme of sunset gleam appearing between dark trees. A flock of sheep wending their way along the road in the foreground are scarcely discernible in the dusk.

"At Vespers" is the title of a glimpse in a cathedral given by Mary L. Edwards. Three demure maidens in quaint caps are seen worshiping, while the setting sun seems to add its benediction by suffusing the walls a golden yellow. One of the best still life pictures is Walter Gay's "Blue and White," the indigo tints on the porcelain in the room being relieved by the formal treatment of dark red doors which open on each side with mathematical precision.

Bright red poppies on a dark setting suggest sleep or death and T. C. Gotch has surrounded a sad-faced maiden with them. The veil falling over her head is black, so the painting has been named "Death; the Bride." Augustus Koopman has painted large figures and interesting faces in his "Return of the Shrimp Catchers." The stern features of the man leading the party home are relaxing somewhat under the smile of the sweet face next his, but a second woman strides along apparently unconscious of everything except weariness with the day's work. Evening shadows falling on the snow in a defile leading to a farmhouse

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are features of Walter Nettleton's "Farm Lane." In Robert Reid's "Fleur de Lys" a young woman's face peers out from a screen-like wealth of lilac-colored blossoms, her dress being marked with the same color so the whole may be in harmony. John Sloan has made Madison Square in New York very dark indeed in his "Coffee Line," and the white tip of the whiskey sign he has inserted in a corner scarcely relieves the blackness.

Henry O. Tanner is the only colored painter represented, and his scene where Judas is covenanting with the high priests for the betrayal of Christ was worthy of recognition, aside from sentimental considerations. The meeting is evidently secret, for the contracting parties are in a lonely building where the priests can display the thirty pieces of silver without attracting attention. The old-fashioned, New England type of church has been attempted by C. C. Vorhees. The white painted walls of the severe front rise spectral in the growing darkness, but the spire is decimated, probably so as to give more prominence to the details of the entrance opening on the village common.

The first medal carries with it a prize of $1,500. The jury this year awarded this to Lucien Simon for his large figure group entitled, "An Evening in a Studio." The skill of the artist is evident in the arrangement of the light as it falls on the pictures. The new painting, which



AT MOUQUINS, BY WILLIAM J GLACKENS
A realistic sketch

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"BAIRNIES, CUDDLE DOON," BY ROBERT G. HUTCHISON
A picture full of human interest

the family and friends have apparently been invited to inspect, is not shown, but as most of the eyes are directed to the front, that may be considered the direction of the work. Redfield's "On the Crest" was given the second medal. It is similar in theme to the landscape by Schofield last year which won the first medal, and it represents a stream in winter on whose banks the bare trees are surrounded by patches of snow. These are lighted here and there by streaks of sunlight. The third medal went to Childe Hassam for his "June," an impressionist symphony whose shower of colors surrounds three nude figures sporting on a river bank which abounds in impossible flowers. Sloan received an honorable mention for his New York picture, as did William J. Glackens for his realistic sketch of a couple dining at Mouquins. The other painting considered worthy of this honor was Charles H. Woodbury's "Winter," where a dull rock on the beach is touched by snow on the one side and a swirling wave on the other. Combined they produce the veined marble effect so favored by this artist.

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GENERAL RAFAEL REYES
President of the Republic of Colombia
He has won distinction as a statesman, diplomat and explorer. He is also a scientist and litterateur

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THE REMAKING OF COLOMBIA

HOW THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLIC HAS DEVELOPED UNDER THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT RAFAEL REYES

BY

EDWARD H. MASON

IT is just two years since the quick-action revolution of Panama, with its accompaniment of American intervention, and the subsequent arranging of the canal treaty with the new republic, brought to an end our fifty years' association with Colombia in guarding the right of free transit across the Isthmus.

The new interest in Colombia then aroused seems, however, to have been lost sight of in the engrossing subject of canal construction, and to-day the idea of Colombia in the minds of many is probably limited to the glimpse had at that time of a country weakened and disorganized almost to the point of annihilation by the events of the revolution and by the fierce stress of the civil war preceding it.

But instances of quick progress in national development can be found in South as well as North America when the right impetus has been given, and the energy wasted in internal dissensions can produce appreciable results when applied in proper channels. Such is the case with Colombia to-day, thanks largely to the efforts of the remarkable man who has recently completed his first year of office as president of the republic, General Rafael Reyes.

From the intense preoccupation of long-continued partisan strife, the people were awakened by the shock of the Panama affair to a realization of their condition, and from both parties came a demand for a leader who would do away with the old-established "to the victor" style of government (the prime cause of the evils from which the country was suffering), and supplant it with one founded on broad patriotism rather than on partisanship. A lifetime of disinterested service of his country, both at home and abroad, made General Reyes the one logical candidate for the presidency under these conditions, and the achievements of his administration thus far in the work of strengthening and rebuilding the nation have more than proven the wisdom of his election.

But to trace this process of reconstruction from its beginning, let us start with the period just after the Panama revolution when General Reyes' work really began. He had been appointed at that time commissioner, with absolute power to handle the Panama matter in any way he saw fit, and his first move was to impress his justly aroused countrymen with the advisability of exercising restraint and refraining from a hopeless struggle to regain their lost territory. To his influence more than anything else is due the dignified attitude which Colombia maintained at that time under such trying circumstances.

General Reyes next visited Panama in an unsuccessful attempt to secure a voluntary return to its old allegiance, but the revolutionary government so thoroughly appreciated and feared the probable effect of his personality on the people of the state that they would not even permit him to land. At Washington a brave effort to bring about recognition of Colombia's claims in the matter, while ap-

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parently meeting with like failure, in reality laid a foundation of sympathy and good will on which a settlement honorable to both countries may yet be built. Not the least important feature of this harmonizing voyage was a personal conference at Caracas with the fiery Castro of Venezuela, resulting in a friendly understanding covering points at issue between the two countries.

Considering the amount of trouble which the little autocrat of Venezuela seems able to make for even far-distant nations, the possibilities of complications as regards a next-door neighbor are very great. This is especially true in the case of Colombia, which is dependent upon Venezuela for access to the sea by the river highways of the Zulia and Orinoco, for the commerce of her northeastern and eastern departments. In addition to levying a river toll on this business, Venezuela has been in the habit of closing the rivers entirely to foreign commerce at any and all times and for any or no reason. While Colombia has been the chief sufferer from this arbitrary performance, the day will come when the world's interest in the development of the great heart of South America, reached by these rivers and their affluents, will make the open door as important there as it is now considered to be in China.

With Colombia's foreign affairs thus put in order, General Reyes was ready for the internal problems which confronted him when he actually took office as president in August of 1904. He found the country suffering principally from the effects of too much politics, with the number of those engaged in "saving the country" somewhat out of proportion to the working force. It had been the old situation of the "in party" monopolizing the government, while the "out party" struggled for representation, with the result that politics engrossed the best thought and energy of the country to the exclusion of more productive occupations. But from the start of President Reyes' administration has been seen the unique spectacle of a government from which the idea of party is practically dissociated. Both Conservatives and Liberals are represented in the cabinet, and the same may be said of the diplomatic and consular services, and in fact of all branches of the government. For the first time in many years, Colombia's public service is being carried on by the picked men from her entire population, instead of from merely a part, while private enterprises are showing the effect of the working capacity released from political occupations.

It was also found that Colombia's constitution was an admirable instrument for putting a drag on the wheels of progress. Under it the powers of the different branches of the government were so carefully interlocked and checked against each other, that a condition of practical immobility was the result. This constitution was the outcome of a grudging yielding of the extreme "states rights" idea which prevailed in the earlier days of the republic, when the various departments figured as confederated states, and sent their representatives to a "Senate of Plenipotentiaries," as the national congress in Bogota was then called. The curious situation might have been observed at that time of complaints being made to the national government by certain of the sovereign states, to the effect that some of their fellow sovereigns were making war on them, and would the national government please make them stop. From this state of affairs was developed the constitution in effect when General Reyes took office, which soon proved its "dead-locking" capacity by enabling a small minority in the Chamber of Deputies to hold up, not only the progressive legislation which the administration was urging, but even the transaction of the ordinary business required to keep the machinery of government in motion.

A convention or national assembly of the most representative character, to have as its chief work the revision of the constitution, was demanded by all parties and all sections as the only solution of the difficulty. This assembly met in Bogota in the spring of the present year and its labors have resulted in giving to Colombia the strongly centralized form of government which experience has shown to be best suited to the development of the Latin-American republics. Of first importance in the changes authorized is the lengthening of the presidential term fro six years to ten, but this applies onl the term of office of the present i bent, so that after its expiration, th ix-

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year term is again in force. No more pronounced placing of the seal of popular approval upon the acts of an administration can be imagined than this. It not only approves the work accomplished up to date, but it guarantees that sufficient time will be given to carry the government's program through to a finish.

The history of monarchical governments has shown the heir apparent as a frequent disturber of the peace, and among republics the storm center has often been located in the vice-presidential office. Equipped for the most part with a set of nominal duties which make the mild labors of our own Vice-President seem strenuous by comparison, this officer with our Latin-American neighbors has sometimes occupied his leisure years in imagining what he would do if he were president. From imagination to action has been but a short step. Colombia was most generously equipped in this respect under the old constitutional provisions, having not only a full-fledged vice-president, but also a special understudy appointed from time to time by Congress, who was known as the *"Designado."* An occasional misapprehension by the *Designado* of the fact that his part was merely a thinking one, lead to the abolition of this office together with that of the regular vice-president, and the Colombian president of the future will be free from these possible enemies of his own household.

In a country of great distances and of inadequate transportation facilities, such as Colombia, the states or departments ought to be of such reasonable size that their capitals with the governmental machinery can be easily reached from all points within their boundaries. Heretofore some of the departments have been of such great size that months might possibly be spent in a trip to the capital and back from some outlying point. This trouble was remedied by dividing up the departments, making fifteen of them altogether instead of the original eight, which has added greatly to the effective scope of the local governments, while at the same time advancing the centralized government idea. As all governors of departments are personal appointees of the national executive, the establishment of these additional local seats of government in close touch with Bogota has bound the whole structure more closely together while lessening the old "state" feeling that used to prevail. This redistricting has also been extended to Bogota, the national capital, which, with its immediate suburbs, has been made a "Federal District" removed from the jurisdiction of the surrounding department of Cundinamarca.

It should be noted in this connection that the new departments have been officered on a very economical scale, and their creation will detract but little from the record which the administration is making in the suppression of unnecessary employees, which thus far it is estimated will save the country something like $2,000,000 gold per year. The effectiveness and responsibility of the judiciary have also been augmented by doing away with life tenure of office, and substituting therefor fixed terms, with power of removal under certain conditions vested in the executive.

With constitutional revision accomplished, the government next turned its attention to the very pressing duty of rehabilitating the national finances. Although Colombia not many years ago ranked among the first South American countries in the production of the precious metals, under the necessities of the recent civil war it yielded to the attraction of the printing-press and the lithographic stone, and ran riot in a fiat money debauch which would have delighted the heart of our ancient greenback party. Paper issue followed paper issue to the full capacity of the government establishments, while various amateur financiers helped on the good work with private issues of their own, which in quality of material used were quite as good as the regular article, and almost as valuable intrinsically as time went on, so that the depreciated *peso* or dollar slid swiftly to a valuation of something less than one-half cent gold. It has since recovered an exchange value of an even cent gold, due to the efforts of the government, which for some time has devoted the proceeds of the national emerald mines to the buying up and burning of large quantities of the paper money, and of late has held exchange at about one hundred to one, by the sale of drafts on Europe at this rate when necessary to steady the market.

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This situation is responsible for the vivid tales brought back by returning travelers of "five-dollar shaves," "hundred-dollar cab rides" and "eight hundred dollars a bottle champagne." As a matter of fact, after a week in the country one simply translates "*pesos*" as "cents" instead of "dollars," and forgets about "depreciated currency," but the government has realized the necessity of conforming to the standard of other nations, and has taken active steps to bring the country into line on a gold basis. This is being done through the medium of the Banco Central at Bogota, a financial institution recently organized with local capital, to which the government has granted very wide powers. It has been made a bank of issue with exclusive power for thirty years to emit, through its branches in the different departments, its gold notes against a thirty per cent reserve, which latter is subject to government verification. In addition, it has been made the depository of all government revenues, specific portions of which are to be devoted to the coinage of metal currency under the bank's direction. The gold dollar divided into one hundred cents (1.672 grams weight and 0.900 fine) has been decreed to be the monetary unit of the republic, and silver currency in half-dollars and twenty-cent and ten-cent pieces (0.900 fine) and with a weight ratio as compared to gold of 33 to 1, may be coined up to one-tenth of the total gold coinage, as also nickels and cents to the amount of two per cent of the gold in circulation.

To provide for this new coinage, as well as for the country's other needs, the customs duties have been increased in general about seventy per cent, and government monopolies have been established on liquors, hides, tobacco and matches. Twenty-five per cent of the new custom duties (to be raised to fifty per cent in 1907) has been set aside since July 1 for this purpose, as has also the revenue from the monopoly on hides, which latter will be increased if needed from the earnings of the government-owned emerald mines, so that it shall amount to as much as the percentage of the duties mentioned. With the funds derived from these sources, and with any other revenues which the treasury can spare, the coinage of the new money will be commenced on January 1, 1906, and the same will be used for the conversion of the paper money at the fixed rate of $1 gold for $100 paper. While all this has been going on at home, negotiations have been carried on with the foreign bondholders of Colombia's national debt, resulting in an arrangement for taking care of the arrears of interest, and the first payment on account of both the arrears and current interest was made in London during July.

It is said of President Diaz, of Mexico, that his announced program, when he undertook the work of rebuilding his country, was "to shoot bandits and build railroads." This first undertaking is not required in Colombia, as the writer can testify after riding some two thousand miles through its ever-changing valleys and mountains, and visiting every one of its original eight departments. While contrary to the prevailing notion of South American conditions, it is a pleasure to be able to bear witness to the good order prevailing throughout the country and the universal respect for life and property rights among its citizens.

The transportation problem is, however, of prime importance, and the government has set to work in earnest on the solution of it. To appreciate the situation in this respect, one should be acquainted with the difficulties besetting traveling in Colombia at the present time. Only a personal experience of mule-back traveling can enable one to appreciate these thoroughly, but for those that have not had this experience, it should be explained that mule-back is the ordinary method of carrying passengers and freight, with the exceptions of the Magdalena River steamers and a few short local railroads, while a cross section of the country itself has been aptly likened to a tooth comb. This may be putting it a little strongly, but as a matter of fact, Colombia is chiefly made up of the three north and south ranges of the Andes, with the broad valleys of the Cauca and the Magdalena rivers between them, and beyond the easternmost range a great empire of almost unexplored territory in the low-lying plains of the heart of the continent, where rise the countless affluents of the Orinoco and Amazon.

Great tablelands, like that surrounding Bogota, crown the mountain tops, where

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are raised all the agricultural products of our own colder latitudes, while the river valleys and lower coast lands yield every variety of tropical plants and fruits. In the extent and variety of her mineral resources, Colombia is also marvelously rich, while her broad plains and valleys rank with the Argentine as cattle producers. With all this abundance the difficulty of transportation limits production in most cases to the supplying of local needs, and makes the country largely dependent on imported supplies brought in by sea or river. As an instance of this, Bogota, in the center of a country capable of raising anything on earth, receives flour from New York City, which is brought in by the Magdalena River route. With coal deposits over a wide range of territory, the river steamers still burn wood, and the Barranquilla Railway finds it cheaper to use coal briquettes shipped from Cardiff, Wales. One of the world's greatest salt mines is that of Zipaquira, on the Bogota plateau, and yet sea salt from Peru is being used in the Cauca Valley, not three hundred miles distant, while imported canned meats penetrate to every part of the country, as local meats can only be transported "on the hoof."

To remedy this state of affairs, the government has taken steps to interest capital in railroad construction by granting concessions, with subsidies attached, in the shape generally of guaranteed interest for a term of years on a fixed construction cost, secured by a percentage of certain custom-house receipts. On this basis railroad concessions have been granted to both English and American capitalists for a number of different lines of road. The most important ones projected are those to connect Bogota and the neighboring mountain plateaus with the lower Magdalena, at a point where access to the sea may be had by deep-draft river steamers, and to connect Bogota with the rich Cauca Valley and with the Pacific Ocean at Buenaventura, the nearest seaport. Intermediate lines are to run down the Magdalena Valley and through the rich state of Antioquia, all the new lines being built in connection with the half-dozen or more short railroads now in operation, and together with them and the river steamer lines forming a comprehensive transportation system, which will not only open the country to the outside world, but will put the principal sections in communication with each other.

In addition to the railroad system a large number of wagon roads have been undertaken by local capital, and the river navigation is being improved, as in the case of the Magdalena, by the imposition of a toll to cover the expenses of clearing and dredging it, and on the smaller rivers by variously aided and subsidized steamer line concessions. A significant circumstance in connection with this road-building work is the fact that the government has equipped what is left of its greatly reduced army with pick and shovel, and set it to work repairing the principal national highways. This practical sword and plow-share transformation is proving a fine thing for the roads, but it is far more important in evidencing to the world that the government's program of peace and progress is an accomplished fact.

Since the writer's return home, comes the news of an event which does not seem to have attracted much attention in comparison with the government's more ambitious undertakings, but which perhaps has greater possibilities for future benefit to the country than any of them. It is the publication of a decree for the establishment of a Superior Normal School in Bogota, with branches in the various departmental capitals. If an administration accomplished nothing beyond the satisfactory carrying out of an undertaking such as this, it would still deserve to rank beside those which have been most successful in promoting the country's material development.

To illustrate briefly the foregoing by a parallel case along lines familiar to most of us, it may be said that Colombia is now experiencing, under the wise guidance of General Reyes, an awakening comparable only to that which Mexico experienced twenty-five years ago, when President Diaz began his wonder-working term of office. In General Reyes, Colombia, with her wealth of undeveloped resources, seems to have been fortunate enough to find another Diaz, who will give life to her latent possibilities in countless lines and will lead her to her place among nations through the paths of peace and good government.

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THE PREMIERS OF EUROPE

BY

O. D. SKELTON

PARLIAMENTARY government is on its trial in Europe. In Britain, the home of "rule by talking-shop," the decadence of the House of Commons has become a commonplace of discussion. Conservatives lay it to the door of Liberal obstruction, Liberals to the usurpation of power by the cabinet. Whatever the explanation, the fact remains. In France, for the moment, the machine is working smoothly, with less than the usual amount of Nationalist friction, but in Spain the farce of a new and unrepresentative ministry every five months still holds the stage. Italy is struggling in the grip of the system of personal groups instead of parties, while in Austria-Hungary the machine has broken down completely and brought the Dual Monarchy to the brink of dissolution. The net result has been to throw more power into the hands of the executive, and to attach a new importance to the personalities of the premiers.

To Americans, the best known of Europe's premiers is, of course, Arthur Balfour. Yet none is harder to understand. He is at once the most transparent and the most elusive of politicians. With schoolboy candor he will blurt out the most damaging admissions of error or unpreparedness in some crisis, and at the same time will keep the country and his party guessing for years at a stretch where he stands on the most discussed question of the day. He is a bundle of contradictions, a perpetual enigma. He could not be otherwise if he tried, but incidentally he finds mystery good politics; as Disraeli discovered before him, it irritates the people some of the time but it fascinates them all the time.

At first glance no man would seem less qualified than Arthur Balfour to guide his party and the Empire through such a time of change and stress as the present. Indolent, fastidious, dilettante, indifferent to opinion, scorning details, hating the drudgery of office; in earlier days the darling of "The Souls," that esoteric band of society geniuses whom Mrs. Humphrey Ward has pictured in her latest book as the archangels; early and late a metaphysician, finding his deepest interest in the problem of founding theology anew on the strange basis of a universal scepticism—this is unpromising material for the making of a practical politician. Yet under stress of need this philosopher has proved himself the most astute party leader in England to-day.

When, three years ago, Joseph Chamberlain threw the brand of protection into the arena, few expected that Mr. Balfour would long be able to retain the reins of power. He would be as clay in the hands of the Birmingham potter. The party would break up, the great majority adhering to Mr. Chamberlain. Yet, to-day, though the party is doomed to defeat, it is still a united party, and it is still the party of Arthur Balfour, while the redoubtable Joseph Chamberlain, puller of party wires, controller of caucuses, most American of British politicians, is still without the breastworks. Mr. Balfour has dawdled to some purpose; has compromised, shifted and postponed, leaning now to one side, now to the other, trusting that something would turn up to provide an issue other than protection on which his party might face the country. His tortuous policy has not always been ingenuous or even honest, but it has certainly won a measure of success which two years ago seemed impossible.

A strong factor in Mr. Balfour's leader-

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ship is his personal popularity. Kindly, urbane, witty, he is always in request both in the party smoking-room and on the ladies' terrace. In spite of his pleasure in feminine society, he has steadily persisted in his bachelor estate, finding solace in his two hobbies, music and golf. Much of Balfourian indifference and British tolerance is revealed by the anecdote of his having refused a legacy of $30,000 from an old lady admirer, because coupled with the condition that he should give up playing golf on Sundays. All indications go to show that when Parliament is at last dissolved, and Mr. Balfour goes to the country on his record of educational reaction, concession to the liquor trade, fiscal temporizing, war office muddling and corruption, he will be able to play golf every week day as well as every Sunday.

Twelve years ago, Rouvier, the present Premier of France, then Minister of Finance in the Ribot administration, was compelled to resign because of complicity in the Panama scandal, and his career seemed closed. But other sensations have blotted out Panama, and, after all, it was for the party campaign fund rather than for himself that M. Rouvier accepted the bribes. So three years ago his unequaled financial talents forced his admission to the Combes cabinet as Minister of Finance, and led last February to his selection as Premier when the "little father" lost his hold.

M. Rouvier has turned his hand to as many trades as the traditional Yankee. He began life as a bank clerk, next took to teaching, forsook the desk for the bar and the bar for journalism, finding in this last the path to Parliament. Of late years he has been identified with *La Banque Française*, and is said to have the reversion of the presidency of the *Credit Lyonnais* whenever he decides to retire from politics. In his first session in the National Assembly of 1871 the young Marseilles deputy distinguished himself even above his fellow members of the Extreme Left by his violent outbursts and perfervid declamations. He soon abandoned this short cut to fame for the more laborious one of unflagging industry and close study of the intricate problems of finance. His reward came with his appointment in 1881 as Minister of Commerce in Gambetta's cabinet. Seven of the next ten years were spent in office, usually as Finance Minister, and for one year as Premier; then came ten lean years of oblivion.

M. Rouvier is a typical French bourgeois, industrious, clear-headed, practical to his finger tips, an abhorrer of theories, conservative to timidity. He has the reputation of delivering the most condensed and businesslike speeches in the Chamber, and always commands attention when he mounts the tribune. You see him walking rapidly from his seat, his broad shoulders bowed and his head bent forward as if about to charge the enemy, but really from the more prosaic cause of nearsightedness. Once in the tribune, he launches rapidly into his speech, rarely using notes; no declamation, no flowery perorations, but clear, concise, hard-headed argument, warming on occasion with Provencal fervor, when he gesticulates freely, jerking his pincenez every minute off and on, and pounding the desk with his fists.

In his domestic policy he presents the anomaly of leading a party to whose policy he is opposed. He has condemned the anti-clerical campaign as intolerant, and the income tax proposals as fiscal heresy. Yet he has cheerfully pocketed his opinions; he has put through the separation of Church and State so far as the Chamber of Deputies goes, and is bringing down an income tax bill this session. His change of front does not mean a sacrifice of principle for place. He has accepted the Combes policy because without such concessions to the radical wing it would be impossible to hold together the *bloc*, the combination of moderate Republicans, Radicals, Radical-Socialists, and Socialists pure and simple, on which the stability of Republican government in France seems to depend.

The duration of the Rouvier cabinet was much debated a few months ago, but now that it has been reorganized by throwing overboard M. Delcassé to appease Germany, and M. Berteaux, whose presidential aspirations were a disturbing factor, the prospects for a year or two of office seem excellent.

While the average expectation of life a cabinet may have in France is steadily growing greater, across the Pyrenees it

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has been growing less. The Liberal administration of Señor Montero Rios, whom the latest political seesaw has put in power in Spain, is the sixth in a little over two years. Yet the country has not been passing through any great political upheavals. Party labels are deceptive in Spain. The difference between Liberal and Conservative is the difference between Tweedledum and Tweedledee. In thirty years no Conservative cabinet has ever repealed a Liberal measure. In reality Liberals and Conservatives are only two wings of one party, the Alfonsists, or supporters of the present dynasty against Carlists, Republicans and Socialists; and the two alternate in office with automatic regularity.

Señor Rios is best known to Americans as the leader of the anti-war party in the Spanish Cortes in 1898, and President of the Paris Peace Commission after the war. He has been forty years in politics —he is now seventy-two—and has frequently held office, chiefly the portfolio of Justice. Señor Rios is a practical and experienced administrator, of unquestioned integrity and devotion; narrow, perhaps, and obstinate on occasion, but cautious and well balanced, and able to serve his country better in her present policy of quiet recuperation than a statesman of more brilliant powers. He has an immense capacity for sitting tight and keeping his head in a crisis. His ministry is not a very strong one. The best-known members are General Weyler, of concentration-camp fame, who is Minister of War, and Señor Echegaray, the Minister of Finance, an Admirable Crichton who is at once founder of the Bank of Spain, professor of chemistry in the University of Madrid, and the leading novelist of his country.

Señor Rios will undoubtedly pursue the mild program of social reform and regulation of the religious congregations identified with the Liberal party. There is certainly scope for reform. The antiquated system of land tenure, the unfair distribution of taxes, the farcical election system, the illiteracy of the majority of the people, and, above all, the industrial backwardness of the country, furnish problems to test Señor Rios's statesmanship to the utmost. Fortunately, recuperative forces are at work. The loss of the Philippine and Cuban white elephants has relieved the treasury and removed a fruitful source of corruption; commerce is flourishing, the industrial and mining activity unparalleled, while irrigation is being applied to the deserts of Andalusia on a scale unknown since the expulsion of those masters of the science, the Moors.

For the present, all Spaniards agree with Señor Rios on the need for concentrating their efforts on domestic upbuilding, but it is impossible to abstain entirely from a part in the European concert. Señor Rios has some strong convictions on Spain's rights in Morocco which may provide a surprise for both France and Germany in the coming conference. As to the United States, while believing that bygones should be bygones, he is not content with recent interpretations of the Monroe Doctrine, which, he says "mean not America for the Americans, but America for the United States." He dreams of a day when Spain will have regained the commercial and the spiritual, if not the political hegemony of the Spanish-speaking peoples of the earth, who, it is worth remembering, are more numerous than any other language group save the English-speaking nations.

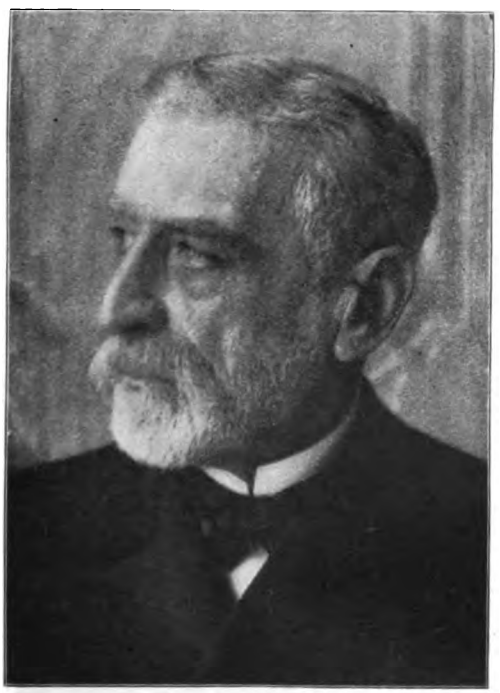
Italy, like France, is governed by a *bloc* or coalition. The government of Signor Fortis, however, is based on opposition to the Socialists and Republicans, not, as in France, on opposition to the reactionaries. Italy is the first of the great powers to fulfil John Morley's prophecy that the political contests of the future would be waged between Socialists on one side and a coalition of the existing parties on the other. In the elections last winter all the moderate factions sank their differences for the moment in the face of the threatening attitude of the Socialists, rallying under the leadership of Signor Giolitti. They secured a big majority of the house, but the Socialist vote increased from ten per cent of the total polled to twenty.

Once in power, however, the heterogeneous majority showed a tendency to split up into its original factions. The curse of Italian politics is its group system. Personalities count for more than principles and every leader of prominence has a following who stick by him through thick and thin. A government can exist only by making a multitude of detailed conces-

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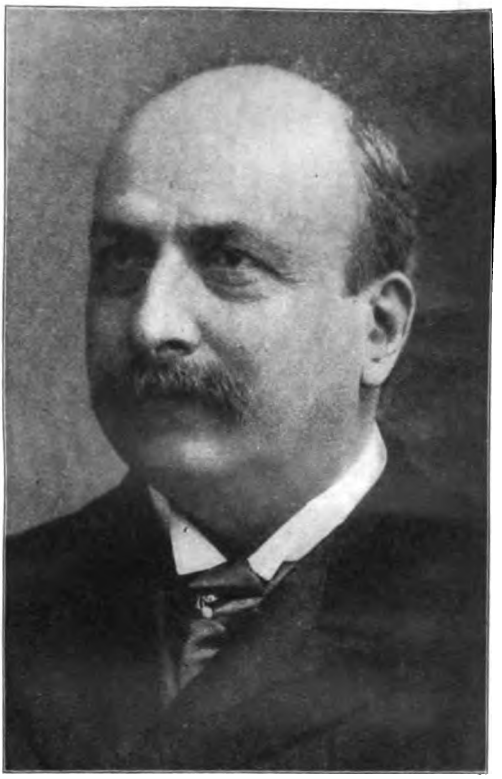
sions to separate factions and localities. Signor Giolitti found himself unable to keep a majority together on his railway policy and resigned the task to Signor Fortis.

The new premier, who was originally a devoted Republican, and became a Monarchist under the Crispi régime, has shown unexpected strength. In two months he passed a bill which bids fair to settle the railway problem permanently. Italy is two pendulum strokes ahead of America in railway nationalization. The experiment of state ownership prevailed until 1885, when all the existing lines



SENOR MONTERO RIOS
Prime Minister of Spain

were leased to private companies for sixty years with an option to end the contract in 1905 or 1925. The government decided to exercise this option and all but twelve hundred miles have recently been taken over by the state. At the same time came the end of the great strike which had paralyzed the railroads for months; Signor Fortis granted the railway employees higher wages, shorter hours and a pension system, and abandoned the proposal to punish strikers or strike promoters by imprisonment and forfeiture



SIGNOR FORTIS
The Italian Premier

of pensions. Signor Fortis handled both the strike and the parliamentary situation with a judicious mingling of firmness and conciliation which has greatly enhanced his reputation and given proof of a statesmanlike grasp from which Italy hopes much.

While in Spain and Italy and France the political struggle is between the parties of progress and the party of reaction, in the realm of Francis Joseph race is the dividing issue. Fifty years ago that brilliant Portugese Jew who taught Englishmen imperialism, declared: "The truth is, progress and reaction are but words to mystify the millions. They mean nothing; they are nothing; they are phrases and not facts. All is race." All over Europe to-day Disraeli's paradox is finding illustration. Everywhere race consciousness grows; the smaller peoples are demanding self-government, "the blessed privilege of making their own mistakes in their own way." The troubled premiers of Austria and Hungary have especial

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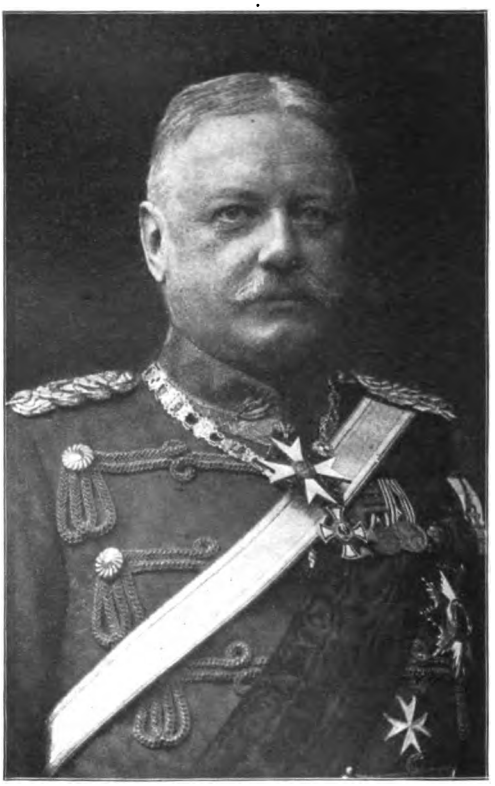
BARON GAUTSCH VON FRANKENTHURN
Premier of Austria

cause for regretting that strike on the Tower of Babel some thousands of years ago. Premier Fejervary, of Hungary, has to deal with a parliament where Magyars, Germans, Poles, Rumanians, Ruthenians, Slovaks, Croats, Czechs and Italians strive for national assertion. Baron Gautsch von Frankenthurn, the Austrian Premier, faces much the same medley in different proportions.

At present the crisis is most acute in Hungary. Ever since 1848 the Magyars, undoubtedly the most gifted and progressive race of central Europe, have been straining every nerve to make themselves dominant in Hungary. Reckless of inconsistency they have asserted their independence of the German minority, but have refused to recognize the rights of their Slav fellow citizens, who outnumber them three to two. Only two planks in their platform have been unattained: the substitution of Magyar for German as the language of command in the Hungarian army, and authority to give Hungary tariff protection against Austria.

Unwilling to meet their terms, Francis Joseph called on Baron Geza Fejervary to step into the breach, and form a non-parliamentary cabinet. For a man of seventy-three the task of facing the tumultuous Magyars is one of heroic difficulty. But the King's word is law to him, and he has taken up the burden. Baron Fejervary is one of the most distinguished generals of the Dual Monarchy. So long ago as the Battle of Solferino he distinguished himself as aide-de-camp to Francis Joseph and laid the foundation of the personal friendship which still binds King and Premier. His reform of the *Honved*, or militia, when Minister of National Defense twenty years ago, was a thorough piece of work which earned him the nation's gratitude.

After attempting for a few months to



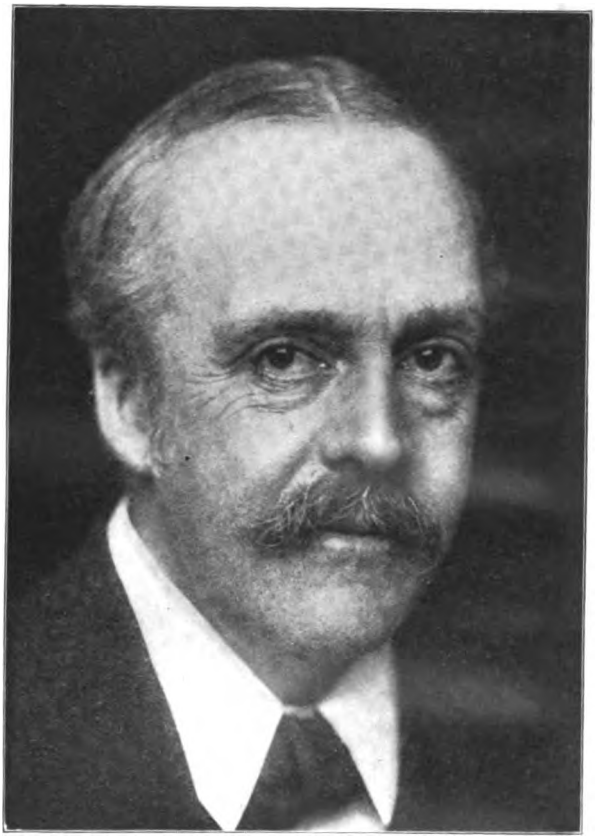
PRINCE BERNHARD H. M. C. VON BULOW
German Imperial Chancellor

conduct a non-party, business administration, Fejervary was compelled to bow before the whirlwind of Magyar agitation and resign to give the coalition a chance to come to terms with the King. All negotiations proving fruitless, Fejervary was reappointed Premier in October, and

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at once began to carry the war into Africa. Joining hands with the Socialists, he declared for universal suffrage. By this he hopes to obtain the support of the non-Magyar majority, now practically without the franchise. At the same time he is making a bid for Magyar support by conceding that every child in Hungary must attend the national schools and there learn Magyar, and by promising to lend small farmers government funds on mortgage at low rates.

In Austria, Baron Gautsch is having a comparatively quiet time of it. His present term of office dates only from January, but he was Premier eight years ago and has been Minister of Education in several administrations since. His chronic problem is to avoid offending any of the mutually antagonistic national groups which make up the Reichsrath. He was forced to resign the premiership in 1898 because the Germans thought he was too conciliatory to the Czechs, while he is said to have forever forfeited Czech confidence by his action in suppressing the higher classes in the Czech grammar schools.



ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR
Prime Minister of Great Britain

The only premier who seems to find no thorns in his roses is the German Chancellor. Bernhard von Bulow, on whom the Kaiser has recently set the seal of imperial approval by creating him Prince of the Kingdom of Prussia, has scored a success beyond the reach of a greater man. In the pregnant words of a candid German friend, "the Germany of Wilhelm II. does not admit a Titan as Premier." A cautious, versatile diplomatist, he lets the Kaiser's light shine forth unhindered, and holds secure the second place in the Empire by carefully avoiding any Bismarckian aspirations for the first. The Reichstag is handled as skilfully and unobtrusively as the Kaiser. Conciliation is his watchword, and opportunism his policy. The annual duel between the Chancellor and Herr Bebel may serve as an epitome of his Parliamentary style. Every year, when the budget comes up for discussion, the great Socialist leader rises in his place and delivers a thundering philippic against the government's latest project of naval expansion, or concession to the reactionaries at home. The Chancellor listens with polite attention tempered by politic inconcern. When the fiery Socialist has ceased, von Bulow rises, stands in silence a moment till the trim elegance of his make-up, the inevitable white carnation in his button-hole, the slight smile playing on his good-humoredly cynical lips, have impressed themselves on his hearers and pointed the contrast with the rough-and-ready enthusiast who has preceded him. Then in a clear, mellifluous voice, as serenely and genially as if proposing a toast, he pours forth his well-rounded, unimpassioned periods. At once the tension is lessened; from Bebel's plane of gospel fervor the discussion drops to Bulow's plane of opportunism. It is rapier against battle-ax. The Chancellor is a dexterous dialectician, quick to pounce on any weak

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M. ROUVIER
The French Premier

point in his opponent's armor. But he relies chiefly on a light, good-humored banter, and usually manages to have the laugh on his side, if not the logic.

But Prince Bulow has achieved more substantial triumphs than the moment's mastery in debate. The success of his, or the Kaiser's, foreign policy is the most striking development in the European situation for many a year. At home, his position is stronger than at any time since his appointment. Opposition has almost subsided; the Reichstag has ratified the chief commercial treaties and passed the naval and canal bills on which the Kaiser's heart was set. These domestic achievements have been made possible only by a policy of compromise with the agrarian party. The keynote of German politics for a decade has been the struggle between the city bourgeois and the rural landowners. The Prussian Junker woke up some years ago to the fact that a new order of things had arisen in Germany, and that he was in danger of being overwhelmed by the rising flood of industrialism. Prevented by the traditions of his caste from taking any share in this development, he has found in politics a weapon for restoring his ascendency. When the commercial treaties with all the other continental powers expired, he found his opportunity. The landlords at once organized a strong Parliamentary party, and let it be known that no new treaties could secure their support unless providing for a stiffening of the duty on agricultural imports into Germany. In spite of the strenuous opposition of the manufacturers and Socialists, they carried their point, and the duties on foodstuffs were raised on an average fifty per cent.

The price of this concession to the Agrarians was an increase of the fleet and the sanction of the big canal-building schemes. The Junker has no sympathy with the Kaiser's dictum that Germany's future is on the sea. His opposition to blue water amounts almost to hydrophobia. But he paid the price; the Admiral of the Atlantic is to have the fleet he craved, and $80,000,000 has been voted for a series of canals. The canals will traverse northern Germany from east to west, providing for a cheap interchange of the products of the farming East and the industrial West, as well as an outlet for the fleet in stress of need.

With these contentious questions out of the way, a calm seems to have settled on German domestic politics. For the nonce the red spectre has ceased to terrify; recent by elections show a slight slackening in the tide of Socialist victory. The Chancellor is free to take a hand again in the fascinating game of *Weltpolitik*. The moment is auspicious; Russia's absorption has given Germany a free hand in Asia Minor, a chance to humiliate Russia's ally in Morocco, and a liberty of action in the Austro-Hungarian imbroglio otherwise impossible. The game has only begun, but so far the honors rest with Germany, and Chancellor von Bulow well deserves his princedom.

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THE AMERICANIZATION OF PARIS

BY

ALEXANDER HUME FORD

THERE is a permanent American colony in Paris as large as the metropolis of many a southern or western state. In the summer time and until late fall, the heart of Paris, the very center of France, is more American than French, and the predominant language spoken within sound of the Grand Opera House is English with a nasal twang, while within the great marble edifice itself, an American prima donna holds forth at the head of the French company of singers. In fact, the American invasion is apparent in almost every part of the gay French capital.

Jane Noria, wife of the American Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce in Paris, has, for some time, been the favorite Marguerite of the Grand Opera directors and the public. At the Moulin Rouge, the most famous resort in Paris, "The Belle of New York" has had a long run, and the American cake walk—or "cak-walk" as it is called in France, has been the rage for several seasons. The penny-in-the-slot phonograph parlor has revolutionized Paris—and thereby hangs a tale.

When France awarded the Volta prize of $10,000 to Alex. Graham Bell for his invention of the telephone, that astute American spent every cent of this sum perfecting the phonograph, and the company organized to exploit its marvels secured an entire building on the Boulevard des Italiens; here the Parisiennes were invited at a penny apiece to listen to their famous singers, speakers and actors. The penny-in-the-slot idea took like wild fire and the American phonograph parlor gathered in thousands of francs per day. An American company was trying to make its way supplying Paris with electric lights, and the phonograph people joined hands with the new enterprise. Of a sudden one evening the building on the Boulevard des Italiens glared from garret to basement with a perfect blanket of electric lights. All Paris turned out to see the show and a regiment of gendarmes



THE MOULIN ROUGE
"The Belle of New York" has had a long run at this famous resort in Paris

was detailed to keep the crowd moving. The prodigality of the American store was first denounced, then imitated, until the boulevard blazed with electric lights from end to end, and Paris by night became as bright as upper Broadway during the theater season.

A nephew of President Garfield is the chief engineer of the Thompson-Houston Electric Company in Paris, and other

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AN AMERICAN PHONOGRAPH COMPANY'S HEADQUARTERS ON THE BOULEVARD DES ITALIENS
Next door is an American typewriter firm

Americans are in charge of the Westinghouse plant in the French capital. These two Yankee concerns supply the light and electric power of Paris; moreover, the trolley system is American, and the electric locomotives that haul passenger trains into the greatest depot in Paris do so over twelve miles of Yankee-built electric railway, while the electric cars that take tourists over Paris, to and from the tomb of Napoleon, are American and operate over rails and equipment brought from Yankeeland. Even the magnificent automobile coupé of the American Consul, bought at a French factory, turned out to be more than half American, every part of its motive machinery having been imported direct. There are two American automobile factories in Paris, and in all electrical work the French depend upon American genius for the initiative.

In the building of their houses the Parisiennes are beginning to adopt American ideas. The Countess de Castellane imported her marble palace, piece by piece, from American quarries, and the newer hotels are advertised as "American" in every respect. American plumbing is the only kind known to the Parisiennes, and our Harlem flats are being imitated most accurately. Radiators of American make heat the great apartment buildings. The government encourages the adoption of Yankee ideas in the reconstruction of Paris, and quite recently decorated the office building erected on the Boulevard des Italiens by a New York life insurance company, and relieved it of taxes because it was the finest business building in Europe. Not only that, but the Paris representative was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, a decoration given almost at the same time to James Hazen Hyde, not because of the Cambon dinner, but because the insurance company he represented had bought and owned more French government bonds than any one corporation in the world. The three great American insurance companies own an immense area of property surrounding the Opera House. Already the Americanization of the Paris office building has begun.

The newer office furniture of the Parisiennes is, of course, machine-made American, but in the previously mentioned American insurance building on the grand boulevards, there is a commingling of French and American ideas which is rapidly becoming typical of the entire capital. French thrift and Yankee enterprise greet you as you enter the gorgeous entresol. There are the Yankee elevators, lifted by electric power from an American plant, but there is no starter, nor is there any one in the elevators to operate them. In surprise you enter and sit down, at once the doors close and automatically the electric power is turned on. You press a button before you, indicating the floor at which you wish to alight, and up you go. Automatically the elevator is stopped at the right exit, the doors slide open and you walk out; when the doors close behind you of themselves

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the elevator obediently descends and the current is turned off, not a volt wasted, and no elevator man's wages to pay. In the offices of this building there is Americanism run riot, yet it is all so subdued by French art that the spacious rooms of the vice-president and general officers are considered by Frenchmen the most superb palatial business salons in the whole world, and they are the pride of France. There is certainly nothing in typesetting machines. There is one New York daily published in Paris, and its building is the most frequented on the Avenue de l'Opera. Facing the Opera House itself, on the most conspicuous corner in Paris, is the spacious office of a Chicago daily, and opposite the Madeleine is the Paris home of a Brooklyn afternoon journal that supports an American lounging salon which is the most home-like place in the French capital.



THE PARIS BUILDING OF A NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
It has been decorated by the government and relieved of taxes because it was the most perfect office building in Europe

New York quite so tasteful and at the same time resplendent with solid polished mahogany and priceless Turkish rugs as this bit of commercial America in luxurious Paris.

It seems almost a bit of impertinence that American newspaper buildings and offices should dominate the chief sites of Paris, relegating the great French journals to the background and rear streets, where they are printed on American presses and with type set up by Yankee

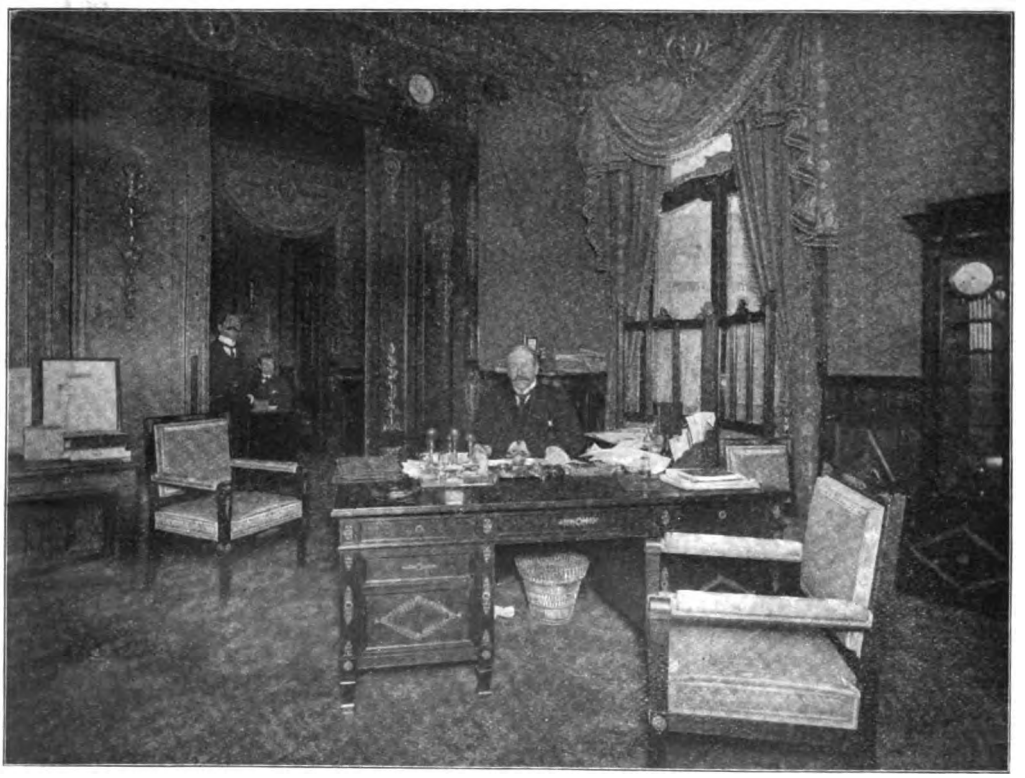
The famous Avenue de l'Opera is almost as American as it is French. Yankee dental parlors occupy whole establishments and their "touters" are as numerous as on Sixth Avenue, New York, or State Street, Chicago. Tiffany has his great display on this avenue; the American Consulate occupies a place in one of the numerous American life insurance buildings on the main French thoroughfare, where whole stores are used for the sale of American shoes, and almost a block

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for the showrooms of an American camera concern. A gorgeous bookstore, outvieing any in Paris, attracts the stranger to Brentano's, and everywhere one recognizes the names of American firms that have crowded out Frenchmen in their own capital.

The foreign headquarters of "The machine that writes," are located on the Boulevard des Italiens; here the French maids and youths are taught shorthand and to use the typewriter, although the American idea of employing female stenographers is just beginning to gain ground, as is the Saturday half-holiday, which has been inaugurated by the American concerns in Paris and is rapidly spreading to the French houses. The American shoe, however, has made a complete conquest of Paris, and several factories for turning out Yankee shoe-making machinery have been built in the suburbs. As it is, every machine-made shoe in France pays tribute to American stockholders, and the American shoe store stares you in the face everywhere in Paris.

There are Americans in Paris who live exactly as they do at home, and there are other Americans in Paris, some of whom have resided there for thirty years, who are not aware that any American commodity can be purchased in the French capital, although they unwittingly patronize Yankee products every day they live. It is said that the Frenchman will never take to the American folding bed, but certain it is that he is quite content to be awakened by a New England alarm clock, and in the Americanized flats he may now take a morning hot or cold bath in a Yankee tile bathtub rather than buy his hot water from the man who sells it on the street and brings it upstairs—tepid—by the pailful. If the signs on every dead wall of Paris are to be be-



THE OFFICE OF A NEW YORK INSURANCE COMPANY IN PARIS
The American head of this office received the cross of the Legion of Honor in recognition of his services to France as a reformer of business methods and instigator of the Saturday half-holiday for French workmen

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THE OPERA HOUSE AND THE PARIS OFFICE OF A CHICAGO DAILY NEWSPAPER

lieved, the Frenchman is becoming acquainted with our breakfast foods, and certain it is that he reads a newspaper printed on an American press, rides on a Yankee trolley car to his office furnished with American furniture, dictates his work to a Yankee typewriting machine and signs his letters with a Connecticut fountain pen. At lunch it is doubtful if he is not served some of the chilled or canned beef we now send to France in large quantities, and it is pretty certain that his wine is blended with the fiery claret of California. The only mixed drinks available are at the numerous "American" bars, and for the teetotaler there is the American ice cream soda which has at last invaded the candy stores of Paris. In fact, one becomes Americanized in Paris without realizing the insidious fact.

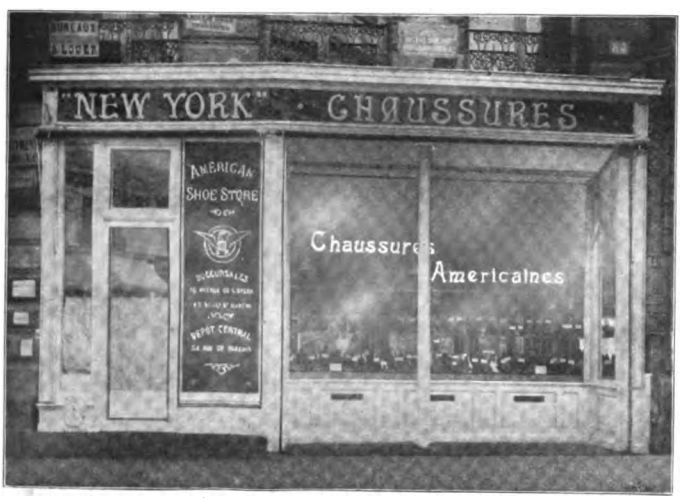
Paris shop windows, once the wonder of the universe, decorated semi-annually by high-salaried past masters in the art, are now restocked weekly by indifferent clerks, that the American visitors may see the great variety carried in stock. The one beautiful attractive window on the Avenue de l'Opera is that of an American sewing machine company. Behind its immense plate glass windows are gems of tapestry worked on the American sewing machine. In window lighting and decorating the American firms in Paris now set the pace for the Frenchmen.

Not so long ago London was the headquarters for all things American. Nowadays, however, various German and Mediterranean lines carry the tourist direct to the mainland and the little island off the coast of France is forgotten by the sightseer, who has but a limited amount of time at his disposal and is anxious to reach Paris, and loath to leave it. Moreover, the business houses have discovered that Paris is one day nearer all Europe by mail than is London. The American express companies began the exodus by changing their head offices from London to Paris, and the life insurance companies finding they could secure one franc of business in France for every dollar of American business, followed suit, and then to encourage the movement, the French passed a law that no patent would hold good in France for more than two years unless a factory for the manufacture of the article patented was erected on French soil. No such law exists in England, so there was a rush of American manufacturers to Paris. To stand within the letter of the law, factories for repairing sewing machines, typewriters, typesetting machines, electrical devices and every kind of Yankee-made tool, began to spring up in and about the

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French city, while in its center, office room for the Americans rose to a premium. At a radius of a mile from the Opera House there is a circle of American factories and repair shops in Paris, and another nearer the fortifications; but it is beyond the walls that, north, east, south and west, regular working men's suburbs are springing up about the Yankee machine shops in which are invested millions upon millions of American capital. The Westinghouse suburb bears the French equivalent name for "Braketown" and instead of exciting any jealousy, the American invasion is looked upon by the Parisiennes as a godsend that causes good Yankee dollars to flow into their pockets.

The American managers sometimes have interesting encounters with their French employees. At one great Yankee manufacturing plant on the outskirts of Paris, the brisk young overseer from Ohio announced in his best French that the factory bell would ring for five minutes at nine o'clock every morning and that any workman not within the gates at the last stroke would be shut out for the day, and if he repeated the offense he would be warned and the third time dismissed. There was an uproar, such as only occurs in a French workingman's village, but the American was firm and, moreover, he refused to permit his hands to begin to wash up at five thirty; they were kept at work until six sharp, and fined for every piece of material they wasted. It was not the French way, and they protested, but when Saturday came around and they were dismissed at noon with a full day's pay, there was nothing they would not do for their beloved American manager. They are quite willing now to adopt Yankee methods, even to the training of each workman to make but one small part of the machinery in hand. The new Yankee labor-saving devices were always a puzzle to the French artisans and their fingers never became as nimble as those of the American workmen, but when the labor-saving machinery was disabled it was found that the French workmen, with the most ordinary home-made tools, could turn out the most delicate work, while their Yankee comrades, accustomed only to use the latest devices and cut out but a single piece of machinery, were at a loss. The American managers are now compromising, and adopt both French and Yankee methods, with the result that better work is turned out of the Franco-American factories than from any other.



AN AMERICAN SHOE STORE IN PARIS
A number of these stores are located on the grand boulevards

There is one point at which the French draw the line, and refuse to be Americanized. In no French or American business house or factory in Paris is water taking the place of wine at the lunch hour. An American express company boasts of owning the only water cooler in France, and the French customers look at it in wonder, or turn the cock to wash their hands, but as for drinking water —never! And the Americans in Paris very quickly fall into the same habit.

Perhaps the most interesting phase of the American invasion of Paris is the attempt of some of the daily newspapers to introduce advanced Yankee ideas of journalism. That Paris is not yet ready for such a radical change is evidenced by the fact that several of the leading French journals are set up in a single large room where a number of girls are taught to use

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the keyboard of the American typesetting machines. Should the wrong editorial slips be handed out to these industrious young women, all Paris might be set by the ears, for the forms are made up here under the eye of the American manager and sent to the various French newspaper offices, or run off on a press in the adjoining basement and the papers delivered in bulk to the publishers. Until a sufficient force of American correspondents in Paris learn the French language and man a Paris newspaper, the Parisiennes are not likely to acquire any accurate knowledge of the power behind an up-to-date press.



THE BUILDING OF AN AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY IN PARIS
The company boasts that the only water-cooler in France is in this building

More and more rich Americans are making Paris their second home. For social battle they spend the gay season in London, but Paris is their resting place. During the pleasant summer season the city puts on its holiday garb for the benefit of the hundreds of thousands of pleasure-seeking, money-spending Yankees who support its hotels and shops. The American merchant, not to be outdone, has established himself firmly in Paris, so that, taken all in all, certain sections of the gay French capital are becoming at least as American as polyglot New York or Chicago. The Americanization of Paris is as real as the Americanization of New York, for until late fall, at least, both cities are deserted to the foreigner.

THE OUTCOME OF THE TAFT COMMISSION

BY

JAMES A. LE ROY

AUTHOR OF "PHILIPPINE LIFE IN TOWN AND COUNTRY"

IT is not strange that the news which came back during the past summer of the diversions of the "Taft party" led to some outbursts of irony and skepticism on the part of editors at home. There is disturbance of old channels of thought in the mere notion of a cabinet minister, seven senators and twenty-four representatives, accompanied by a score of ladies, among them the daughter of the President, and by a score more of Americans, including journalists and other investigators, undertaking a public mission to inquire into the conditions of American rule in an American possession in the once distant Orient, and being led thereby into a week of fraternization with the Japanese as guests of their government and into social and political interchanges with Chinese officials and with British colonial officials on China's outskirts.

But such a trip was a good thing, if it did no more than kindle the imaginatio of those who took part in it, and of thos

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at home who have read a little about it—a little only; for it would require quite a volume adequately to tell the story and to convey the manifold impressions and the hints of possible developments which such a trip arouses. Miss Roosevelt at the railroad station in Tokio, carried away with enthusiasm by the evidences of a studied and overwhelming hospitality, raising her arm above her head and shouting her "Banzai!" was in one sense a token of American friendship for Japan which may mean much in the future of the Orient.

That is the explanation of the extraordinary efforts made to entertain the Taft party. Its unofficial as well as official members were made the guests of the Japanese government from the moment they set foot on the pier at Yokohama, through four days of constant and elaborate entertainment at Tokio, on a special train across the country to Kioto, and for brief but memorable visits at Kioto and Kobe. At every place where the train



AN ARCH AT SORSOGON, LUZON
Erected in honor of the Taft party

stopped, throngs of people, from the delegations of officials to the yelling peasantry, were lined up to greet the guests with the deafening repetition of "Banzais." For instance, at Shidzuoka junction, at three o'clock in the morning, there were fifteen hundred Japanese with lanterns gathered on the depot platform cheering like mad at a darkened train of sleeping Americans. Doubtless, the arrangements were made by order from above. But one does not counterfeit cordiality in the faces even of an ignorant mob; and a Japanese mob is thoroughly sentient and mentally alive. Down among the masses there was no failure to understand what it was all about, from the people who bought little postcards with the photographs of "Alice" ("A-lees," as the shopgirls would say) in the little shops in outlying districts of Tokio, to the jinrikisha-runner who proudly displayed to the writer his knowledge of English as follows:

"Japanese, 'Merican, ver' good friend. First come Perry, long time ago. Then come Grant; ver' big time. This ver' bigger time. You people, my people, ver' good friend."

The distinct purpose of the Japanese government being to cultivate American friendship, in the hope of being able to count upon it in case of need in connection with future developments in the Pacific, the idea that they are entertaining designs upon the Philippine Islands is plainly untenable. Moreover, the Japanese cabinet voluntarily offered their official assurances on this point while the Taft party was in Tokio. Probably, if Washington chose, or felt that the rumors of Japanese aggression in the Philippines were serious enough so to dignify them, it could publish Japan's denial.

Whatever may be the burdens and the inconveniences, and whatever the disquieting thought that American occupation of the Philippines brings with it, there is certainly much good in the widening out of national interests, in the lessons of the new American geography, and in such a trip, merely as a trip itself, as was taken by the American Congressmen last summer. But three of these members of Congress had ever been in

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the Orient before, but five had before this summer come directly into contact with Hawaiian attractions and Hawaiian problems and complaints. More and more, too, one notes that young men with ideals are being drawn into public life through our connection with these overseas problems.

Incidents, many of them, stand out among the experiences of the "Taft party" which, if little in themselves, point significantly to the widening of the national horizon. There was the toast to the Czar of Russia tactfully offered at General Corbin's dinner by Secretary Taft, lately the recipient of attention in Tokio which had aroused Russian resentment, and so gracefully put as to draw tears from the Russian naval officers of the interned squadron who were present at the dinner. Not less graceful was the Secretary of War's complimentary allusion to the benefits wrought by Spain in the Philippines at a banquet where the American eagle's wings had already been made to "spread" overmuch, considering that the function was one given by the various commercial organizations of Manila, including Spanish, British, German and Filipino as well as American. The Spaniards flocked about the Secretary of War when the banquet was over, to thank him for the tribute to what is always for them, "the glorious old monarchy of Spain." Gradually we Americans are coming to do justice to the colonial régime of Spain, to realize that it was not all bad, and that the net social progress of the Filipinos under Spain was greater than that of any similar people who have been under Dutch or British rule.

The note of a new American cosmopolitanism was struck more than anywhere else perhaps at Archbishop Harty's dinner in Manila. Here, in the old palace of Spanish prelates, in the reception-room still hung with the deep royal colors of the former sovereign, there sat down to dine with the guests of honor: thirty-one American Congressmen and the Secretary of War, his staff and the other men of the party accompanying him, the officers of the new American hierarchy of Rome in the Philippines, a few old Spanish friars, the ever-cosmopolitan Jesuits, officials of American government in the Philippines, and many others, Protestant and Catholic, American, Spanish, English and German subjects, not to mention various prominent Filipinos. They heard the American Secretary of War refer in feeling terms to his meetings with Pope Leo in 1902, and say, in concluding his toast to the President of the United States, that "Theodore Roosevelt wished as President to act toward the Roman Catholics and their interests as he would wish a Roman Catholic President to act toward the Protestants and their interests." They heard Archbishop Harty say he had found much to love in the Filipinos; that "these are my people, among whom I shall live and among whom I shall die." They listened to familiar anecdotes about Pope Pius X. and an enthusiastic eulogy of this "Pope of the people" spoken in good English



SECRETARY TAFT
On the Manchuria as it approached Manila

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by Monseignor Agius, who was bishop at Malta. The splendid constabulary band of Filipinos had accompanied these toasts with "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the Spanish "Royal Hymn"; they next introduced with "Garryowen" Hon. Bourke Cochran's toast on "The Philippines" and closed it and the evening with "Columbia."

Mr. Cochran's recognition of the benefits that have been and may be wrought by American rule in the Philippines, though most commented upon at home, was only one of a number of signs that this summer's visit of Democratic as well as Republican members of Congress will exert an influence in the direction of nonpartisanship over the Philippine question. Sixto Lopez, who boarded the Manchuria at Nagasaki, thinking he would be allowed to enter Manila this time without taking the oath of allegiance, because the government would not like to face a protest on the part of the Democratic Congressmen, was greatly disappointed at his failure to receive encouragement from more than one of them. Several Democrats were sought out by the agitator element in Manila, and also themselves sought out Aguinaldo to talk with him. But the net result of the trip was that even the few who were looking for "thunder" for opposition speeches were given many new things to think about that have led them to realize that the "Philippine question" is a far more complex question than they had dreamed. Secretary Taft's fair, open-minded attitude made strongly for nonpartisanship.

There had been a growing discontent in the Philippines for a year prior to the visit of Secretary Taft. In part this discontent had its origin in the agitation for early independence which was stimulated by the campaign for a promise of independence made in the United States in 1904. More yet, this discontent had its origin in dissatisfaction with certain measures of government, one of the principal of these being the new internal revenue taxes, coming upon the country in "hard times." Latterly the feeling of dissatisfaction culminated in attacks upon the constabulary, the insular police organization, these attacks finally becoming open and pointed.

The ignorance of the Filipino masses is the fundamental cause of the trouble, but this does not excuse the government from employing every means possible both to prevent and to punish abuses on the part of its agents. During 1905 the Philippine government was not very happy in its management of this matter. The suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Cavite and Batangas provinces led to abuses and hardships greater than those it was designed to cure, and cost the government heavily in popular sympathy, outside as well as inside those provinces. The recent dropping of the case against a wealthy landowner of Batangas and capitalist of Manila for alleged support of the bandits is an admission of error in that prosecution, which last May and June stirred up a great furor. Worst error of all was the government's prosecution of *El Renacimiento*, the ablest radical newspaper of the Filipinos, for alleged criminal libel of certain officials of the constabulary. That it printed things it could not prove seems certain. That more serious things than it printed are true, is believed by all Filipinos, whether friendly or unfriendly to American government. This being so, the prosecution of *El Renacimiento* put the government in the light of desiring to squelch criticism instead of being chiefly concerned with suppressing abuses of its agents.

It is not a general, immediate and insistent demand for independence that lies at the bottom of this discontent. It is in large part an accumulation of little things, culminating in the attacks on the constabulary as the prime cause of dissatisfaction. In a considerable degree, in Manila at least, it is a social matter. The Filipinos have come to believe that the color-line is drawn to-day under civil rule as it was under army rule, a condition promptly changed under the Taft régime. The Filipinos felt that they were crowded out in preparing for the reception of the Taft party and in the entertainment of members of Congress. This was one of the reasons why, when four members of the House of Representatives who were quartered at Filipino houses had been gathered at a dinner given to the provincial governors, the host, Señor Cruz Herrera, president of the municipal board of Manila, becoming somewhat ex-

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cited over remarks that were made, gradually worked himself into a regular tirade against Governor-General Wright and all the other American members of the Philippine Commission except General James F. Smith. It is not at all true, however, as reported from Manila, that Rough Rider George Curry, governor of Sámar province, threw a glass of wine into Señor Herrera's face. The writer was one of the eight Americans present, and can testify that, on the contrary, Captain Curry made a most clever and tactful speech, throwing oil upon the troubled waters and leaving not the slightest ill-feeling between himself and Señor Herrera.

It may be seen, therefore, why Secretary Taft, immediately after his arrival, had a place made upon the senselessly overcrowded program of festivities, which the Manila Americans had arranged, for a ball the Filipino ladies desired to give in honor of Miss Roosevelt but for which they had not been able to find a place. He went to it himself after the Archbishop's dinner was over at midnight. Miss Roosevelt went to the ball wearing a richly adorned Filipino costume, and both she and Secretary Taft were prominent in the *rigodons* that were danced after his arrival. The Filipinos who remember how he set the example for social intermingling when he was governor saw a significance in all this, as in the fact that he and Miss Roosevelt became the guests of a Filipino member of the Commission upon their return from the two weeks' tour of the islands to the south of Manila. Miss Roosevelt and Miss Boardman spent most of the three days of that second visit to Manila in making calls upon Filipino women.

During the two months preceding the visit of the party to the China coast, the boycott of American goods had been at its height. The agitation in and around Canton had culminated, a few days before the arrival of the Taft party from Manila, in the placarding of the city of Canton with posters designed to insult the Americans and to stimulate the sense of union among Chinese of the coolie class. The most notable and conspicuous of these posters was generally regarded as a direct insult to Miss Roosevelt. It represented an American lady



A CHINESE POSTER
Intended as an insult to Miss Roosevelt

being borne in a sedan-chair by four turtles, the turtle being lowest of animal creation in south China, and the meaning conveyed being therefore that of contempt or insult. The Chinese characters above this drawing on the poster were translated as follows:

"Shameful! Shameful!! Shameful!!! Americans (beautiful women) treat us as dogs. Now they are coming to visit our city to investigate whether or not our people are united. (Meaning, in the matter of the boycott.)

"You fellows must not carry their chairs. If you do, you are like those pictured below."

The caption below the cut reads: "Turtles carrying a beautiful woman."

The morning of the party's arrival in Hongkong on the transport "Logan," Consul-General Julius G. Lay came aboard, bringing a copy of this placard, and stating what was the situation with reference to the agitation against Americans in the native city of Canton. Action

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had been asked of the Viceroy of Canton province with reference to this matter, and he was reported to have beheaded the man, or at least *a* man, charged with being responsible for the posting of this insulting placard. The Viceroy had, at any rate, issued a very vigorous proclamation denouncing these acts or any contemplated acts of disorder and threatening severe punishment on the man or men who interfered with Americans or insulted or jeered at Americans. However, as old Canton is such a crowded city of narrow streets, wherein even a small party of foreigners quite commonly excites a hostile demonstration, it was thought best not to visit the native city proper, but only the foreign concession, on an island in the river. The Viceroy, who was sick, had his representative give the party a luncheon in the Manchu Club, and the officials of the Canton-Hankow railway took the party on an excursion by special train into the country. At all these festivities, the ladies were to be left out. It was the first time on the trip they had been left out of anything, and they did not like it. But they were compelled to be content with another day of shopping in Hongkong.

Such incidents are forcible reminders that the justice of our treatment of the Chinese within our own boundaries or at our ports is called into question and is bound to be a subject for more careful consideration than we have given to it in the past. We can not expect to stand in the Orient as the friends of the Oriental and at the same time give him to understand that at home we consider him a dog.

THE REAL TSAR

BY

W. T. STEAD

OF the Tsar it may be written, as of Samson in the Book of Judges, that "the Philistines took him and put out his eyes and brought him down to Gaza and bound him with fetters of brass, and he did grind in the prison-house." And this evil deed was done at the very beginning of his reign, before even he was crowned. The loving loyalty of his subjects is the free air in which a sovereign lives. That loving loyalty was his when his father died. But it was filched from him almost before the remains of Alexander III. had been laid in his tomb.

It is an old story in Russia how the deed was done. But the memory still blisters and burns. It was done in this wise. All the representatives of the nation, nobles mingling with peasants, delegates from the zemstvos with the mayors of great cities, were gathered together in January, 1894, in the Winter Palace, to greet their new sovereign. The assemblage was composed of men boiling over with enthusiasm, full of exuberant loyalty, prepared to welcome with effusive gratitude a single kind and generous word from the lips of the new monarch.

When Nicholas II. entered the hall a profound stillness fell upon the throng. Advancing into their midst, he stopped, and standing, hat in hand, he spoke to his subjects, in clear, ringing tones. At first he used the ordinary words of courtesy, but then he declared in words that bit like fire into the hearts of his audience that the hopes which some of the zemstvos had expressed were idiotic dreams, and that he was resolved to maintain intact his autocratic power. It was a set lesson learned by rote, and spoken with the mechanical precision of a phonograph. When it was over the Emperor turned and left the hall with all the relief of a schoolboy who had spoken his piece and finished his lesson. Far otherwise was it with those who had heard his harsh and chiding words. As they listened a chill struck to their hearts. At first they could hardly believe their ears. "Idiotic dreams!"

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Such a wounding phrase could surely not be the only response of the young sovereign to their Russian hearts! Before they could quite realize the significance of this revelation the Emperor was gone, amid the faint hurrahs of a handful of courtiers.

Then the silence broke, and a great lamentation, not unmixed with angry and resentful words, filled the air. What a churlish response it had been that they had heard. Why had he given them evil for good, and answered blessing by a curse? There were tears in many eyes, bitter reproach in many voices, and heavy sadness in every heart as they slowly dispersed. "I have served his grandfather, the Emperor Alexander II.," said, nay, almost sobbed, an aged general, as he slowly descended the stairs. "I have served his father, the Emperor Alexander III., and now I am insulted by a boy like that!"

If the effect of that blighting speech was evil in the nation, it had still more disastrous results for the Emperor. The words which had been put in his mouth left him from the moment of their utterance a helpless prisoner in the hands of his ministers. He had alienated the only force which would have given him strength to assert himself against the bureaucracy. The true story of how the Emperor was made to utter that fatal speech was told me when I was in St. Petersburg, by one who had in his hands the documents relating to the incident.

When Nicholas II. succeeded to the throne the various zemstvos and provincial governments throughout Russia presented loyal addresses. Among others, the men of Tver approached the throne with a memorial which was full of loyalty, although not expressed with such exuberance of Asiatic adulation as was adopted by other memorialists. But in this address from Tver there was one line which caught the eye and aroused the ire of the ministers of the Tsar. It contained the expression of a humble hope that the Emperor would see to it that the authority of the law was enforced throughout Russia equally upon his servants as upon his subjects. To suggest that an official who imagines himself to be a little autocrat, and, as such, as much above the law as the Emperor himself, should be subjected to the authority of the law equally with the other subjects of the Tsar seemed to the ministers as little short of blasphemy. The speech which they put into the mouth of the Tsar was their revenge. The way in which they prepared it was characteristic.

If the Emperor had been allowed to exercise his own unbiassed judgment, all untrained and inexperienced though he was, he would have had enough sense to write upon the margin of the Tver petition, "I quite agree," or "Quite right," or some other of those brief and pregnant phrases by which he is wont to express on the margin of State papers what he thinks of their contents. There was, of course, the chance that amid the whirl of the business that had to be attended to, and among the masses of other addresses, the Emperor might overlook the address from Tver, or even if he read it he might overlook the fatal significance of the passage which offended them. But the Tchinovniks could not risk any chance.

So the Minister of the Interior, with whom, justly or unjustly, is associated the sinister figure of the Procurator-General of the Holy Synod, decided that it would be safer to keep the address altogether hidden from the eye of the Emperor. And this is the way in which they did it. The Minister of the Interior drew up a report upon the address, in which he assured the Emperor that it was couched in such seditious language as to render it absolutely impossible for him to lay it before the eye of his Imperial Majesty. It also rendered it necessary that, in replying to the memorialists, he should put his foot down upon the rebellious spirit prevailing in many zemstvos by asserting his determination to maintain intact his autocratic power. Therefore Nicholas II. was advised, compelled would be the more accurate word, by the authority of the old and trusted ministers of his father, to make the speech which by destroying the love and confidence of his people, handed him over bound hand and foot to the Tchinovnik. It is only very recently that this report of the Minister of the Interior on the Tver petition has been unearthed from the archives, but the evidence is now complete. That was eleven years ago. Never a year has passed without some of the fatal consequences

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of that day of evil counsel making themselves felt.

Now the situation is reversed. The sovereign has approached his people with overtures of peace. Under the white flag of conciliation and of peace he offers them more, much more, than they asked eleven years ago. Is it to be wondered at that the first impulse of many of his subjects, smarting under the arbitrary régime of General Trepoff, should be to respond as the Tsar responded eleven years ago and to reject as "idiotic dreams" the imperial aspirations for a close coöperative union between the Tsar and his subjects? But resentment is an evil counsellor. It will not be the fault of the Russian Liberals if at the coming general election the nation does not send its wisest and best to share the burden heretofore borne alone by the autocrat. It was a great misfortune for Russia that the Emperor was thus, from the very first day of his accession, severed from the sympathy and support of his people. Even if he had possessed the iron will of Peter the Great he would have found it impossible to bear up against the immense dead weight of the administrative machine without being able constantly to call to his support the national enthusiasm and the will of his people.

Nicholas II. is not a Peter the Great, nor even an Alexander III., and it is a very great blessing for Russia that he is not. The very worst kind of sovereign for Russia in the present formulative period of her growth would have been a masterful dictator of iron will, with an unshakable resolution to enforce his own personal views upon the nation.

If you wish to survive when living in the earthquake zone it is better to live in a wooden hut than in a marble palace. When the history of these times comes to be written, it will probably be discovered that Nicholas II. was more useful to Russia because of the very defects and shortcomings for which he is now so often blamed than because of the really admirable qualities which he undoubtedly possesses. The reason why these good qualities are not more universally recognized is because his light has been hidden under bushel. He has never yet been able to ·y his true rôle of Tsar-tribune of his ·ple. Captured at the very beginning of his reign by the administrative machine, he has been reduced, *malgre lui*, to the position of the first Tchinovnik in the land over which he is supposed to reign. From this position of compulsory servitude he will be rescued by the douma.

When Nicholas II. comes face to face with the elected representatives of all the Russias it will be a day of pleasant surprises on both sides. The Emperor will be amazed to find how rich and varied are the capacities of those unofficial classes now for the first time called to his councils. And the members of the douma will be not less surprised to discover how highly endowed is their sovereign for playing his proper rôle at the head of the State. If it were not that *omne ignotum horrible est* it would be difficult to credit what an extraordinary tissue of baseless calumnies has been spun around the name of the Emperor. Even Count Tolstoy, the most famous of his contemporaries, has not hesitated to declare that he "knew" he was a man below the average level of culture and intelligence. If Count Tolstoy had ever met the Emperor to talk with him as man with man, he would never have made so false an assertion. The liberty which a great Christian teacher permits himself, to bear false witness against his neighbor, when that neighbor has the misfortune to be his sovereign, degenerates into license in the hands of less scrupulous gossipers.

I have been assured that the Emperor was a very stupid, ignorant, and even half-witted man, who reads nothing, knows nothing, and spends his life in terror. I have been told that he was a nervous wreck, that his hair had turned gray, and that his face was haggard with wrinkles plowed by care. He has been represented as false, treacherous, cunning and heaven knows what. So the old hag, Rumor, spins her spider web of calumny round the person of the Emperor until the Tsar, to many of his subjects and the outside world, has completely disappeared and been replaced by a kind of mythic monster who is only saved from being a hobgoblin by the consciousness that he is impotent to harm. The people who say these things and the still greater number who believe them will be somewhat rudely surprised when the douma releases Nicholas II. from his prison house and restores

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him to his proper place as the Tsar-tribune of a loyal and self-governing people.

There is not a word of truth in the popular legend as to the physical weakness or nervous prostration of the Emperor. It was six years since I had seen him. And such six years! But when he greeted me at Peterhof only a few weeks ago, he did not seem to have aged a day since I bade him good-bye at Tsarkoe-Selo on the eve of the Hague Conference in 1899. His step was as light, his carriage as erect, his expression as alert. His brow bore no lines of haggard care. I could not see a gray hair on his head. His spirits were as high, his courage as calm, and his outlook as cheerful as ever. The last time I had seen him was on the eve of the greatest victory of his reign. I was now meeting him on the morrow of his worst reverse. But the man was exactly the same. He might simply have returned instantly from the door that had been closed six years before to repeat his adieu.

The question as to his intelligent grasp of the facts of the situation with which he has to deal is one upon which only those who are admitted to the intimacy of his councils can speak with authority. It is one, however, upon which those who have never heard him speak are often the most confident. I can speak with some assurance on this matter, although it is one on which it ought not to be necessary to speak at all. But I have seen many men, crowned and uncrowned, in the course of a tolerably long and varied journalistic career. I have had four opportunities of talking with Nicholas II. Altogether I have spent many hours alone with him. Our conversation never flagged. It did not turn upon the weather, but upon serious topics both at home and abroad, in which I was intimately concerned and intensely interested. Hence, I have at least had ample materials for forming a judgment, and few people have had more of the experience of contemporaries necessary to compare my impressions. I have no hesitation in saying that I have seldom in the course of thirty years met any man so quick in the uptake, so bright in his mental perception, so sympathetic in his understanding, or one possessing a wider range of intellectual interest. Neither have I ever met any one man or woman who impressed me more with the crystalline sincerity of his soul.

Of his personal charm, of his quick sense of humor, of the genial sense of good fellowship by which he puts you at once at your ease, I do not need to speak. But these smaller things often count for much in the intercourse between a sovereign and his subjects. Nicholas II. is a man of quick intellect and lofty ideals who is kept in a cage. He chafes against its bars. Continually he longs for liberty and in his efforts to evade the unrelenting tyranny of the machine he has had recourse to expedients which have irritated his gaolers and filled the mouths of his enemies with reproaches. He has from time to time admitted to his intimacy outside counsellors, some wise, others unwise, and one or two altogether unworthy of his confidence, and through them he has endeavored to ascertain the truth about the out-of-door world from which he is secluded.

Apart from the irregular attempts of Nicholas II. to come into direct contact with the unofficial world, there are not wanting instances which show that the Tsar possesses more capacity than any of his ministers. It was to his own personal initiative, persisted in despite the skeptical sneers of many of his ministers, that the world owes the International High Court of Justice at The Hague. It was he also who withstood all the efforts made by the enemies of England to embroil Russia in war with her during the Boer War. It was he, again, who, almost single-handed, saved Russia from having to pay an indemnity to Japan. His most important ministers urged him to pay an indemnity. The Tsar absolutely refused to sanction what would, in his opinion, constitute a precedent for the levying of international blackmail.

In the negotiations that preceded the war, the Tsar had given his adhesion in writing to a proposal to submit the Korean question to The Hague tribunal. But for the fatal tendency to believe that "there's no hurry" that decision might have averted the war.

Of the Emperor's capacity to handle affairs of State there is ample evidence. Ambassadors who have had audience

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with him on which the issues of peace and war have depended speak highly of his perfect self-possession, his clear, quick appreciation of vital points, and his high resolve. Count Muravieff told me that he had never known any one more rapid in assimilating the contents of official papers. That the Emperor has sometimes disappointed the hopes which some have built upon his assurances of sympathy and agreement is true. Nor is it to be wondered at. The Emperor is sincere enough, but the dead weight of the administrative machine is too much for him. He is like a bird trying to fly with a broken wing. Not until he has behind him the declared will of the elected representatives of his people will he be able steadily to press onward to the realization of his lofty ideals.

RESCUING MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

BY

CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF

INVESTIGATIONS, indictments, trials, convictions for municipal shortcomings and dishonesty have been the order of the day throughout the whole country during the past few years, to an unprecedented and, from one point of view, an appalling extent. In Milwaukee one grand jury found twelve bills of indictment charging eight city officials with various forms of corruption. A subsequent grand jury indicted seven more, including a commissioner of public works, a superintendent of bridges, several aldermen and the county printer, for the acceptance of bribes; and a prominent business man for paying a bribe. Another jury indicted the Republican boss. All told, nearly two hundred true bills have been found and District Attorney McGovern is still at work.

In Minneapolis a considerable list of city officials were sentenced to state prison in connection with the Ames scandals. A former chief of police, for six and one-half years; two former detectives, for three and one-half and three years respectively, and a former special policeman for six and one-half years. True, some were awarded new trials on technicalities, but the fact remains and can not be escaped that on the evidence they were convicted before a jury of their peers of gross misdemeanors in office.

In the summer and fall of 1900, during the second administration of Mayor Perry, the city government of Grand Rapids, Michigan, had under consideration various plans for securing an abundant supply of pure water. In connection with a proposed deal by which the city was to award a contract to a private company to bring eighteen million gallons of water per day from Lake Michigan for a period of fifty years, an ugly scandal developed. The contract was never awarded, but $100,000 of "boodle" money was distributed. The city attorney and four or five other officials were indicted by the grand jury in the early part of 1901. The city attorney and some of the others were convicted of bribery. Owing to complications in connection with one of the banks, the attorney and the paying teller of the bank confessed to violations of the United States banking laws, and were sentenced to two years' imprisonment. When the sentence of the former city attorney expired he was recalled to Grand Rapids to face a new sentence for bribery, as his conviction for this offense had been sustained by the court of last appeal. The maximum penalty for this crime is ten years in the state prison. Under these trying circumstances, he concluded to give to the prosecutors a complete statement of the frauds. On the strength of his confession, and other confessions since made, twenty-five warrants were issued, seventeen of which were on charges of bribery,

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five of conspiracy, two of perjury, one of attempted subornation of perjury. Of the men arrested seven have pleaded guilty in open court; and some of the others made statements to the prosecuting attorney which were used as corroborative evidence in some of the cases. The persons for whom the warrants were issued were: Ten ex-aldermen, four aldermen, one ex-mayor, one ex-member of the board of public works, one ex-city clerk, one state Senator, four newspaper men, three attorneys.

Denver organized a League for Honest Elections on October 1, 1903, after a charter election which was described as "a carnival of corruption." Fraud was so brazen and carried to such an extent that a meeting of citizens was called and the League formed. Its first move was to secure the arrest and conviction of seven defendants, including a state Senator and a deputy county clerk, for padding registration lists. Nineteen other defendants, including several women, were arrested on similar charges. Six others were wanted but could not be found.

Philadelphia has under indictment a number of officials and ex-officials on various charges of official malfeasance: one for entering into a corrupt agreement to prevent competition and to sell sand for use in the filtration plant at a high price; another for altering the specifications of contracts so as "to eat" up an unused balance for the benefit of the contractors; others for conspiring to defraud the city in the erection of the smallpox hospital.

In the latter case the former director of public safety was held in $5,000 bail, first, because he so juggled the figures as to exhaust the entire appropriation; second, because he knowingly let the contract to the highest bidder; third, because he knowingly contracted to pay $6,900 for tiling 3,730 square feet (only one-half the tiling required), while in the possession of a bid of $4,200. The architect employed by the city on this work was held in the same bail because, three months after the contract had been let, he approved a plan making radical and fundamental changes in the plan upon which the bids had been made and the contract let, the changes in each case being entirely in favor of the contractors, and at the expense of the city and of the structural strength and fitness of the building; because he permitted and countenanced during the construction of the work other changes of a similar character and entailing similar results; because of the substitution of maple for mastic floors, and so on through the whole nasty story of cheating the city in its endeavor to provide adequate accommodations for the helpless and the sick.

Almost immediately after the hearings in these cases, the experts appointed by Mayor Weaver to examine into the letting and execution of filtration contracts reported that first-class work under the specifications, instead of costing $18,760,000, the contract price, should not have cost over $12,430,000, which includes an allowance of twenty per cent, or $2,075,208 for legitimate contractor's profits. The difference is $6,330,000. In other words, $18,760,000 has been paid for work costing the contractors $10,356,000.

A far western correspondent, an important state official, himself charged with important power of scrutiny and investigation, declares that "there is a general shaking up in municipal affairs going on throughout the West. The daily papers tell of investigations in all departments of public affairs; expert accountants are being called in, grand juries have been assembled, and in general there is an effort being made, such as never before, to arrive at some definite form of administration of public funds that will show without too much elaboration the disposition of the people's money" and prevent its dishonest use or diversion.

L. G. Powers, of the Census Bureau, at a meeting of the National Municipal League, told practically the same story. On one day recently the Census Bureau received word from three separate examiners that they could not proceed with their work in three separate cities, because the city's books were in the hands of the grand jury!

In St. Louis, as district attorney, Joseph W. Folk was greatly handicapped in his punishment of confessed and convicted boodlers by the technicalities of the law, which, originally devised to prevent injustice being done to the one innocent man among the one hundred, are now being utilized to prevent the ninety-nine guilty men from getting their just deserts. For

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instance, the jury found "Boss" Butler, of St. Louis, guilty, but sentence was reversed because, as one observer put it, "a *de facto* boodler attempted to bribe a *de facto* Board of Health and get a *de facto* 'rake-off' from the cost of removing *de facto* garbage under a *de facto* contract by virture of a *de facto* law, and the *de facto* boodler was convicted by a *de facto* jury in a *de facto* court and sentenced to a *de facto* penitentiary. If the Supreme Bench of Missouri had been less impressed by technicalities, Ed Butler would now be serving a *de facto* sentence at *de facto* labor."

If we should dwell too long or too exclusively upon these various disclosures the result would certainly be most distressing and fill us with fear and trembling as to the future, especially if we take into consideration, as we must, the indifference of the average voter to the dignity, importance and demands of the municipal situation. The burden of far too many reports is that the great mass of citizens is either too busy or too indifferent to care what happens.

As illustrative of this point attention may be called to the Boston Board of Aldermen, which has steadily deteriorated during the past ten years, both in character and ability. During the same period the "stay at home" vote at municipal elections has been as steadily increasing. The Boston *Advertiser* declares that: "The following table, giving the percentage of registered voters who remained away from the polls in the years indicated, tells its own unvarnished story of waning interest in local affairs:

1895	14.57 per cent
1897	20.80 " "
1899	18.89 " "
1901	19.29 " "
1903	27.53 " "

"When one realizes that only a very small percentage over half of the assessed polls voted in December, there is evidence that new methods of awakening the people to a lively concern in the policies of their own city government are needed."

It is accepted as an established fact among "practical" politicians, that the machine has but little difficulty in carrying "light elections." These facts may serve to explain, at least in part, the election to the Boston Board of Aldermen of a man but recently convicted of personating another at a federal civil service examination and who was actually in jail serving out his sentence at the time he was elected!

The average voter is, unfortunately, too indifferent or too busy to register as he should, or to vote when he should, although this delinquency has been explained, and with a certain show of reason, to be due "to the fact that registering and voting not being a daily occupation, does not fit into the day's routine fixed by long habit."

On the other hand it must be confessed that the "average voter," as we have come to describe the great mass of those who are entrusted with the franchise, can be and is more easily aroused to action by some evil at a distance than by the municipal iniquity at his door. Some months ago a meeting was held in one of our larger eastern cities to denounce the Mormons and their customs. A large hall was crowded and great indignation was very properly aroused; but in this same city there had not been a meeting attended by one hundred people to consider local shortcomings for three years, and yet that city has a "machine" that is regarded as a pattern for boodlers and corruptionists throughout the country. The anti-Mormon meeting was needed, as subsequent developments have shown; but it should have completed its work by providing for equally severe and strenuous condemnation and correction of local shortcomings, which are likely to prove more dangerous to the morals of the coming generations in that city than the delinquencies of Reed Smoot and his colleagues, dangerous and subversive as they are.

Voters show their indifference to their obligations in still another way. In the same city where so much concern was shown about the morals of Utah and so little about its own political morals, a certain lieutenant of police was convicted by a police court for failure to obey orders to suppress certain unlicensed saloons and disorderly houses. This fact, however, did not prevent a group of eminently respectable citizens, including lawyers, clergymen and manufacturers, from asking the mayor not to deal harshly with the lieutenant, as he was within six months of going on the retired list! Ac-

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cording to President Powell, of the Chicago Investigating Commission, "whenever a policemen is in danger of losing his job, there is usually an alderman or two ready to come to his rescue. There is also a large body of so-called 'prominent citizens' to plead for him."

Indifferent voters beget indifferent officials. "What's the use? Who cares?" is a question all too frequently heard and all too frequently excused by the facts. As a correspondent, a university president, puts it, "There is laxity in administration all along the line, even in so small a matter as the ringing of the curfew in our town. The custom of ringing, established by law, has disappeared because nobody seems to have thought enough about it to keep on enforcing it."

This recital of some of the more significant features of the situation, this consideration of the adverse phases, must not, however, be permitted to destroy the perspective of our view. A man may be sick but a fortnight and his experiences so unpleasant that complaint is justified, but if he permits the other 351 days to be fretted and made uncomfortable by the memory of those two weeks, we do not hold a high opinion of his judgment or his balance. So, in considering the developments of municipal activity, we must not dwell so long on the undoubted evils as to form an exaggerated view of their importance and significance. A western newspaper has thus described the situation: "Municipal dishonesty is being exposed in scores of localities throughout the United States. The multiplicity of cases that have been unearthed of late are taken by many to mean that the public service is growing more degenerate. This view is hardly correct. Corruption has existed since the beginning of government, and the fact that dishonest officials are being run from cover and brought to prosecution is a good sign, for it shows that the people are active in moving for a cleaner and better administration of public affairs."

It is doubtful whether there has ever been a time in the history of this country when the people were so aggressive and determined to introduce strict business methods into public service. The people are becoming inquisitive and are requiring closer accountings of stewardships. As a matter of fact, it is better to unearth scandals and punish thieves than to allow them to pursue their work unmolested in the dark, while the people hug the delusion that they have honest public servants. Every scandal brought to light and every offender punished is a move in the right direction and is a sure index of improved conditions for the future.

Former Mayor Low took this very ground in an address he delivered just before he closed his own administration. He maintained that "decade by decade the standards of municipal life were advancing and by reason of these higher standards, dishonest practices that were formerly accepted as a matter of course have now become either impossible" or to be punished by publicity, indictment and imprisonment. Mr. Low referred especially to New York City, but the conditions in other cities differ in degree and not in kind from those in the national metropolis. These changed conditions are due to the fact that crimes committed against the municipality are now searched out, brought to trial and punished, while formerly they were regarded as part of "the game."

Far from indicating that municipal government has failed, the disclosures of the past few years must be taken as indicating a change for the better in the standards of municipal morality.

Moreover, we must take into consideration the truly vast amount of constructive municipal work that has been undertaken in every section of the country. For instance, every important American city is seeking to abolish its slums, and striking and hopeful advances have been made in the line of the proper housing of the poor. Social settlements are becoming a marked feature of our cities, and the beautifying of towns and villages is exciting an interest that increases year by year as the work of the rapidly lengthening list of local improvement societies is more and more in evidence. Cities are entering into a generous rivalry for the promotion of sanitary reforms and other measures that will enhance the health, comfort and well-being of the people, and develop their love for the artistic and beautiful. To be a "dweller of no mean city" is becoming a laudable ambition; to have one's town keep up with the procession of other

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towns is an object for which public-spirited citizens are striving.

There is an increasing appreciation of the old adage that "cleanliness is next to godliness." There is a growing conviction that health and cleanliness must go hand in hand. The solution of the pure water problems is now recognized as an essential sanitary measure.

Other beneficial municipal institutions are kindergartens and summer vacation schools, into which are gathered children who otherwise would be roaming the streets and falling into evil associations. Free lecture systems on popular subjects are factors in the life of cities. Playgrounds for the children of the congested tenements, and free summer outings into the country, are popular forms of public charity, and no city of any pretensions is without its public park. In the larger cities, systems of parks delight the esthetic taste, and minister to the pleasure and comfort of the community.

Moreover, the people are showing a growing disregard of party lines in municipal affairs. They no longer ask as insistently as they once did, "Is this candidate a Republican?" "Is this nominee a Democrat?" What they insist upon asking is, "Is he honest?" "Is he capable?" "What has been his record when holding public office?"

A year ago Cleveland elected a Democratic auditor and gave Roosevelt the biggest majority ever given in the city. Chicago went Republican by 105,000 in November, 1904, and Democratic on local issues in the following April. Toledo gave Roosevelt 12,912 plurality and elected an independent local ticket by 2,348 majority. In 1904 seventeen Iowa cities elected independent tickets. In Indiana, Lafayette, Laporte, Shelbyville, Alexandria, Vincennes, Lebanon, Jeffersonville, Elkhart, Madison, Noblesville, Huntingdon, Peru, ordinarily Republican, went Democratic on local issues.

Kansas returns tell the same story. As the Topeka *Journal* pointed out, "The pendulum swings from one extreme to another in Kansas municipal elections, and it is evident that the voters are breaking away more and more from party lines. This was evident in Topeka where strong Republican precincts were carried by the Democratic nominee and where some Democratic precincts gave Republican majorities." Los Angeles, which gave 12,000 plurality to Mr. Roosevelt, gave a plurality of 9,000 to the Democratic nominee for street superintendent because of the protest and campaign of the Municipal League, and a non-partisan school board was elected by a majority of 3,000 over the straight Republican partisan nominees. In Denver, Judge Ben B. Lindsey, whom none of the bosses wanted, was eventually accepted by all and received 53,000 votes out of a possible 54,000. Jerome's marvelous campaign in New York against all the bosses tells the same story of awakening public opinion. He appealed from the bosses to the people with the result already known. Bosses will not disappear because of his campaign, or Judge Lindsey's, but they will have, and are having, a harder time of it, and as the people appreciate their power and exercise it the results will be manifested in a cleaner, a more wholesome municipal life, and a sounder public conscience.

The results in Philadelphia show what a thoroughly aroused electorate can accomplish. An entrenched machine of far-reaching influence and innumerable ramifications, with the unyielding support of rich corporations and the vicious classes, led by men of long experience in political manipulation, unhampered by scruples or conscience, has been routed and defeated, and, let us hope, smashed beyond repair. The demand of the people was for a square deal and a government by the people. The demand has been granted because the people wanted it and wanted it enough to fight for it. As one political leader put it, in comparing the campaign just closed with an earlier one, "This one is different, because we are up against the people."

That is the whole story in a nutshell. When the politicians are "up against the people" they are helpless. The present municipal outlook is encouraging because the people at last seem to be genuinely interested in municipal problems, and in honest government. There is a general demand for better men in office, and although official corruption still abounds, there is a marked improvement in the tone of the civic conscience which will in time work a revolution in the conduct of municipal affairs.

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THE FAR-FLUNG TELEPHONE

BY

RALPH BERGENGREN



IN 1875 there were no telephone users in the United States or anywhere else. In 1876 Alexander Graham Bell recited "To be or not to be" to Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, over a telephone at the Centennial Celebration in Philadelphia and so made Hamlet's eternal question the first recorded telephone message. In 1905 there are in this country more than two million subscribers to the Bell system alone, to say nothing of the various independent companies whose statistics are practically impossible to bring together.

These figures are more than merely interesting statistics. They are literally the bald statement of a revolution in American daily living so complete that not one telephone user in thousands, despite the fact that telephony figures so constantly in our daily newspapers, realizes its full significance or ever stops to think of the thousands of persons employed to keep it in daily operation, the other thousands busily engaged in supplying its endless demand for materials, or the millions whom it assists in the carrying out of pretty nearly every form of human activity. It helps operate a farm, a presidential election, or a financial combine, and it proposes marriage or purchases a spool of cotton with equal impartiality. On the first of January, 1905, the reports of the original Bell company showed the existence of 4,080 exchanges and branch offices, connecting 30,000 cities, towns and villages, and requiring the constant use of 3,549,810 miles of wire. Through these wires travels a yearly total of over 3,500,000,000 telephone calls—that is to say, a daily average of over 11,000,000 handled by something over 20,000 switchboard operators. To this number the short-line calls of the independent companies would add materially were it possible conveniently to summarize them; and it is a further significant fact that the engineers of this largest company are even now working upon the premise that within twenty years there will be one telephone in operation for every five men, women and children in the United States.

Such a growth means simply that more and more Americans will do exactly what so many Americans are doing already. A general view of the present uses of this familiar instrument is a constant series of surprises at the completeness with which it has become part of the typical life of every typical American community. New uses can hardly be imagined for it. Its importance in isolated country districts is to-day even greater, perhaps, than in the crowded centers of population where the men of business save incalculable shoe leather for their employees —to say nothing of countless minutes of time for themselves—by cutting hours of messenger service to seconds of telephone communication. The connecting link that it supplies between city and country is unquestionably no small factor in the present healthful movement of the city countryward. And this in all parts of the country. Throughout New England, for example, one finds everywhere tangible evidence of the importance of this ever-present convenience in the taking up of "abandoned farms" and the reawakening of the soil to new agricultural uses, born in response to the profitable openings that a telephonic connection with the city markets makes for "truck gardening." Human life in these agricultural

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IN THE FARMER'S SITTING-ROOM

His wife no longer has to travel five miles to talk things over with a neighbor

districts, which is a mighty important factor in bringing folks to live in them, is also taking on an altogether different aspect since neighbors, merchants, the doctor and the minister have been brought within conversational distance.

In these small, widely scattered New England neighborhoods, as in the farming regions of the West and South, hundreds of telephone lines have been established on the initiative of local societies organized for the purpose, whose members cut the poles along the road where they now stand and practically built their way, under the supervision of a few trained telephone experts, to the nearest connection with the general system. In some cases such local development has been brought about entirely by the enterprise of a single individual, sometimes by that of one far-sighted woman. An element of rural picturesqueness is often added by the location of "central" in the local grocery store, where the grocer himself performs the offices of chief operator and all the "hello girls." Here the uses of the telephone are part social and part severely practical. The farmer, removed even from the sphere of the daily newspaper, is kept in touch with the weather bureau for information touching the growth day by day of his farm produce, and with the latest market quotations for pointers touching the final selling of it. On its social side the instrument brings each farm in speaking distance of its neighbors and, in a thousand and one ways, lessens the sense of isolation that has so long been the bane of the woman living in a lonely farmhouse.

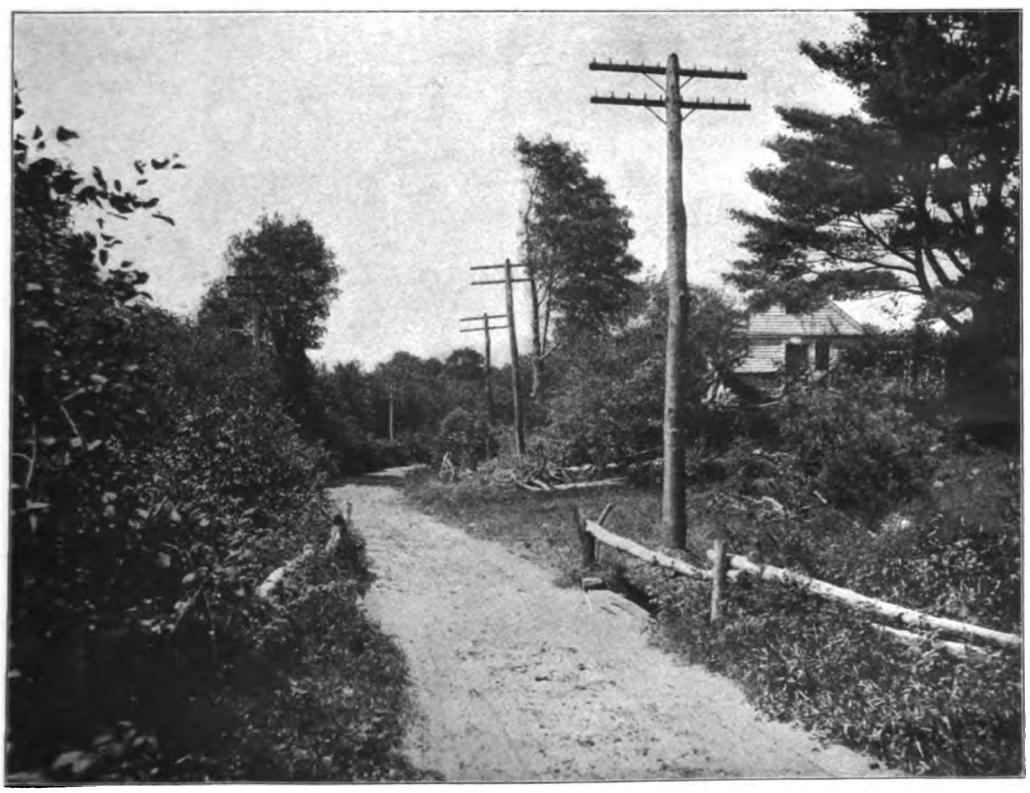
Beyond these typical American farming regions, the lines have gone further, penetrating the great timber districts of the United States even to the remote camps of practically every center of the modern lumber industry. They have been carried into mines, the lowest telephone in the world being hidden away in the depths of the Calumet and Hecla copper mine in Montana, and they have climbed to the tops of mountains, the highest being at the summit of Pike's Peak, Colorado. They creep from shore to shore on the muddy bottoms of our great rivers and they cross the Rockies on poles that incline outward from the sides of precipices

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and on which the adventurous lineman, fixing a wire, hangs like a spider literally suspended above the abyss. And when the miles of wire already put in commission are all added together the human voice can travel more than five times as far and countless millions of times more rapidly than the owner's body can journey over the existing United States railway mileage.

Under each of these conditions the instrument finds new and divergent fields of utility—more, indeed, than could possibly be enumerated in the space of this single article. Scattered throughout the timber regions it becomes a wonderful safeguard against that greatest danger of the American forest, the forest fire, for it enables the fire warden of a given district to keep constantly in touch with every available form of assistance and is thus instrumental in nipping in the bud many an incipient blaze that might otherwise inflict untold damage on our lessening lumber supply. It keeps the camp in the wilderness on speaking terms with the company's city offices and is of infinite value in summoning help in case of serious accident. Men working in the depths of a mine are thus also in constant touch with conditions at the surface; warnings of impending danger may be flashed to them with the quickness of the spoken word; and if accident happens, the scene of it is located with a rapidity that has added materially to the reputation of the telephone as a life-saver.

There is, perhaps, no better indication of the thoroughly American character of this passing of our vocal apparatus from the bonds of time and space that still hold our bodies than the surprised delight of foreign visitors to America upon first "discovering" it. Britishers especially have gone back home and written articles to the *Times*, and Sir Philip Burne-Jones, after his recent visit to "the States" mourned publicly in a printed volume over

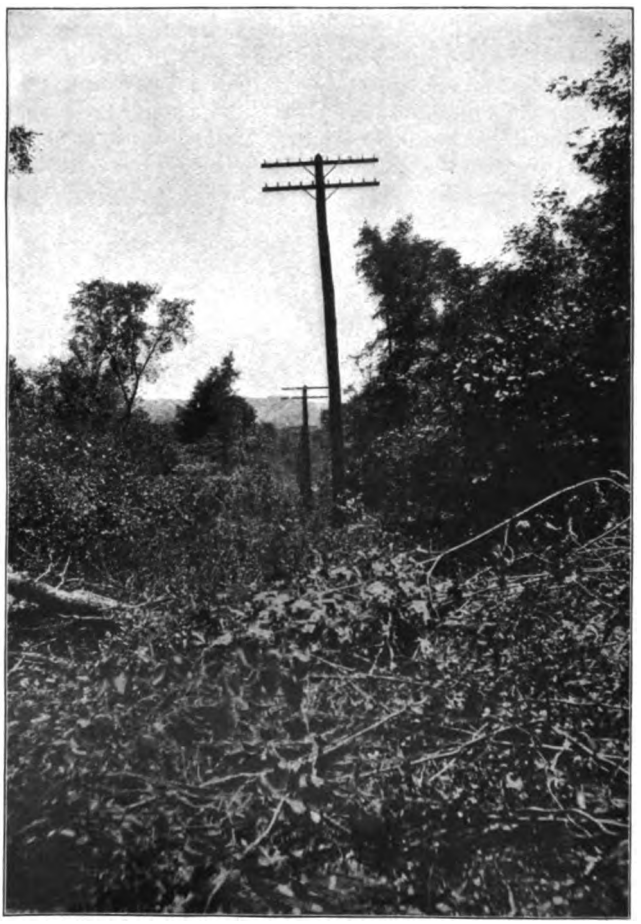


ALONG COUNTRY ROADS

Poles are often cut and raised by neighbors to establish connections with the rest of the country

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his separation from the American telephone. A remarkable case in point came up during the recent visit of foreign delegates to the International Railway Congress, one of whom declared the telephone in his final interview: "The most characteristic thing I have seen, and the most typical of American energy and progressiveness." These delegates were picked men representing the interests of various continental railways, and there is something almost cheerfully ludicrous in the fact that they are said to have been constantly inventing reasons to play with the telephone, simply for the fun of it—the instrument itself being part of the special Pullman train on which they traveled and temporary connections being instantly made with the world at large wherever the train came to a standstill. Our long-distance development especially surprised and delighted them. And the difference between American and European telephony was reduced to a single sentence by the single exclamation of an Italian delegate. "Why," said he, "I wouldn't think of telephoning more than five miles at home, and then only about something unimportant."



STRAIGHT THROUGH THE UNDERBRUSH

In penetrating wooded country the telephone pole is often the only sign of man within a wide area

The "telephone habit" once acquired by the use of the instrument in business offices gained unquestionably a tremendous impetus when womankind discovered that the instrument is equally available for social purposes—to say nothing of the sweet delight of shopping or the sad

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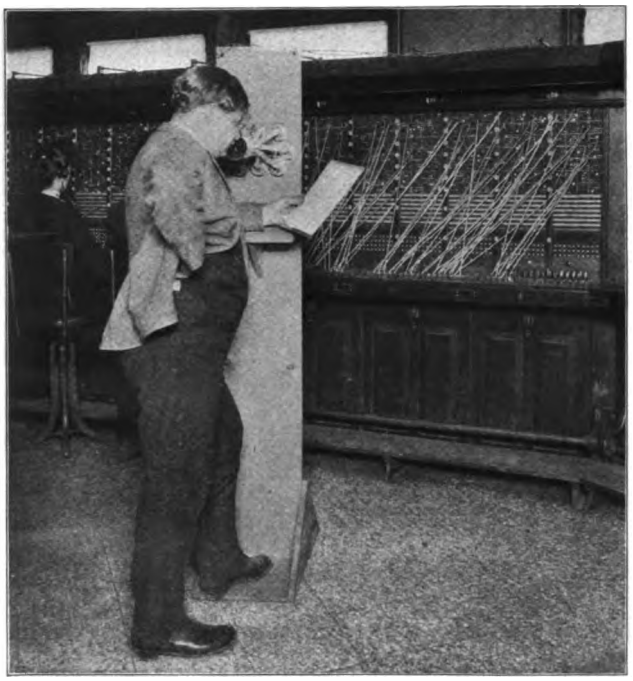
THE MOVABLE TELEPHONE ON RESTAURANT TABLES
Transacting business while you eat

necessity of going to market. In New York and Boston important department stores have lately been finding profit in taking telephone orders during the night and delivering the goods early in the morning. The arrangement is the latest expression of what has been called the "telephone door" of business. And in nearly every retail industry in our larger cities there are from one to several employees who might well be called "telephone clerks" and whose special qualification is a working familiarity with the telephone as a shopping medium. Not only do the large modern hotels carry a telephone instrument in every room, but department stores are even now inaugurating a system of telephones at every counter, thus putting the distant customer in immediate verbal touch with the clerk with whom he or she is accustomed to doing business—a system that includes hundreds of instruments in each department store that employs it. In these same cities, and in many smaller ones, grocers call up their customers by telephone and take the daily order without the expenditure of time needed for a personal visit. The large city restaurant does much of its marketing in the same fashion and often uses the instrument at rush hours to obtain a given article of food, temporarily exhausted from its larder, even while the prospective eater is only beginning the first course of his dinner. And the man of business in New York or Boston, as he sits at his hotel table, may order a telephone and transact business with a man who is lunching in Chicago. Police departments employ it to capture criminals and railroads are making it an important part of their signal service.



A TELEPHONE CONSTRUCTION CAMP
For use while carrying the telephone into new territory

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GETTING ELECTION RETURNS BY TELEPHONE
By connection with "Central" each subscriber can get the news in his home

Within the last decade it was doubtless inevitable that the national game of politics should widely adopt telephony as a campaign instrument, and Senator Hanna deserves the credit of having first seen and developed its latent possibilities in that direction. Among other things its use has killed the old-fashioned "roorback" that was once so dangerous an element in the last days of a presidential campaign for the obvious reason that a lie (national campaign brand, or mere village gossip) can be nailed instantly if one will but go to the telephone and call up somebody who knows the truth about it. More than that, it gave the "personal equation" of this great campaign manager carrying power wherever long-distance telephone lines had penetrated. In all moments of stress and excitement indeed these telephone centrals have become so many natural centers for information, and a great public event, political or otherwise, is often more quickly disseminated through them even than through the newspapers. Nor does the average reader of these same newspapers realize how vastly important is the telephone in securing the news itself, or how often it is dictated over a telephone transmitter on the very scene of action and taken down on a typewriter by an operator at the newspaper end of the telephone. On the big city journals there are reporters whose relations with the office are entirely by telephone, and on some newspapers the entire reportorial staff, when on assignment, is in half hourly communication with the editor in his sanctum.

This present growth, according to the telephone engineers, is as yet hardly more than the healthful beginning of a movement that will eventually include the entire civilized world and a certain adjacent fraction of the uncivilized. Here, too, this country will be the leading factor. It would be safe to say that there has been no time for several years past when there



THE STEAMER TELEPHONE
Whenever a port is entered, connections are at once made

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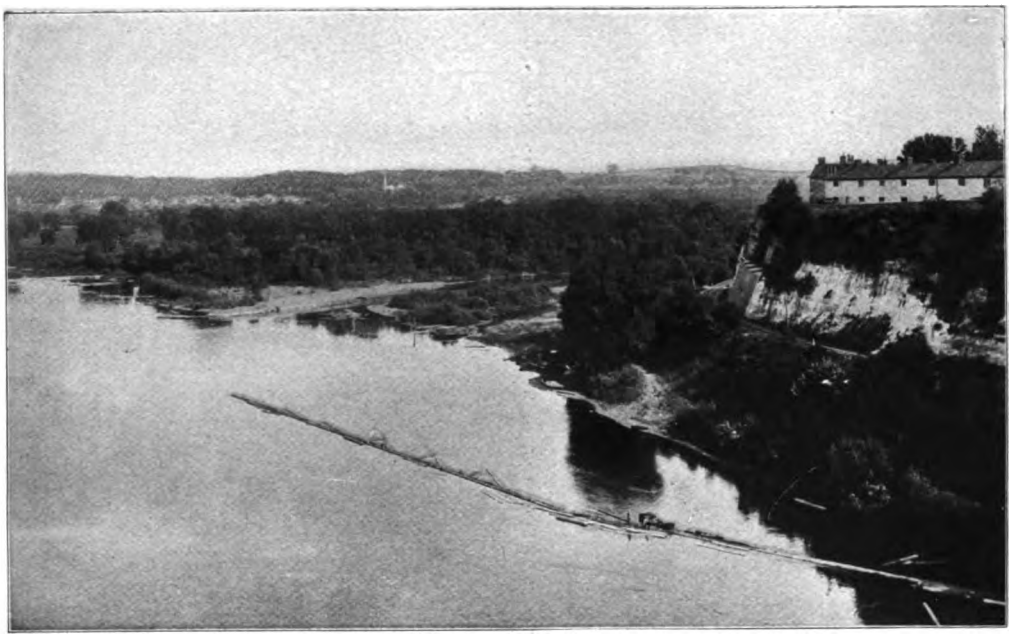


IN A CHINESE EXCHANGE

San Francisco operators who know the Chinese language and most of its dialects

has not been in this country one or several European engineers studying American telephone methods. The Japanese telephone engineers who are just beginning to develop the instrument in Korea are American trained, as are to a greater or less degree the men who are beginning the telephone development of nearly every European nation. But the intimate association of the instrument with every form of daily living is still completely, characteristically American. It grows while you watch it, for every day it absorbs, at the smallest possible estimate, more than five thousand new telephone instruments, part of them going to replace instruments already worn out in service, but a good proportion going to new subscribers, and the further annihilation of time and space between the seventy-odd million of people scattered over the United States. That it saves time for these millions goes of course without saying, but in the past years the total amount saved annually by the average reduction of four seconds per message affected during that period by the Bell systems, presents one of the most startlingly curious examples of time economy that the world has yet witnessed. In a single year these four seconds saved on each telephone call count up to a grand total of 14,359,992,000 seconds—in other words, to 445 years of time, a link in the chain of eternity that would carry us back forty-two years before the discovery of America.

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FORT SNELLING

THE GREAT NORTHWEST

BY

CYRUS NORTHROP

PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

THE Northwest is an immense extent of country stretching from Lake Michigan to the Rocky Mountains. It is too large a territory to be covered in a single article of reasonable length. I shall therefore confine attention to the three States of Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota, which may be considered as fairly representative of the whole region in general features, though farther advanced in their development than some of the more western parts. While it is not the purpose of this article to present a large array of statistics, it will be necessary to present a few in order to give a clear idea of the country under consideration. The growth of these states in the last forty years, compared with progress made in settling the older parts of the country, has been amazing.

It was more than a century after Columbus discovered America before an English settlement was made in what is now the United States; and the whole country, seventy years after the first settlement was made, had less than three millions of people. Minnesota was admitted into the union as a state in 1858 and the two Dakotas were admitted in 1889. In 1850 Minnesota had but 6,000 inhabitants. In 1905 she has 1,975,000. North Dakota in 1880 had 36,000 inhabitants; in 1900, 320,000, and at the present time at least 400,000. South Dakota has at the present time about 500,000 people. The total population of the three states is nearly 3,000,000 or about the same as that of the thirteen original states when engaged in the War for Independence.

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Minnesota has an area of 83,365 square miles, or 53,383,600 acres of land. North Dakota has an area of 70,795 square miles, or 45,298,800 acres, and South Dakota has an area of 76,620 square miles or 49,036,800 acres. The smallest of these states is, as one has said, "one and one-fourth larger than all the New England states, more than one and one-half times the size of New York, and as large as both Ohio and Indiana."

The largest part of the wealth produced in these states is drawn from the land by the farmers, who constitute a very large part of the population. Minnesota produces agricultural products to the value of $200,000,000 a year, the largest product being wheat—90,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels—this being more than is raised in any other state. The dairy products of the state amount to nearly $40,000,000 a year. North Dakota raises about 70,000,000 bushels of wheat a year, and a larger crop of flax than any other state in the union. South Dakota adds 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels of the total yield of wheat in the Northwest. Immense crops of corn, oats, barley and potatoes are also produced in these states. Probably the soil of these three states yields an annual production of at least $500,000,000. This is not the result of the most skilful farming, but rather of the extent and natural fertility of the soil.

The "Twin Cities," Minneapolis and Saint Paul, are situated in the middle eastern part of Minnesota, on both sides of the Mississippi River. They are contiguous and their centers are but ten miles apart. The population of Minneapolis, according to the census recently taken, is more than two hundred and sixty thousand and that of Saint Paul is nearly two hundred thousand. The next national census will easily show a population of more than a half million in the two cities. Together they are the gateway to the Northwest. Seven lines of railroads from Chicago have their terminus in these cities. From them the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific and the "Soo" railroads begin their long course to the Pacific.

Saint Paul and Minneapolis have for years been rivals in business, and in almost everything; and the rivalry has not always been conducted with the utmost kindness and courtesy. There has been occasionally very unnecessary recrimination. But these cities are now becoming large enough to be both just and generous. Both are growing rapidly and in a healthy way. Both are delightful to live in; and the interests of both as related to the rest of the world are essentially the same. Both cities have a large foreign-born population, Saint Paul's being largely German, Irish and French with goodly numbers of Norwegians; while Minneapolis has thousands of Scandinavians and a smaller number of the other races. In both cities there are large numbers of native Ameri-



THE CITY HALL AND COURTHOUSE AT MINNEAPOLIS
A good illustration of the municipal buildings of the Northwest

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cans of the best New England and New York origin, and a considerable sprinkling of politicians from Indiana. The assimilation of all these has been rapid and the best kind of citizenship has been the result.

One hundred and eighty-four churches in Minneapolis and one hundred and fifty in Saint Paul furnish evidence that the people are not indifferent to religion. In ordinary elections Saint Paul is Democratic, but it regularly gives the Republican candidate for Congress a majority—while Minneapolis is strongly Republican, yet elects a Democratic mayor whenever a Republican mayor has not proved satisfactory, and within the last five years the city has once elected a Democrat to Congress and once given such a majority to a Democratic candidate for governor as to secure his election. From all this it will be correctly judged that the people of both cities are less partisan than some others, and more ready to support men for their qualities than for any label the candidates wear. The two cities are united by three lines of trolley cars, the best in the world, and intercourse between the people of the two cities is easy. Entertainments in one city are generously patronized by the people of the other city.

Matters of interest to both cities are carefully looked after by powerful organizations of business men, known as the Commercial Clubs, working in harmony, and an age of good feeling has begun. Minneapolis has just now celebrated the sixty-seventh birthday of Saint Paul's foremost citizen, James J. Hill, and Mr. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railroad Company, at the banquet in his honor, said to the assembled guests of Minneapolitans: "You are well placed here. We are interested in your welfare and your prosperity. We have over one-tenth of the railway mileage of the United States. You have more than twenty-two thousand miles of road that wishes you well and that can help to build up and means to do everything that will put you forward, because it has no other interest that is higher or that is located elsewhere, and upon that I think your future rests upon a solid and substantial foundation."



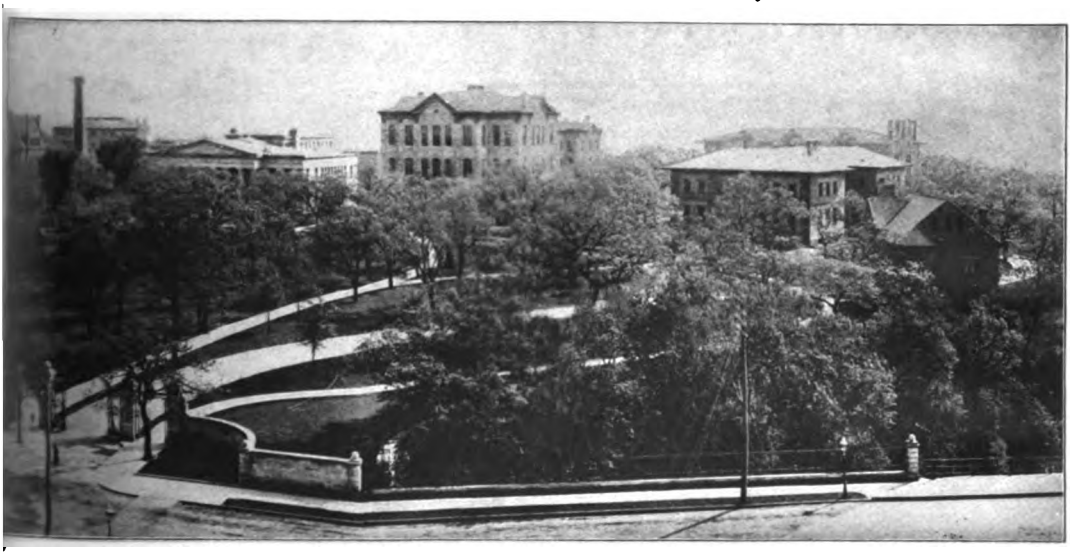
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THE UNIVERSITY

No one can doubt the correctness of Mr. Hill's judgment in this case. The Twin Cities are necessary to the Northwest and they are in a large sense already the servants of the people living in the smaller cities and on the prairies north and west, their sister city of Duluth on Lake Superior sharing with them in this service and having, like them, by reason of her usefulness and mission, a perfect assurance of perpetual though perhaps not uniform prosperity in the future.

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The people of the Northwest are thorough believers in the value of education. Minnesota and the Dakotas have a system of public instruction that has no superior in the world. The three states have actual or prospective and certain school funds varying from $20,000,000 to $50,000,000. Education is free. The State of Minnesota gives $1,500 a year to every approved high school, of which there are 185, and $550 to every approved graded school; and a like spirit of generous support prevails in the Dakotas, though not taking the same method of expression. There are not many families in the Northwest whose children can not, if they choose, go through the four years' course of a high school, and having done that they can enter any college in the state without special examination. Hundreds of them do so enter, not a few of them supporting themselves in whole or in part through their college course by their own labors. As a result of this nearness of high school and college to the people, and the increased possibility of higher education for all, Minnesota has in her university more of her own children than any other institution in the country has of the children of the state in which it is situated.



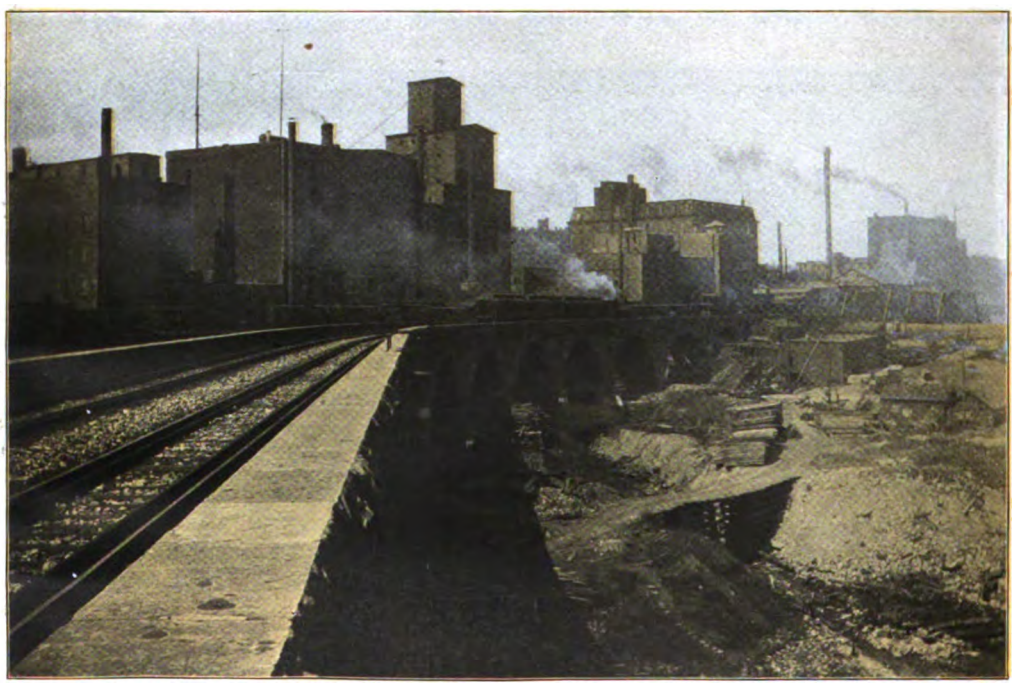
OF MINNESOTA

Saint Paul and Minneapolis have each an area of over fifty square miles. Saint Paul is the capital of Minnesota. The new State Capitol is a noble structure of white Georgia marble, erected at a cost of $4,500,000. It is the peer of any public building on the continent. Its lofty dome is especially beautiful. Summit Avenue, with its fine residences and its commanding view of the lower parts of the city and of the Mississippi River, is universally admired. There are few avenues in the world that are more attractive. The parks of the city contain 1,082 acres and are very beautiful. The city has within its limits, Hamline University and Macalester College, two institutions doing excellent work for the Methodist and Presbyterian denominations, respectively, and St. Thomas Seminary, a Roman Catholic institution, which trains many candidates for the priesthood. There are thirty thousand pupils in its public schools, and it has four high schools. Within its limits also are the Agricultural School of the University and the Experiment Station. And near the latter are the extensive grounds of the State Agricultural Society, where for a week every September the people of the state, by the hundreds of thousands, study at the state fair the progress that has been made in all departments of agriculture and animal husbandry, and dairying, as shown in the exhibitions made by farmers from all

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parts of the state. The city has a public library and the Historical Society has a very valuable collection. Mr. James J. Hill has in his home one of the finest galleries of paintings in the country, and one that is an inspiration to lovers of art.

Minneapolis is best known to the outside world as a milling city. Its mills produce 80,000 barrels of flour a day, and 20,000,000 in a year. A single mill can produce 15,000 barrels in a day. The city is the largest primary wheat market in the world. It is also the largest lumber center in the country. It has more than 40,000 pupils in the public schools, of whom 4,000 are in the four high schools. The University of Minnesota is in Minneapolis, on the east bank of the Mississippi River. It embraces eight colleges and three technical schools, has an attendance of 4,000 students, a large majority of whom are residents of Minnesota or the Dakotas, and graduates annually more than 500 students in Arts, Engineering, Law, Medicine, Agriculture, Dentistry and Pharmacy. The city has a most charming park system, embracing four lakes of considerable magnitude and the beautiful Falls of Minnehaha. It has a noble Public Library building, in which may be found an artroom containing one of the best collections of illustrated books on art that can be found in the country. In the same building is the art school, originated under the direction of Douglas Volk, and now conducted by Robert Koehler, which is doing much for the advancement of art in the Northwest. An art gallery, with very valuable pictures, is also in the Library building.



THE MILL DISTRICT OF MINNEAPOLIS
Twenty million barrels of flour are turned out of these mills every year

Northfield is the seat of Carleton College, an excellent Congregational institution, and also of St. Olaf College, belonging to the Norwegians. At Saint Peter is Gustavus Adolphus College, a Swedish institution. Faribault, the former home of Bishop Whipple, has a collection of Episcopal schools: Shattuck for boys, St. Mary's for girls and Seabury Divinity School. At Owatonna the Baptists have a flourishing academy, named after Hon. George A. Pillsbury, the founder of the school. And at Winnebago City, the Free Baptists have Parker

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THE MINNETONKA YACHT CLUB HOUSE
A unique feature of this beautiful lake

College. The state has five normal schools. The high school building at Duluth is probably the finest high school building in the country. But a few years ago Duluth was regarded as being in the extreme northern part of Minnesota. But the discovery of the very rich deposits of iron ore in the country lying still farther north has totally changed the situation, and a number of prosperous mining towns has sprung up between Duluth and the Canada line. What is especially pleasing is that these thriving young towns all hasten, as one of their first duties, to erect handsome and comfortable high school buildings, while all the improvements of modern life are made a part of their method of living. As they have no old things to be destroyed in order to make way for new things, they wisely get the best from the first.

This State of Minnesota is so rich in iron ore that the shipment of the ore gives employment to a large fleet of vessels on Lake Superior; so rich in agricultural products that the hunger of the world is in good measure appeased by the products which pass through Duluth and Minneapolis; so healthful in its climate that a million people within its borders would rather live under its skies than any where else, just for the joy of living where the air is so invigorating—this Minnesota was thought so little of when its territorial government was first established by Congress that the grant of public lands for educational purposes was made twice as large as usual, because it was supposed that few people could ever live in so cold a region, and the value of the land would never be great. Minnesota is not exactly in the "banana belt" yet, but the tide of emigration has long ago swept into more northern regions, and now Manitoba and the other provinces of western Canada are the most dangerous competitors that threaten Minnesota's supremacy in the production of wheat.

Both North Dakota and South Dakota have state universities and agricultural colleges and experiment stations, all of which are growing in a healthy way and keeping pace with the growth of the states. Denominational colleges, too, like those at Yankton, Redfield and Fargo, are as numerous as the population requires. Large areas of country once supposed to be worthless are, by irrigation and other means, being brought under cultivation, and the people who, ten or twelve years ago, were poor and felt that their future was almost helpless, are now generally prosperous, with satisfactory bank accounts, with better houses and barns, better stock on the farm, better agricultural implements, better schools, better markets, better prices for everything they can raise and an outlook on the future that is hopeful and bright. Unlike the old-time New England farmers, they do not have to work unceasingly from early morning to late evening every day in the year, but when their crops have been harvested and the grain has been sold, many of these farmers with their families visit the cities and take in the

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sights, the various things that make up city life, and refresh themselves by the best kind of recreation. And to the families that are not so prosperous and that can not leave their homes so easily, the State Traveling Library goes with its supply of inspiring, instructive and interesting books, distributing these wherever the people are hungry for books and doing much to comfort the lonely and to awaken the dull and to inspire the resolute and the ambitious.

While all the prominent religious denominations are working with more or less zeal, and churches are built sometimes where they ought not to be by reason of partisan zeal, but generally where they are needed, the Young Men's Christian Association is as busy as elsewhere, trying to save young men, and the Young Women's Christian Association has its organization in many places. The Y. M. C. A. has a building in Minneapolis that cost several hundred thousand dollars and is paid for. Saint Paul is now engaged in a campaign for $300,000 for a Y. M. C. A. building; Duluth is engaged in the same work.

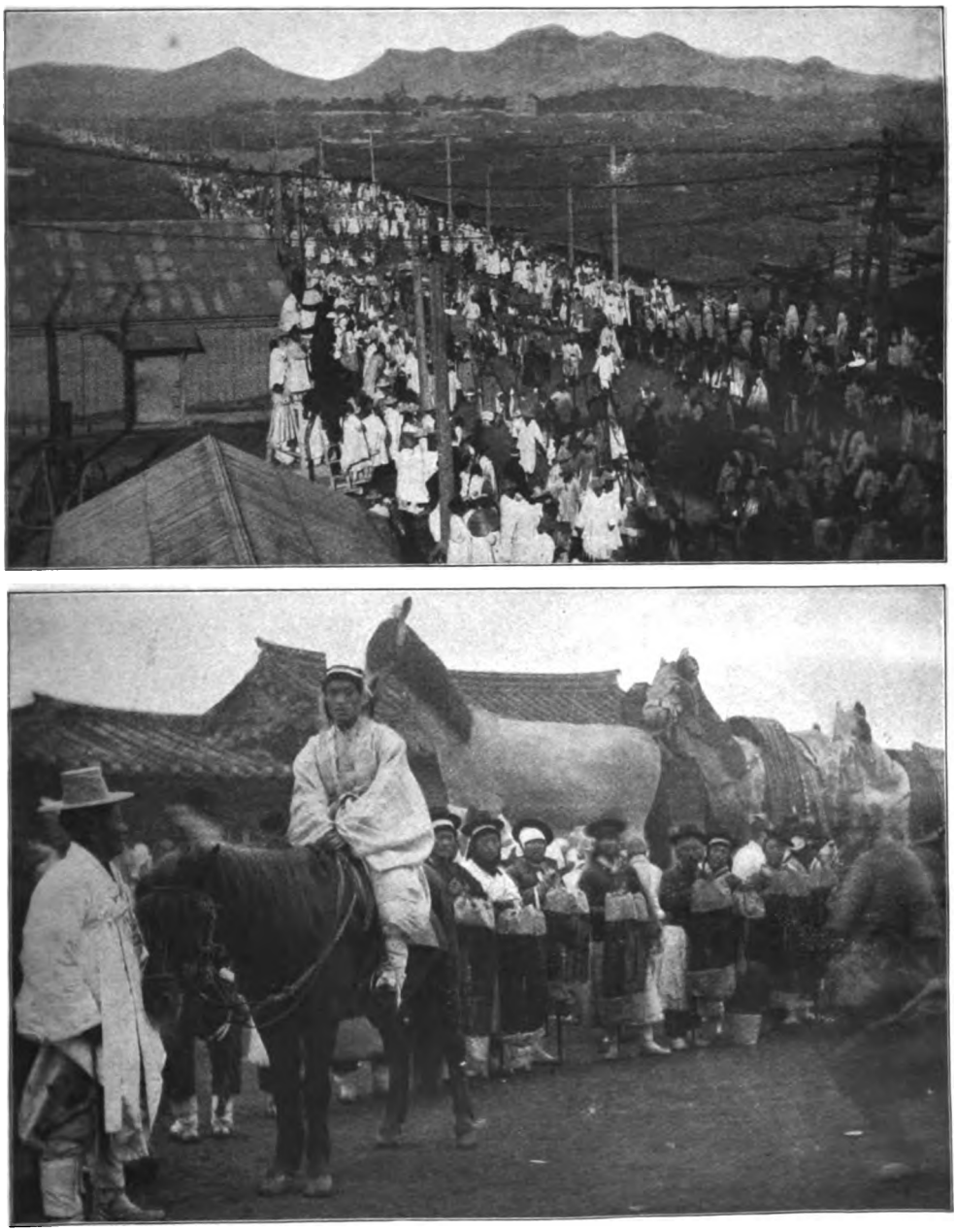
Every year witnesses large gatherings of earnest students at various Chautauquas, notably at Devil's Lake in Dakota, where men and especially women who hunger for knowledge congregate in large numbers and study with a seriousness and earnestness that only those who have never had the opportunity to learn what they wanted to know, ever exhibit. And so the process of assimilating three or four distinct races, each represented by several hundred thousands of people, goes bravely on, the Church, the State, religion, science, literature, art, philosophy, all contributing to the development and harmonizing of the people. The outcome is or will be: the general use of the English language, a religion broad and catholic, Christlike, in idea at least if not in full practice, and a patriotism that is unfalteringly faithful to the United States as native or adopted country, the only country to which the people of the Northwest, whereever born, now owe allegiance. The old homes, in New England, Sweden, Norway, Germany, France, Ireland, are still dear, but to the citizen of the Northwest, "My country 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty," means always the United States of America, with her equal rights for all and her generous justice to other lands. And of the United States, if one part is a sweeter land of liberty than another, it is the Northwest.

THE JAPANESE SEIZURE OF KOREA

The author of this plain statement of facts, though writing from the Korean point of view, is exceptionally well fitted, both by residence in Korea and by correspondence, to lay bare a situation of affairs which has been very carefully suppressed. His name is withheld in the interests of prominent Koreans who otherwise might be punished at the hands of the Japanese.

JAPAN tells the world that she has come to Korea to help the Koreans, but the Koreans—and there are ten million of them—believe that Japan has come to Korea to help herself. They base this belief upon their knowledge of what Japan has done to them in the past, and upon what they know Japan is doing to them now. They see Japan not only taking their government from them by a display of force, but virtually confiscating all commercial privileges of any great value. They have seen their land confiscated along the new railways, and near their large inland cities under the absurd pretext of "military necessity." They see their country rapidly filling with Japanese coolies who come to do the work of the Korean coolies. When Japan sends an employer to Korea to open up an industry, she also sends her own coolies to do the work for him. The Koreans do not understand how this pol-

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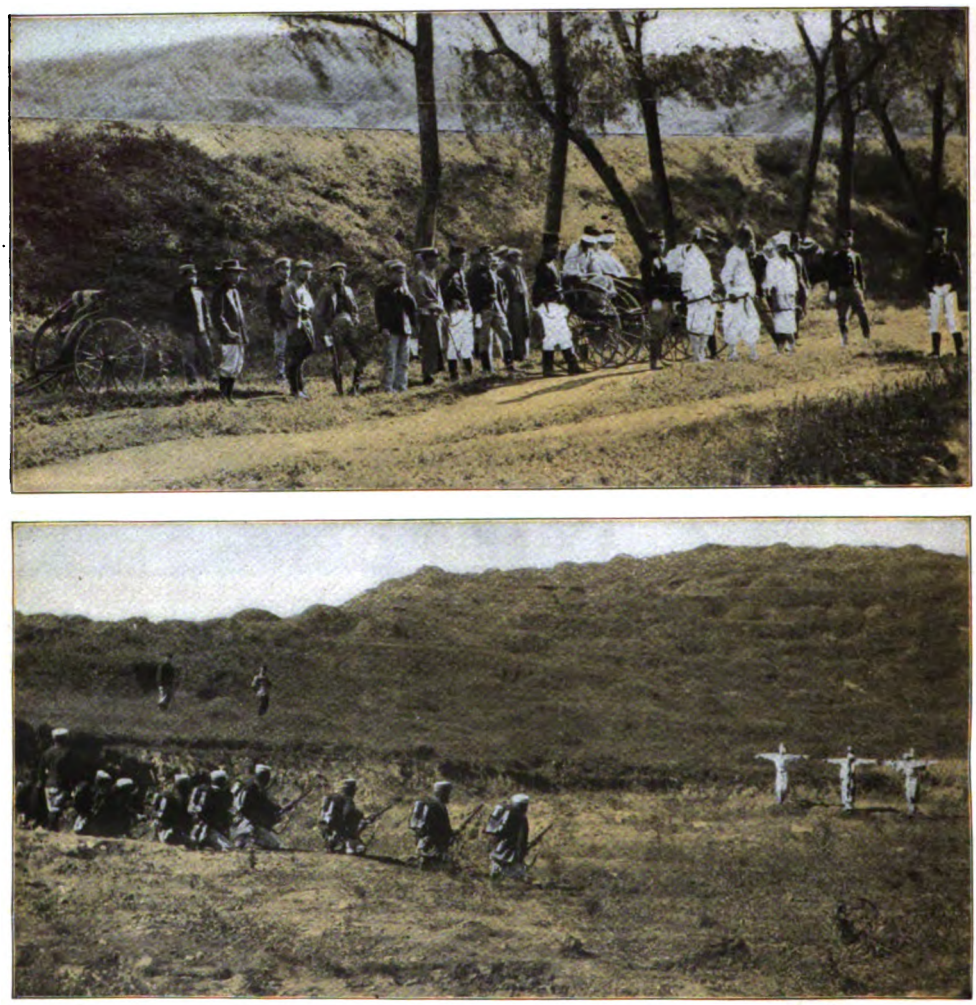
A FUNERAL PROCESSION IN KOREA COSTING NEARLY ONE MILLION YEN

One of the reforms inaugurated by the Japanese is the ending of this ancient but extravagant custom

icy is going to help the toiling millions of the peninsula.

The Koreans would like to know what they have done to justify this wholesale confiscation of their government and their commerce. They have made no war upon Japan; they have offered no opposition to Japan's plans for administrative reform. Korea has made no war upon foreigners of any sort. She has pro-

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THE EXECUTION OF KOREAN FARMERS BY THE JAPANESE
They were tied to crosses and shot because they attempted to destroy the railway embankment in revenge for the failure of the Japanese to pay for the land they had confiscated. It is believed that the crosses were used as a suggestion to missionaries not to interfere in Korean politics

tected those who reside within her boundaries. She has enabled these strangers to live in peace and security, entirely free from harm or molestation. The hideous crimes committed against Christian people in China and in Armenia are unknown in Korea. There has been no rebellion or uprising against lawful authority. The Koreans have been at peace at home and at peace with the world. They have offered offense to no nation. They have given no power the slightest excuse for depriving them of their government, or to turn loose upon them thousands of laborers to drive them from their means of earning a livelihood. These things Koreans fully believe, and believing them, can find no motive for Japan's conduct in Korea but that of avarice and greed.

It is but twenty-two months since Japan signed a treaty with Korea guaranteeing the independence of that country and the peace and repose of the royal family, yet the soldiers of Japan have used Korean soil as their own. The treaty imposed upon the Koreans by Japan on February 23, 1904, had scarcely gone into force

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when a demand was made for hundreds of thousands of acres of so-called "waste land" for a Japanese syndicate for the use of Japanese farmers. Knowing their peculiar characteristics in a business deal, the Koreans appreciated that no land would be too fertile to be regarded as "waste" land, and their opposition to this scheme was so strenuous that the Japanese government abandoned it. But this gave the Koreans an idea of what might follow. Then appeared "advisers" from Japan to direct the official acts of the Korean Emperor and his ministers. Korean officials were practically selected by the Japanese, in whose hands they were but mere puppets. Protests were unavailing and resistance useless. The Korean official who had the courage to refuse to do as he was directed by the Japanese instantly dropped beneath the public horizon, and another was selected by the Japanese to take his place. The severity of Japanese rule in Korean officialdom may be inferred from this statement in the "News Calendar": "General Hyen Yeng Woon and wife, after a short imprisonment at the Japanese army headquarters, have been sent to their country home. They were charged with having furnished His Majesty with information concerning the Japanese peace treaty disturbances at Tokio."

The telegraph and postal departments of the government were taken over by the Japanese* and the Korean officials and employees were promptly removed. Even the privilege of having their own postage stamps was denied the Koreans. The customs service so long and so ably managed by the Hon. McLeavy Brown, formerly of the Chinese service under Sir Robert Hart, was soon taken over entirely by the Japanese and Mr. Brown shipped home to England. European and American advisers, instructors and employees have been virtually all dismissed to make room for Japanese. It has already been urged that free trade exists between Japan and Korea, and that other nations continue to pay high tariff duties. The "open door" in the Orient, as the Japanese see it, and as the world will doubtless see it, opens for Japan only.

Treaties, so called, have been put through by the Japanese, securing for their fishermen the right to invade the Korean fisheries,† and by the same means they have procured the privilege to navigate the Korean rivers,‡ which means that they will control the transportation of the country and monopolize the most important of the occupations of the natives. The United States denies the right of any foreign ship to engage in coast or river trading in United States waters. Korea would have been glad to have protected her people in the same manner had she the power to force justice from her grasping ally.

There has been one enormous grab on every hand in the city and in its environs. Military necessity is the excuse given in almost every case. Two thousand acres of farming land were included in one monstrous confiscation; but the excuse of military necessity fell to the ground when the land thus seized was divided up among Japanese merchants and others. What military necessity can there be in a miscellaneous collection of civilians who have nothing to do with the military, in most cases? One can not look into all the cases brought to one's attention, but it is beyond question that the action of the Japanese in Pyeng-yang has been hard to bear. The worst excesses of Korea's most corrupt officials never took on the form of such wholesale confiscations as those which have taken place at Pyeng-yang.

A Japanese subject owned a little plot of ground in Pyeng-yang, but the opening to it was very narrow. A large tiled house worth 6,000 yen stood in the way. The Japanese offered the owner 120 yen, and when it was refused, the Korean was seized, dragged away to one of the Japanese compounds and brutally beaten and otherwise illtreated. He at last got away, immediately took opium and killed himself. In China this would have been a serious matter, but the Japanese laughed at it and attempted to make the man's widow give up the house. She declared she would die rather than sell on any terms.

The Koreans are helpless because they are too wise to revolt openly. The time will come, however, when the Koreans will be driven to it unless better counsels

* Agreement of April 1, 1905.

† Agreement of June, 1905.

‡ Concession, August 13, 1905.

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prevail among the Japanese. A few miles from the city a Korean owns a fine hot spring. A Japanese civilian appeared, drove his stakes all about the property and said he had taken it because of military necessity, yet he had no papers to show.

The Japanese have also swarmed all over the property of Americans and Englishmen, and planted their stakes, knowing perfectly well whose the land is. The Japanese consul, when approached about the matter, said he knew it was the property of foreigners, but, he added, "You had better just let the stakes remain where they are for the present." When these American gentlemen were asked why they did not pull up the Japanese stakes and throw them in the ditch, they replied that if this was done some of their servants or adherents would immediately be seized and beaten within an inch of their lives.

From time to time the cries of distress of the natives in the interior, where similar outrages have been committed by individual Japanese, are faintly heard at the Capitol, but the Korean Government is utterly helpless to compel the invaders to do justice to them. If a house is wanted, the owner must vacate it, whether he will or not, and take what pay is offered, whether it is just or not, or accept a beating or perhaps a sword thrust in the process of eviction. If a Japanese petty official in the interior wants to build a house, native laborers are forced to work for him. It is of no consequence that their crops may be ruined by their absence, they must go, for the "Sword of Peace" has a keen edge in Korea these days. If resistance is offered by the natives to such outrages, or to other lawless acts of the petty tyrants who are misrepresenting Japan and Korea, a gibbet is easily constructed and the label on the bodies will read "rebels." Or, it may be more convenient to tie them to crosses and shoot them to death for defending their own, as was done with the Korean farmers who unwisely attacked the railway grade to pull it down because the Japanese, after repeated appeals, had failed to pay for the land they had confiscated.

Japan has now made her usurpation of authority in Korea permanent by forcing at the bayonet's point the acceptance of a protectorate which means the withdrawal of all foreign ministers from Korea.

It is not sufficient in order to justify Japan in the drastic policy which she is following in Korea to reiterate, as has recently been done, by a pro-Japanese writer, the weaknesses and shortcomings of these Oriental people measured by Occidental standards. It is not sufficient to say that corruption exists in Korean public and private life, or that in times of disorder such as the present, cruelty and crime are practiced by some of the lower classes. These things happen in the United States, where we are constantly protesting our virtues.

From the Korean point of view, if America with its advanced civilization and high standard of morality, with all the advantages that have come from the Christian religion, has been unable to eliminate these terrible crimes and the sin of dishonesty in public and in private life, that country—America—should be the first nation to extend sympathy and support to Korea in this hour of her extremity. It is, to say the least, not surprising that the Koreans while submitting to Japan's theft of their country should ask that the harsh and cruel policy adopted by that country be modified to conform with the accepted Occidental ideas of right and wrong in dealing with weak nations.

The following from "a protest" published in the *Korea Review* by its editor, Homer D. Hulbert, of Seoul, heretofore a pro-Japanese, is of especial interest, as Mr. Hulbert made these statements only after careful personal investigation:

For the past few weeks, those who are interested in seeing satisfactory relations established between the Koreans and the Japanese have been looking for signs that the Tokio authorities were trying to back up their words with definite action, but the state of affairs here has become rapidly worse instead of better, until at last the Koreans have reached a state little removed from desperation; and those who catch the undercurrent of feeling among the people are aware that we are dangerously near the point of revolt at the methods adopted by the Japanese.

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It is not merely what the Japanese are trying to do in and about the great commercial centers like Seoul, Pyeng-yang, Taiku and Songdo, but the utterly inexplicable methods they adopt in doing it that call for loud and insistent protest.

Almost the entire area between Seoul and the river, covering thousands of acres of land, has been staked out by the Japanese on the plea of military necessity, and the entire population, which runs up into the tens of thousands, has been notified that they must vacate their houses and fields when notice is given. In this area there are large and flourishing villages of from one hundred to five hundred houses. The people have their long-established occupations and local business connections. Their livelihood depends in large measure upon these business connections and upon the local interests. But not a thought is given to this fact. They are told that they must vacate at some time in the near future. When they demand pay for their land and houses they are told that the Japanese authorities have paid over, or are to pay over, to Korea some three hundred thousand yen for all this property at Seoul, Pyeng-yang and Wiju, and that eventually the people will be paid something for their houses and lands.

* * * The Japanese themselves affirm that the Koreans are being driven out because "The Japanese are going to live here." In other words, the gigantic confiscation has nothing whatever to do with military necessity and is simply the forcible seizure of Korean property for the purpose of letting Japanese settle here. * * *

Hundreds of people are simply driven from their houses and lands without a cent of compensation. They have no money to rent or buy another place, nor any money to pay for moving. They are simply bereft of everything, including, in many instances, the means of livelihood. As the writer was passing along the road through the section near Seoul, Japanese were busy tearing up crops from fields along the way, making ready to build a road (not railroad). Women with children stood by, crying and wringing their hands at sight of the destruction of the crop which alone insures them against starvation next winter. The Japanese said they were doing it according to orders. The writer was besieged by more than fifty men along the way who begged that some way be found to delay, at least, the carrying out of the monstrous sentence. But what way is there? Shall we tell these people to arm themselves and fight for their homes? However great their wrongs, no one would feel justified in suggesting such a remedy. If the people should rise *en masse* and petition the government for redress they would be told (and have been told) that the government is forced to it by the Japanese. If the Koreans should make a monster demonstration, of a peaceful kind, petitioning the Japanese to have mercy, they would be dispersed at the bayonet's point. * * *

* * * On the night of the ninth instant, as the writer passed through the affected district, women and children came pressing about him by the score, begging him to find some means to avert their being driven from their homes, without a cent of money wherewith to procure a lodging place. Far into the night, young women with babies in their arms were hurrying past in flight to a more distant village. The absolute callousness of the Japanese agents is something appalling. Having been ordered to carry out the "improvements," they come into the villages and put down all protest by beating the people, and no one dares to resist, because this would immediately result in the coming of the gendarmes and the shedding of no one knows how much innocent blood. * * *

And why should Korea be subjected to such drastic treatment, and the land of her people be thus wrested from them on a mere pretext? Even in a conquered territory modern military ethics would not permit of such confiscations without compensation. How much more grievous then is the wrong when we remember that Korea is the ally of Japan. If the Korean government blocks needed reforms, then let the government suffer, but what have the common people to do with this and what excuse does it give for driving out people that are entirely innocent of any intention or desire to block reforms, but would rather welcome them?

These people have no one to whom they can appeal against their hard fate. They were informed by the mayoralty office that their land had all been given to Japan and they must prepare to vacate it. When it came to the sharp pinch a crowd of them went to the mayor's office and protested against the forcible eviction. They were referred to the Home Office as being the source of the order. They went there and asked to see the Home Minister, and were told that it was an imperial order. They then became desperate and charged the minister with having lied to them and having stolen their land. Thereupon the minister asked the Japanese gendarmes to disperse the crowd, adding that killing was none too bad for them. The Japanese charged the crowd, and one man had his arm cut to the bone and another his face from forehead to chin.

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RENAMING THE INDIANS

BY

FORREST CRISSEY

LITTLE known outside of a certain official circle, a unique American christening is now in progress — a ceremony in which President Roosevelt stands as the father, and Hamlin Garland and George Bird Grinnell as godfathers. The officiating clergyman, to continue the simile, is Dr. Charles Alexander Eastman, the full-blooded Sioux Indian who married Elaine Goodale, the New England girl who gained a national reputation as a poet while still in her teens. Dr. Eastman is undoubtedly the most cultivated and accomplished full-blood Indian in America.

This curious christening came about through the peculiar interest which Mr. Garland and Mr. Grinnell feel in the Indian and his wrongs. Both these men have spent much time among the reservation Indians and have a first-hand knowledge of their condition and needs. In talks with President Roosevelt these two writers invariably touched upon the situation at the reservations and discussed its details with an intelligence that at once interested the President, so it is said, and caused him to ask their advice and suggestions as to practical steps for the immediate improvement of the condition of these helpless wards of the nation. Mr. Garland and Mr. Grinnell agreed that the bestowal of family names for the purpose of insuring the right descent of property was one of the most needful and practical of all measures capable of being put into speedy execution. They were also agreed in another particular: that Dr. Eastman was preëminently the man to carry this mission through with discretion, with skill and with credit to the government, himself and his sponsors.

Dr. Eastman was summoned before the President. After a brief consultation he was appointed by President Roosevelt to go to the reservations of the Sioux nation and rechristen each individual according to "the eternal fitness of things" and his own good pleasure.

The fulfilling of so large and so peculiar a contract for christening—the renaming of an entire race of original Americans—naturally brought to the representative of the "Great Father" many strange and picturesque experiences, all of them interesting and many of them significant. If, according to the old custom, his own people were to-day to bestow upon Dr. Eastman a new name it would undoubtedly be that of Name Giver, for this task has given him a celebrity throughout his nation that few feats of daring could have brought him. Already he has visited the reservations at Standing Rock, Devil's Lake, Yankton, Santee, Rosebud and Sisseton and individually bestowed names upon nearly or quite fifteen thousand Sioux.

Romance often mingles with the currents of every-day affairs; but seldom does it touch a life into changes so marvelous as those experienced by a missionary of a national nomenclature who, although still in the prime of life, is able to divide the book of memory into two volumes: the first in which he looked upon the world with the eyes of a young savage; the second in which he is an honored member of a learned profession, a respected citizen of a cultured community wherein he enjoys the highest social privileges, the husband of a gifted and accomplished wife of Puritan ancestry. The pursuit of his odd task took Dr. Eastman to the very spot, just outside of Jamestown, North Dakota, where, as a little savage, he had pulled his pony to a sudden halt and for the first time looked up at the wonderful steam horse of the white man. The sensations with which he viewed the puffing, superhuman monster

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as it sped away over the converging rails returned with startling vividness to him as he revisited the spot a few weeks since. From bare-limbed savage armed with bow and arrows and looking for the first time upon the iron trail of the white to that of lecturer and physician sent on a special and difficult mission to his own people, what a change of viewpoint!

Again in the course of his work was the remarkable scope of his experience impressed upon him. When at Stump Lake, at the south end of Devil's Lake, he suddenly laid his hand upon the shoulder of the white man who was his companion at the moment and remarked:

"Right on this spot, thirty-three years ago, I spent about an hour waiting for the Ojibways to come out of ambush and relieve me of my scalp. I was then fifteen years old and with an uncle was making a long pilgrimage from our camp in Canada to visit my father, who had gone far down the river into the states. The Ojibways were then on the warpath against our people and the trail we followed led directly through a portion of their hunting grounds. We were obliged to use great caution in our movements, but we had traveled so many days without seeing any signs of our old tribal enemies that we grew a little careless, perhaps. At any rate, I left my uncle at the camp and started out to shoot some ducks when the early morning flight began. I had reached the spot where we are now standing when my eye caught a slight movement in the rank grass. Instinctively I dropped and flattened out upon the ground. But still I contrived so to turn that my eye could take in quite a sweep of the reeds and bushes close at hand and the rocks on the knoll a little way back.

"I had not been in this position long before a quick glance backward showed me the head of a brave peering at me from behind a bush. Still I waited, trying to figure out some way of escape. But the lay of the land seemed to hold no hope and I faced the fact that probably I was surrounded, and certainly my retreat was most effectively cut off. A little later I caught sight of another head almost in front of me and still another to my left. Then I knew, beyond question, that I was hemmed in on all sides.

"Well; in the moments after I fully realized my situation, I thought of almost everything that had happened to me in my boyhood, of a remarkable escape from the Chippewas, of the pets I had had and of my playmates in our Canadian camps, as well as of the great mystery that I was soon to enter. As these thoughts were passing through my mind, I carelessly moved and showed myself plainly to the enemy.

"Suddenly, from behind the nearest rock, came the sound of my own Sioux tongue and the question: 'Are you a Sioux?' The effect of this was so startling that I grew weak with relief. Possibly my countenance may not have greatly changed, but certainly there was commotion enough inside. Instantly I answered 'Yes' and called the name of my band. A moment later I was surrounded by a group of Sioux warriors who laughed and chuckled at the adventure that came within a hand of costing me my life, for one of the warriors explained that he was just on the point of shooting when I exposed myself so plainly that he saw from my dress that I was not an Ojibway in war paint and had the characteristics of his own tribe. But just at the moment I could not see the humor of the thing myself."

It is one thing to give an Indian a name and quite another to make him accept it and use it. This was undoubtedly one of the main considerations which influenced President Roosevelt to select Dr. Eastman for this task. Only an Indian, and one of known integrity and convincing presence, could do this work of wholesale christening in a way to disarm the red man's suspicion that so strange a proceeding must hide some clever trick of the white man. That such an obstacle would have been encountered by any white man who might have attempted the work is clearly indicated by the fact that occasionally Dr. Eastman found those who said:

"Because my brother tells me it is good to take a new name, I take it. If the white man had been the Name Giver, then I would have thought he had some new trick to cheat the Indian out of his land." The mere fact that the man sent to them was not only a full-blooded Sioux, but a man who had been government physician for several years at one of the big reser-

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vations eliminated the asking of thousands of questions and immensely facilitated the work.

Not in more than a half-dozen instances, all told, did Dr. Eastman find the fear of being tricked so strong as to influence the people of his tribe to a persistent refusal to accept a new name at his hands after the matter had been thoroughly discussed and explained in council. But fear of the white man's craft is not the only motive that may influence an Indian in refusing to accept a new name at the request of the Great Father.

"At one camp," said the Name Giver, "I explained my mission to a young man of uncommon intelligence for one who had never been beyond the limits of the reservation, taking particular pains to bring out clearly the family name system and its advantages in contrast to the old tribal plan of an individual name. When I had finished, he gave a grunt of disapproval and exclaimed: 'Me same name as Sleepy Dog? Now some not know he my brother—then all will know! Like old name heap better!'" It is not impossible that many a white man, by the same logic, would be able to see a similar advantage in doing away with the family system of nomenclature.

At one of the councils which Dr. Eastman attended the spokesman of the occasion gravely asked:

"How is it that you give us names and do not sprinkle our heads like the father or put us under the water like the other missionary?"

"Because," answered the Name Giver, "I am going to have a great shower at the end and do it altogether," and the laugh that went up from the council showed that the Indian is not as devoid of humor as he is sometimes supposed to be. Another phase of the baptismal experience of the Indian came to light when the representative of the government, on asking a youth's name was told:

"Oh, I had a new name given me by the father when I was baptized, but I can't remember it now." His sister, however, recollected it, and later it was found on the baptismal records of two other denominations maintaining missionaries at the agency. It was not recorded, however, that special attention in the way of dinners and dainties naturally followed in the wake of the baptismal rites, a circumstance that probably accounted for the fact that many of the younger dwellers on the reservation were apparently subject to a somewhat frequent change of faith, or at least of churchly allegiance.

In order to facilitate the work of tracing family trees and fixing the results of that investigation in family names, and also to keep proceedings in conformity with the dignity of a government enterprise, all inclination to celebrate the christening by tribal ceremonies was promptly squelched by Dr. Eastman and the resident Indian agent. When the Name Giver first appeared at a branch agency or tribe and had presented himself to the chief men of the place, a herald was sent out to summon the people to a council. This aboriginal town crier was invariably a man of mighty lungs and in every instance he showed a keen realization of the fact that he was the chief of ceremonies, in fact, the only official participant in the formalities excepting Dr. Eastman. After the people, or a sufficient number of them, were assembled, the Name Giver addressed his "brothers" and explained the reason why the "Great Father" had decided to give them all new names, it was to make sure that they and their children might have and keep all the allotments of land to which they were entitled.

A most vivid and almost dramatic illustration of the effectiveness of Dr. Eastman's mission was found in the case of a handsome young woman, a half-breed of some education and uncommon intelligence.

"I have come to you," she said to Dr. Eastman, as she took the seat he offered and drew the little blanket closer about the head of her baby, "to see if you can not help me to get the land that belongs to me, for the chief men tell us that this is what the new names are for."

"What is your story?" asked the Name Giver.

"My father," she answered, "was a scout or a soldier at a post, and my mother a Sioux. He was good to her and treated her in every way as he would a white wife. But two years after I was born she died and he went on to another post along with the regiment. We staid there until I was quite a girl and then

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we went to a post in another part of the country where the Indians were not of my tribe. In the meantime my mother's mother had died and my Indian grandfather had married again and had had several children. If they are dead, perhaps there is land that once belonged to them which should now come to me. Because I was taken away from my own people to another part of the country, I never had an allotment of my own. But I have had an education from the government school and have myself worked as a teacher. In that way I met a young Oneida, whose father was also a white man. He is a good man and works; but now that we have a child we will need more and should have all the land to which we are entitled."

Here was a case that at once appealed to Dr. Eastman and he applied himself with enthusiasm to tracing the young woman's family tree. The problem required some time and much application, but the expenditure of patience and energy was rewarded in proving that this half-breed girl, whose own allotment of government land had been sacrificed through separation from her own tribe, was heir to 640 acres of rich and valuable land which a remote relative was trying to dispose of and turn into money. Had it not been for the work of giving family names to the Indians this property would probably never have passed into the possession of the educated young woman to whom it really belongs and who will be able to make a wise use of it.

When asked on what system he based the bestowal of new names, Dr. Eastman replied:

"Well; you see I was. not entirely without the benefit of precedent in this matter, for at Carlisle and elsewhere I had met several young Indians who had solved the problem of translating their own names in quite a satisfactory way. The best example of this sort which I recalled was that of a young brave who had been reared as Bob-tailed Coyote. He made the turn nicely by requesting an entry upon the books of the school as Robert T. Wolf.

"I have too keen an appreciation of the wonderful poetry of most Indian names not to shrink from the audacity of the task of changing them, and at the same time it was inevitable that I should strive so far as possible to perpetuate in the new name some trace of the poetic or descriptive quality of the old. When the name in the Sioux tongue was not too long and could be consolidated into a single word capable of pleasing and ready pronunciation in English I preserved the original. An example of this is Matoska (White Bear), an honored name that I was glad to preserve in the Sioux. High Eagle is not so attractive in the Indian, and so I gave to this man the family name of Higheagle, with which he and his people were well satisfied.

"One of the most complimentary names a Sioux woman can bear is that of Tateyohnakewastewin, which does not slip readily from the tongue of the average white man. But its meaning, as nearly as may be translated, is: She-Who-Has-A-Beautiful-Home. I could think of no simple name for this woman that would retain something of the poetry of her Indian appellation better than the name of Goodhouse.

"Many Indian names are more descriptive than poetic and in some instances of this kind an improvement on the Sioux has been possible. Rotten Pumpkin, for example, is not a very attractive name, but when changed to Robert Pumpian it is quite personable. Occasionally I found a wife and husband whose names in the original made a beautiful combination. A woman named Winona had married a man named Otana. Very naturally I could not do otherwise than make her full name Winona Otana."

The story behind the names more than anything else was the point of interest to Dr. Eastman, whose intimate knowledge of the Sioux tongue enabled him to see the possibilities in the simplest and plainest of names. When an old man stoic answered that his name was Crazy Bull, the Name Giver said:

"It will please the Great Father to know how your brothers came to call you this."

All seated themselves as if about a council fire and the old man told this story:

"When I was a very young man they called me by another name. Then the buffalo still covered the plains. I had lost my horse and could not ride with the

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others until we returned to the general camp, where I had another pony. The hunting was not good at this time and we were glad to pick up strays from the great drove that had passed on before we came to this place. One day four young braves mounted their ponies and rode over the hill. I could run fast and, knowing from their haste that they must have sighted game, I followed only a little way behind them. Close by a big pond was a little herd of buffaloes. Of course the young men on horses scared them, all but one bull, who stood and waited for me. At a glance I saw he was a crazy bull, because much of his hair was gone and he was whiter than the others. Even when well mounted, no Indian will single out a crazy bull, because they are so fierce that they will turn and fight, when an ordinary bull would run with the herd.

"Dropping quickly into the grass I fired, but the bullet only made him shake his head. Then I attempted to crawl away, thinking perhaps I could escape without being seen. I had gone like a snake for quite a distance, when the crazy bull caught sight of me and started in my direction. I had had no chance to reload my rifle, so there was nothing for me to do but jump to my feet and run as fast as my legs would carry me. That was all right for a little way, but the old fellow behind taught me how fast a crazy bull can get over the ground when he is wounded and mad. He was close to me when suddenly it came to me that my grandfather had told me that you can always dodge a crazy bull by waiting until he is almost upon you and then jumping quickly aside. Quickly I jumped sideways and the bull went straight on beyond. He could not stop and turn as quickly as I could.

"Then I ran in another direction and, when he was once more at my heels, I played him the same trick. The next turn brought me to where I could again see the pond and gave me the thought that I would gradually lead the race to the pool, for it was deep in the center. Looking up as I ran, I saw the other young men were watching me from a safe distance, instead of coming to my help. This made me angry and I determined to get the best of the bull some way.

"At each turn we came nearer to the pool, and the bull came nearer to me, for he was beginning to learn something of the game. Finally I ran splashing into the shallow water and he followed me. But he did not stop there; he kept right on after the water grew deep. His horns were too close to me and so I took a quick dive, coming up almost behind him. Seeing his tail floating on the water within reach I grabbed it and hung on while he snorted and tried to turn on me. I was just out of reach from his horns and he carried me round and round. But finally he stopped, trembled and started slowly for the shore. When he reached a place where he could touch bottom, I let go and swam back into deep water. He did not even turn back, but walked slowly out upon the shore, not shaking himself or looking at me. He had gone almost to the spot where I had dropped my gun, when he staggered and then fell to the ground. At this the young men put the lash to their ponies and rode toward the fallen bull. But I was there before them. I picked up my gun as I ran, and yelled to them that if they came nearer I would kill every one of them. I was so mad that I didn't know what I did say. But they stopped quickly and one of them yelled to the others: 'The spirit of the crazy bull has gone into him'; and they thought it had. From that minute I was known as Crazy Bull."

While Dr. Eastman found it generally true that women are named for some peculiarity of appearance, occasionally a decidedly interesting exception to this rule drew out a dramatic story. The-One-Who-Was-Left-Alone gave him this brief and simple account of the origin of her name:

"The Chippewas fell suddenly upon our camp, when most of the warriors, including my father, were away hunting; so my people have told me. I was then only a few weeks old. My mother was pierced by an arrow, but contrived to fall forward and make no outcry. I was at her breast as she fell. So gently did she go over that I was not frightened or disturbed in the least, made no noise and was completely shielded from view by her body. Perhaps the enemy might have returned to the tepee and found me, had not the braves in our camp unexpectedly returned; but they were quickly driven

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CROW FEATHER—A SIOUX INDIAN BEFORE CIVILIZATION

away. In the fight, however, my father was killed and scalped. Both my father and mother were without relatives, and when one of the old women found me safely hid under the body of my mother, she gave me the name of The-One-Who-Was-Left-Alone."

At Yankton and Sisseton Dr. Eastman found the most civilized of the Sioux, while the members of Two Strikes' band at the Rosebud Agency are the most primitive. Of the Chiefs whom he met during his work, John Grass, of Standing Rock, is perhaps the most influential to-day, being probably the greatest orator of his people. Red Cloud, however, is unquestionably the most famous living Sioux warrior, and old Two Strikes is, perhaps, his closest second.

"Most of the old warriors are wonderfully preserved," said Dr. Eastman, "Holy-Faced-Elk is an example in point.

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RINGING THUNDER—A TYPICAL AGENCY INDIAN OF THE SIOUX TRIBE

Although ninety-seven years old, his mind and his voice are as clear as when he wore the war paint, and throughout the winter he regularly takes a snow bath, an ordeal few white athletes would care to undergo.

"Old White Bull is another splendid old man, with a spirit that brings him reverence from his people. This is shown by the most touching occurrence that I met with in all my work. After explaining to the old man the reason for giving the new names and how it was being done, I asked him which of his two wives he would have bear his name and go down on the records as being his wife. With a fine and simple dignity the old man answered: 'Let them both bear my name; I have loved them for years and I can not spare either of them.'"

Dr. Eastman has still about six reservations to visit before the christening of the Sioux nation will be completed.

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J. FRANK HANLY

GOVERNOR OF INDIANA

Portrait on page 5

BY

ROSCOE GILMORE STOTT

TO be elected governor of any great middle western state by a larger majority than ever given a gubernatorial candidate of either party is to demonstrate the highest esteem and trust of that commonwealth. Such a distinction was paid J. Frank Hanly in November, 1904, and it was not unmerited. Governor Hanly has stood with La Follette, of Wisconsin, and Folk, of Missouri, for one supreme object, the rigid enforcement of law.

If the parlance of the present still tolerates the epithet, "a self-made man," Governor Hanly is certainly of this type. He was born in a log cabin near St. Joseph, in Champaign County, Illinois, on April 4, 1863. His father, Elijah Hanly, a cooper by trade, soon after his marriage to Ann Eliza Calton, a native of North Carolina, had come to Illinois, and the schooling of the child was of necessity meager. His first triumphs in spelling came at his mother's knee, and probably no boon could have had more potency than a "History of the Civil War," purchased for him by his father when he had attained six years. This he spelled out, and learned by heart, for the little cabin boasted few such treasures. As he grew up he was unable to attend school but for a few weeks at a time, being employed as an ordinary day laborer on the neighboring farms of Champaign County. The small compensation thus earned went to assist in the support of his parents, a portion being laid aside to aid in acquiring further education. In 1879, with a boy's ambition, he determined to leave the old cabin, and so started out alone for Warren County, Indiana, being compelled to walk the greater part of the distance for lack of means to pay his way. Wood sawing and farm labor gave him employment until in winter he was given a six months' school. By dint of careful saving he was thus enabled to attend a few weeks' course in a normal school at Danville.

In 1881 Mr. Hanly was married to Miss Eva Simmer, of Williamsport, and for a number of years he continued to teach school during the winter months, and engaged himself in any honorable work that came to him during the summer. While digging tile ditches in the summer of 1888, at the thoughtful suggestion of Judge Rabb, of Williamsport, he entered the local campaign, speaking in the counties of Vermilion, Benton and Warren. In this avocation he was at once a pleasing surprise, even to his more ardent friends. He showed himself forceful with logic and patriotic in sentiment; to such an extent, in fact, that the young school teacher had no small number following him from place to place. J. Frank Hanly was then and is to-day an eloquent orator. A year later saw him admitted to the Warren County bar, and established in Williamsport for the practice of his new profession.

His political career soon began. In 1890 he was elected to the State Senate, and at once he became known as an able debater and legislator. In 1894 he was the choice of the Republicans of the Ninth District for Congress, and was duly elected by a large majority. Here again he made himself felt, though in but for one term. The Indiana State Legislature of 1895 gerrymandered him into a new Congressional District, but owing to wide popularity he came within half a vote of once more being the nominee of his party. Soon after this campaign he removed to Lafayette, Indiana, where he formed a law partnership with State Senator Will R. Wood. Much sought after

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as a speaker, Mr. Hanly made an eventful tour of the state in the campaign of 1898, and later when the Legislature began its session he came within a very few votes of defeating Senator Albert J. Beveridge in the Republican caucus. In November, 1904, by the universal choice of the people of his state, he was elected their governor.

In manner Governor Hanly is affable; in judgment, preëminently practical. He has risen because he has been a disciple of "the gospel of hard work." Limited, himself, in education, he is the strong advocate of higher institutions of learning as the builders of broad culture. He is genuinely sincere, not as a matter of policy, but because his code of ethics is founded on a high moral sense and a loyalty to duty.

Governor Hanly believes the people of Indiana elected him to his office because they desired him to see that her laws were enforced. This he has uncompromisingly endeavored to do. Since the law forbade the gambling evil at race tracks, he saw that it was abolished. Since the law forbade the selling of liquor during illegal hours, he saw that "the lid" was a real factor, and strenuously held down. His position, likewise, in regard to railway legislation has met the approval of many beyond the narrow boundaries of his own state.

REFORMING A LABOR UNION

BY

VICTOR E. SOARES

The Teamsters' Unions, of Chicago, have been for years the tools of clever and conscienceless schemers. To what length these men will go was disclosed in the great strike of last summer, but there are reformers in these unions who are working bravely and at great personal risks to counteract the real enemies of organized labor.

WHAT are we to expect from that army of men who so lately, under the control of corrupt leaders, made the city of Chicago for months a scene of riot and bloodshed? Is Chicago ever to see the scene reënacted? Shall we see its counterpart at no distant day upon the streets of some other great city?

The answer to these questions must depend upon right or wrong action on the part of various agencies, but principally upon the determined protest of the individual members of the teamsters' unions. There are other questions of even larger import, the answer to which will depend in a great measure upon the same action. Are the fruits of unionism to be destroyed? Are the unions to become mere catspaws for cunning grafters in and out of their ranks? Shall the resistance of honest employers to a system of blackmail mean for them ruin and disaster?

During a considerable period of its existence hitherto the Brotherhood has been made the instrument for just such work of destruction. Yet, if the inner history of the organization were better known, if the arduous fight carried on for the past three years by its reformers, and the disgust with which so large a proportion of the membership has kept aloof from its councils were better understood, it would appear that it is as difficult for a boss-ridden labor union to assert its true character as for a city to free itself from a Tammany ring. But the former is as possible as the latter. We have seen the city rise up and throw off the yoke. And why not the union?

It must be confessed that no great outward reform demonstrations have taken place since the close of the strike and the exposure that followed. And

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the fact that so many Chicago delegates supported President Shea for reëlection looked on its face very bad. Shea's reëlection and the reported endorsement of the strike looked worse. And it is these facts, and the seeming collapse of a reform movement in the union initiated some two years ago, that give rise to the belief that the organization is beyond redemption.

In this pessimistic view of the situation, however, it would seem that the consideration of important attending circumstances, not generally known, has been omitted. And in order to show how the sinister influence of a few men has to so great an extent baffled every honest effort at reform up to the present time, it will be necessary to indicate very briefly the forces at work in the union, and their conflict during the three years of its history.

The events up to July, 1904, have been graphically set forth in an article by Ernest Poole in THE WORLD TO-DAY of that month. There the writer showed how Albert Young, seeing the strategic position for a fight occupied by the teamsters of Chicago, set about organizing them into a compact union. Beginning with a reorganization of the feeble Coal Teamsters' Union, then existing, he made it the germ out of which, first, the various Chicago teamsters' unions, and later the National Teamsters' Union were evolved.

Early in the game John C. Driscoll appeared, who, while ostensibly representing the team owners, whom he gradually organized, was in fact acting with "Al" Young in a combination for bleeding the large employers generally. The system they built up worked like a charm. Young had become a sort of king among the teamsters, whose wages and conditions, to "give the devil his due," he had raised from something akin to those of the sweatshop to those of a not unenviable craft. And it was not long before he had the teamsters of Chicago ready at his back to support him in almost anything he chose to undertake. But it was really Driscoll, through Young, who controlled the army. And the two together made such good use of this power to swell their private exchequers that Driscoll, from a clerk at $15 a week, was soon in command of salaries aggregating $6,000 a year in addition to large fees, constantly received, for "settling" strikes.

Driscoll formed, first, the Coal Team Owners' Association, later, five or six other similar organizations, and, finally, the Associated Teaming Interests, in which were represented nearly all the large employers of teamsters, including many of the largest wholesale and retail merchants. He also organized the Chicago Board of Arbitration, as an adjunct to the Associated Teaming Interests. This was composed of seven representatives of the employers with seven from the teamsters' unions, and before it were soon brought nearly all important disputes between Chicago employers and employees. Of all of these organizations, Driscoll was secretary at substantial salaries, and all were made parts of his system of levying upon the employers, "in the interests of peace." In fact, few had the temerity to hope for a peaceful conduct of their business except through the good offices of Driscoll, the "labor commissioner." Meanwhile, every strike that occurred threatened to involve the teamsters. But, at the critical moment, Driscoll would appear, pocket his fees, and all would be serene.

But this course of action soon made the teamsters' union cordially hated, not only by the employers, but by all the other unions. For though the leaders were continually posing as the champions of any and every striking organization, the strikers were invariably left in the lurch as soon as the ends of "Driscoll, Young & Co." were gained. Moreover, the methods of these men were too brazen to be kept long secret, and, little by little, the large, honest element among the leaders began to see which way the wind blew.

A vigorous opposition to Young and his gang was soon organized, and the reformers went to work as quietly as possible among the members of the various unions, to break up the ring. It was only necessary for the rank and file to have their eyes opened to the real state of affairs to rouse them to an indignant and determined resistance. This was in the spring of 1903.

The international convention, to be held in August, at Niagara Falls, was near at hand when the work of awakening the membership was about complete.

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secret caucus was held by the reform leaders, and a ticket made up. At the convention the reform element was in the majority, but did not absolutely control. The situation was complicated by the amalgamation at that time of the "National" with the old "International" union. The consolidation of the two bodies necessarily played a prominent part in all the proceedings. And it was by a cunning advantage of this complication which Young took at an opportune moment that, though failing of election to any office, he managed to retain some control over the affairs of the organization. After the elections were completed, he had a diplomatically couched resolution suddenly introduced, providing that the retiring presidents of both organizations should be members of the new general executive board. Thus Young, as the retiring president of the "National," obtained a place on the board. The same resolution made him general organizer for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Helpers, as the new organization was called. The manipulations of Driscoll from the outside, and Young on the inside, also secured a more important advantage, unrealized by the dominant reform element at that time, and to this day not generally understood.

And this brings us to the enigma, Shea, the man of whom, even after the great strike of the past summer, President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, was not able to form a clear estimate. And so it is that many more or less intimately connected with the organization of which Cornelius B. Shea has been president for the past two years will have yet to learn that though elected at the Niagara Falls convention by the reform element, he was in fact the creature of Driscoll and Young.

Little was known of Shea at that time outside of his own union in Boston, otherwise he never would have secured the office. But Young had long known him, and had secretly visited him shortly before the convention. The consequence was that Shea was first put forward, apparently as a dark horse, by the Driscoll-Young agents. He found the ring could not elect him, and went over to the reformers, who thought it good politics to make him their candidate.

On the day of Shea's first arrival in Chicago, shortly after his election, he was taken to the races in an automobile by Driscoll, Young and Golden, and put through his paces. His appearance a little later before the Joint Executive Council was a signal for the breaking out of a storm of indignation at his association with the graft leaders. He tried bulldozing, but finding the council in too determined a mood to be trifled with, pretended to have his eyes opened, and to be as righteously indignant as the rest. Thereafter, to avoid complications, he remained away from Chicago. He dared not attempt the methods of his would-be tutors, and they, deserted by their protégé, were powerless. The old régime of indiscriminate strikes and "settlements" was over, and for nearly two years Chicago enjoyed unwonted peace.

Meanwhile, in August, 1904, the second international convention took place in Cincinnati. Here, as at Niagara Falls, the reform element was in the majority. But the ring had not been as completely crushed as had been hoped and believed. The Driscoll-Young gang, by dark and devious methods, had regained some of its former power. It was not, therefore, plain sailing for the clean party, and they were obliged to exercise good politics. As in the previous convention, there was no available man whom they could elect as president. Shea, who had not yet shown his true colors, they felt sure they could elect. And, while he had, as chief executive, done practically no good, he had, so far as they knew, done no appreciable harm, save to encumber the presidential chair. Moreover, they had shortly before exacted from him a very explicit agreement that he would not seek to reinaugurate the meddlesome strike policy of the past.

His first act after reëlection, accordingly, was to send forth a sweeping prohibition of all sympathetic strikes. The circular letter was couched in the most mandatory and uncompromising terms. Then he went from city to city, preaching that doctrine with great unction. This is a good specimen of his many contradictory acts and policies; for it was not long before he found his way to Chicago and to the counsel of the old ring, the leaders of which had bitterly opposed him at the

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recent election, on account of his former desertion.

To relate all that has been detailed to the writer of the machinations of these men and their debased tools, which went forward from this time on, would require a volume. The fiendish plots by which they managed gradually to involve hitherto honest men, one by one, in their unholy alliance, and, on the other hand, to intimidate those who opposed them, abundantly explain the hold they have managed to keep upon their prey, the long-suffering and much-abused teamsters' union. Many well-intentioned fellows were drawn almost imperceptibly over the narrow line dividing absolute rectitude from questionable dealing. Once the slightest step in the wrong direction was taken, the victim was lost. He was in their clutches, and must henceforth obey their dictates. Among the methods used against opponents were: the circulation of false accusations, charging the origin of them to others, and thus setting friend against friend; sending lying anonymous letters calculated to create distrust and jealousy between members of the reform forces; inditing threatening letters, also anonymous; hiring depraved and cowardly brutes to lie in wait on dark nights to slug from behind the men they dare not face. But the contemplation of their slimy ways is all too sickening.

It is enough to repeat that Driscoll and Young had regained a remnant of their former power; and Shea, that enigmatical combination of vacillation and bluff, weakness and shrewdness, profligacy and thrift, had changed sides again, and was now deep in the plots hatched at the "Kentucky Home," while, incidentally, his family was living in a handsome house, recently purchased, in a suburb of Boston.

From this time Shea endeavored to force strike after strike through the Joint Executive Council, but was regularly and determinedly voted down. Finding he could do nothing by constitutional means, he adopted different tactics. He commenced to take matters into his own hands.

The first illegal strike called by Shea since his election to the presidency was that against the Fuller Construction Company, in March, 1905, in the settlement of which there was a connection, never fully explained, with the strike immediately afterward of the Lumber Drivers' Union against the Lumbermen's Association. That money changed hands in these deals there is no shadow of doubt. And here some weak-kneed individuals of the reform element were drawn in, though strenuous attempts to bribe others to assist in the plot utterly failed. Shea had journeyed to far-off Boston to find an excuse for the Fuller strike, which he explained as in sympathy with a small strike against the same company in that city. To complicate matters, the resulting strike of the Lumber Drivers' was, in itself, an honest effort for better conditions.

Shea, of course, outwardly represented the reform party; so that all the iniquities, of which these were the beginning, have, in the eyes of the public, reflected upon the whole union. But it is only in the light of the conditions under which the reform leaders were working that these events, and especially the last and greatest strike, can be properly understood.

The events of the strike against Montgomery Ward & Co. are too well known to require much comment. It should, however, be emphasized that the calling out of the men was not authorized by the Joint Executive Council. It was an illegal act of the ring, who then, by their pretext of aiding the downtrodden garment workers, so wrought upon the sympathies of the masses of union men that opposition to their high-handed procedure on the part of the cooler heads was useless. And the conduct of the strike was of necessity largely in the hands of the president, Shea, whose true character was even yet not fully known to most of the union men.

To those disposed to fix upon the whole body of the teamsters responsibility for the unjust strike and for the reign of terror that ensued, the judgment of the grand jury may be cited. This splendid body of men, with a mass of evidence before them, the result of three months of patient, thorough investigation, submitted their report July 1. This, with one voice, was their verdict:

"We believe the present teamsters' strike to have been born in iniquity, and

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that, though many honest laboring men were led to believe a so-called sympathetic strike was advisable and just, yet we feel satisfied, from abundant and reliable evidence presented to us, that a few, and very few, of the principals at the head of the teamsters' union were and are responsible for its inception and continuance, that their pockets might jingle with unholy gain."

The vicious and criminal crew that led the riots, every one familiar with the situation knows to have been made up of hired thugs and the riff-raff of a great city, with, doubtless, the dregs of the teamsters' union.

In the midst of the strike came the elections, by the local unions, of delegates to the International Convention to be held at Philadelphia in August. And at that exciting time the issue which later became all-absorbing, the reëlection or defeat of Shea, was in general not clearly seen or squarely drawn. In many of the largest locals the opposition to Shea and all he stands for was so great that it was taken for granted their delegates would vote against him. In others the delegates were so instructed. In only one or two locals were the delegates instructed for Shea. Here stuffed ballot boxes, wholesale "repeaters," and other unscrupulous methods played a prominent part. Instances might be multiplied, but a single example will give some idea of the means employed. In the Store Drivers' Union, Local No. 715, a large majority of the twenty-six delegates were elected on the anti-Shea ticket. The business being apparently over, very many of the delegates had left the hall, when the Shea supporters passed a motion instructing for him. From this time until the convention no means were left untried to "reach" the delegates.

At the Philadelphia convention last August, only 126 out of 516 locals in good standing were represented. Many, notably the San Francisco unions, were unable to defray the great cost of sending delegates. The teamsters of that city stand solidly against the graft methods, but were able to send but few delegates at an expense of $400 per man. The graft leaders, on the contrary, were able to see that their delegates were on hand. And by this time many of the large Chicago delegation had, in one way or another, been "reached." With all these advantages on his side, Shea was reëlected by the narrow plurality of 8 votes out of 250 cast. E. L. Turley, the veteran reform secretary-treasurer, sacrificed his own interests in the bitter fight against Shea, and was defeated in a close contest by Thos. L. Hughes. After the election of Shea, many of the reform men left for their homes in disgust.

At the opening of a morning session, and before many of the delegates had reached the hall, the Shea party sprang a resolution endorsing the strike, and in the most shameless way it was gavelled through. A *viva voce* vote was taken, and Shea, as chairman, immediately declared the resolution carried. The reform delegates, confident they had defeated it by a large majority, demanded a roll-call. This was refused. An appeal from the decision was called for, but this, also, the chair denied. These high-handed and illegal proceedings are all recorded in the official daily minutes of the convention. Such was the manner in which Shea and his strike were "endorsed" and he retained his office.

When the Chicago delegates returned, they were met with a storm of protest as they appeared in the various locals whose trust they had betrayed. The protest has not yet died down, and few of these men will be given further opportunity for treachery. Sentiment is now so strong against the leaders of the ring that neither Shea nor Young can obtain a hearing in some of the meetings of the unions; Hugh McGee, another of them, has repeatedly been hooted down, while many more of the once powerful Driscoll-Young lieutenants are now utterly discredited. And here it may be mentioned that though, in the telegraphic accounts at the opening of the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, more or less prominence was given to the name of Shea and his absurd aspirations, as a matter of fact Shea was a cipher at that gathering. It is said that at the sessions he scarcely dared to open his mouth, and that his talking was all on the outside—for publication.

To all who are looking to see a thorough reformation in the administration of the affairs of the teamsters' organization—

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and there are many large interests in Chicago to which, even from a purely business standpoint, the outcome means much —the most hopeful sign is found in the prevailing sentiment among the mass of union men. It is now estimated by men closely in touch with the situation that fully eighty per cent of the rank and file among the teamsters are opposed to the methods that brought about the recent strike, and are ready to fight Shea and his following. This estimate has lately been verified by actual test. Teamsters on the street and on the wagon box have been approached quietly for this purpose; and out of large numbers spoken to at various times, only here and there can be found a man who will champion the leaders of the ring. Repeated experiments made with much care and labor have shown little variation in results. What is still more encouraging, a large proportion of the advocates of reform are thoroughly in earnest. The words of many of them must have made the ears of the graft leaders tingle.

The great fight will come in the late spring and early summer, when the various locals will again elect delegates to the International Convention. And this time there will be but one issue: the continuance of the gang or its complete overthrow. The attack will be chiefly concentrated against Shea. For his downfall will mean practically an end to the machinations of Driscoll and Young, to whom the rest have served as mere puppets.

From every present indication the position of the reformers in the coming fight will have the following important advantages over those held by them in previous conventions: The great issue will be more clearly defined; the men on both sides and what they stand for will be better known and understood; the great honest party will be in a stronger majority; that majority will be better organized, and, it is to be hoped, in more deadly earnest than ever before. And one other consideration: With a realization of how much of the success and failure of the past has been due to clever politics on the part of the corrupt minority, the reformers will not lose sight of this element in the contest. Just what their tactics will be can not now be foretold, but it is certain they are on the alert.

Elections of local officers are now going forward in the various Chicago unions, and, in spite of the notorious political methods of the ring and the difficulty in getting out anything like the full strength of the honest vote, the return of clean men for the bulk of the offices seems assured. In the big Truck Drivers' Union, six thousand strong, the largest teamsters' local in the country, President Hugh McGee, the only out-and-out representative of the ring, will not even dare to run for reëlection. The leading candidates for this office, known as "the biggest snap in the labor unions of Chicago," are Jerry McCarthy and Daniel Furman. Both opposed Shea at the last convention; and whichever of them is successful, will be a candidate against Shea for the presidency of the Brotherhood. The Ice Wagon Drivers, another of the big locals, will reëlect their present anti-ring officers practically without opposition. However, while these local elections promise to result in a manner satisfactory on the whole to the reformers, they will not furnish any very direct or certain indication of the outcome of the coming great struggle. For the issues in the present Chicago elections are many and various, based largely upon personalities and local considerations. The real lining up of the forces on the great national issue will come later. It will be a Shea and anti-Shea fight, and the reformers confidently expect to elect and instruct the great majority of the Chicago delegates.

And, when it is remembered that Chicago, with an aggregate membership of 30,000 out of a total of 58,000 in the International Union, is the great battleground upon which the fight for clean, honest unionism is being fought out, and that the great locals of New York and San Francisco are practically a unit against the ring, the hope of the reformers seems justified that Shea and the graft system will be buried beneath an avalanche of ballots at the annual convention of 1906.

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THE MAKING OF TO-MORROW

HOW THE WORLD OF TO-DAY IS PREPARING
FOR THE WORLD OF TO-MORROW

Election Reform in Small Cities

By H. O. Stechhan

TIPTON, Indiana, is the original clean-election city in Indiana, and has enjoyed a novel campaign of anti-boodling, anti-treating and anti-grafting which sets an important precedent for future municipal elections. The Democratic and Republican candidates, their respective committees and 110 leading citizens supporting each ticket pledged themselves to a campaign of this sort for the purpose of purifying conditions, and as the result of the outcome, an era of good-feeling prevails between partisans such as never has been experienced in the city before.

The candidates for mayor were Noah Marker, Republican, and Seneca E. Young, Democrat. The latter was victorious. In spite of his defeat, Marker endorses the compact for eliminating the unworthy influences from municipal politics and says: "I believe we have laid the foundation here for clean elections both in the city and county, and that if there were any weak points in the compact that held us this time, they will be strengthened in the future. There is a disposition among many on both sides of the fence to enter such a compact to regulate the next county election. I commend the idea to other communities. It is a good thing for the candidates. It saves them money. It saves them from being besieged by grafters. It prevents bitterness from creeping into the campaign and puts all participants in a frame of mind to accept the result cheerfully even if victory does not come their way."

Tipton is pleased with the experiment and believes that it has solved the problem for eliminating corruption from politics. Of course, it means that the candidates must be high-minded men whose purpose is to achieve civic righteousness. Both parties authorized uniform assessments in the compact. They were mayor, $60, treasurer, $60; clerk, $30; councilmen, $10. Although Tipton is a small town of about five thousand population, candidates in years gone by have spent from $600 to $3,000 for offices that do not begin to pay that much salary during the whole term. During the campaign just ended, it is said that none of the candidates used any of the saloons, or even gave away cigars, so that it was a clean fight in every sense of the word.

There were fundamental differences between the two parties, and as a result of the elimination of the usual means for influencing voters, they were left free to make their choice as between the men and what they really stood for. Mr. Young was elected mayor for the fourth time, as his administration has been satisfactory to the people. The chairmen of the Democratic and Republican parties each gave their opponent a clean bill. Although several things occurred that excited suspicion, they are not charged against the candidates or the signers of the compact, but rather attributed to individuals who were overzealous in behalf of their favorites and who did not fully understand the spirit of the campaign. Election day was the quietest in years and the vote fell off somewhat, probably because floaters and disinterested citizens who did not care enough to come to the polls on their own account were not urged to go or driven there in party wagons.

The most unique feature of the whole contest was the fact that all of the candidates who were in Tipton met at the courthouse on election day and remained with their opponents until the polls had been closed, thus preventing electioneering. The candidates enjoyed the day together playing cards, talking and reading. In another part of the courthouse the grand jury was in session all day, in order to take immediate action on any violations

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of the election laws that might be reported. None were brought in, however, in spite of the close watch that was kept.

The compact permitted each committee to raise $200 for legitimate expenses of the campaign, such as hall rent for meetings, printing and advertising, and pay for the poll takers. The Republicans almost exhausted their fund, while the Democrats only spent about $100, and the remainder will be returned to the candidates. The slightest rumors of irregularities at the polls have been laid before the grand jury for investigation, but no indictments were returned, so that it will be able to give the election a clean bill. That the "Tipton plan" is a success can not be questioned, as it demonstrates conclusively that if men will, they can differ politically and then permit the voters to choose between them without resorting to unclean, unfair and dishonest methods. It shows that the wave of reform sweeping over the country is a reality.

A School for Railway Apprentices

By Cy Warman

IF you want to elevate the stage you must elevate the actor. You can't improve the service until you have improved the servant, the individual. That seems to be the theory of many of our railway mechanical superintendents.

There are those who hold that in medicine, law and literature the young man is the master, but it can hardly be true of the mechanic of to-day. The old fellows used to *learn* the business before setting themselves up as machinists, but recently there has developed on this side of the Atlantic a disposition to desert. The moment an apprentice can talk glibly and juggle his tools he wants to be a real machinist and swear at the helper. By deserting when he has served but half his time, straining the truth a little and applying, he can secure a place with another company, join the union, which will place him beside an expert machinist and demand for him full pay. The union will do better. It will demand of the expert, ultimately, that he do no more work than the new man who is not a machinist at all, but an apprentice, can perform.

It is easy to see that such a system sets the young man up in his profession before his time, but with a double handicap. First, he does not understand his business; second, he has started out by misrepresenting himself, by deserting his old and deceiving his new employer, and by depending upon the union to hold his job, which, if he had served his time and had the stuff in him, he could hold much better and longer alone.

This pernicious practice has tended to lower the standard in America, and it was to put a stop to it that Mr. W. D. Robb, superintendent of motive power on the Grand Trunk Railway System, determined to indenture his apprentices. While this action seems to have been justified upon the simple principle of self-defense, it is in the end of greater advantage to the apprentices than to the company. And beyond the direct interest of the employers and the employed, it is justified upon the broader ground of protection to the public.

The lay reader may imagine that the roundhouse machinist has little or nothing to do with the running of trains, and yet he may detect a cracked frame or a broken axle which, if neglected, might wreck the Limited. He may fail to repair properly a break with equally dangerous results. In fact, it is of the first importance that every employee understand his work, for this makes for safety and efficiency in the service.

So, we may say, it was to raise the standard of efficiency, to improve the service, especially upon the Grand Trunk System, that the management, after careful consideration, determined to invoke the law to bind a boy to finish his apprenticeship before applying elsewhere for employment as a machinist. This system of indenturing apprentices has been in operation on the Grand Trunk only two years, but the results have been beyond the most sanguine expectations.

The boys are taken on usually between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years. A percentage is kept off the daily rate, and this, together with a bonus, is paid to each boy at the completion of his apprenticeship.

Before entering the service the boys have to pass examination on reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic, also a physical examination. In addition they have to pass written and oral examina-

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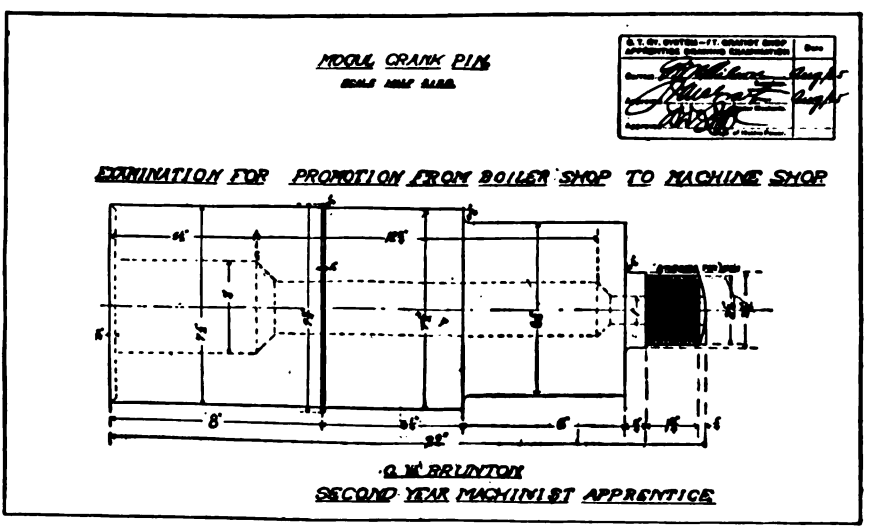
tions at the end of each year, which examination includes a drawing, which is graded according to the year, it being more difficult with each examination. Each set of examination papers has to be approved by the master mechanic and by the superintendent of motive power before the boy is granted his increase in pay. Any apprentice failing in his examination is set back and given a second trial, but failing in the second trial is discharged. In order to give apprentices every advantage the company has opened night schools for boys.

A drawing class is instituted at each terminal, running between the months of October and April, two classes being held each week, at which attendance on the part of the boys is compulsory. The company furnishes the instructor, the room, lighting, heating and everything but the drawing instruments. The instructor has the names of all apprentices and calls the roll, reporting the absentees to the master mechanic, who requires a good excuse from each apprentice who has failed to attend. In cases where the boys do not attend the classes regularly without any substantial reason they are discharged. As an additional inducement to the boys to exert themselves, in the spring of the year local prizes are given and competed for by apprentices of the different years all over the system.

Mr. Robb has arranged to give each boy a certificate at the completion of his apprenticeship. This year, in addition to the teaching of drawing at the regular classes, they are giving the boys lessons in elementary mechanics, which will be an additional source of education and should materially assist in turning out competent men.

Of course boys can not be expected to look far into the future. The night school was very attractive at first, but the average boy prefers skating to sketching and drawing. The boys began to lose interest, and it was decided to make the school a part of the day's work, a part of the business, and the moment the boys were given that view of the matter they became interested. They require to have with them at all times the dread of punishment and the hope of reward, not too much of either but a little of both. Under such circumstances the average boy will "make good."

As a further incentive to individual effort, Mr. Hays, who has been the working head of the Grand Trunk System on this side of the Atlantic, and is the originator of the Grand Trunk Pacific, is now offering as a grand prize, two scholarships in McGill College. In this way two employees of the mechanical department will, each year, be awarded a full-paid scholarship which will enable them to pursue their studies in that splendid educational institution.



AN APPRENTICE'S DRAWING IN AN EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION FROM BOILER SHOP TO MACHINE SHOP

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Perfecting the Tobacco Plant

By Frederick W. Coburn

A RECENT writer in THE WORLD TO-DAY has stated, as an example of the alleged "decadence" of rural New England, that the tobacco raised annually in a small section of the Connecticut Valley exceeds in value the entire cotton yield of the State of Georgia or the wheat crop of Illinois. A few thousand acres of land in a little district of central Connecticut and Massachusetts have for many years back been producing one of the most valued harvests of the United States. The region available for tobacco cultivation is limited in area. Too near the sea the plants grow coarse and "weedy." Too far from it they lack size and vitality. The district about the cities of Hartford and Springfield is the only one among the North Atlantic States that has thus far been found to offer ideal conditions. Here the first cigars ever rolled in the United States were made more than a century ago by a Mrs. Prout, wife of a South Windsor farmer who peddled her invention up and down the state in a cart, and on this land, rich naturally and consistently fertilized, tobacco has been an increasingly valuable product ever since.



A FIELD OF PERFECT "BROAD LEAF"

This is the battleground where the fight for the perfect cigar is being conducted, and just now some of the most important experiments ever carried on for the improvement of the weed are in operation in the Connecticut Valley. Here an effort is being made virtually to eliminate the disagreeable and dangerous nicotine by reducing the proportion of it in prepared tobacco from four or five to perhaps one per cent. The endeavor is to produce a constant type of practically perfect tobacco plant, so that the farmer can rely year after year upon raising a crop free from accidental variations. The means taken to accomplish this end involve work which in its way is hardly less interesting than the experimentation with fruits that has made Luther Burbank internationally famous.

Visitors to the tobacco country last summer were often surprised to note in the fields that the long stems of the seed plants—those whose heads have not been lopped off earlier in the season to allow the full strength of the plant to go into the leaves—were covered with caps which on examination proved to be ordinary Manila paper bags tied tightly around the scarlet and white flowers of the plant. Inquiry disclosed that the practice has grown out of experiments lately conducted in the region by Professor A. D. Shamel, of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. The farmer has determined what type of tobacco plant is fittest to survive, and he is helping along the survival. Enclosed in a paper sack each flower is obliged to reproduce itself without interference from outside. What this obligation means is readily understood by anybody who is acquainted with the simplest facts of botany.

The paper bags are used, of course, to secure self-fertilization instead of cross-fertilization. Each tobacco flower has five stamens which contain pollen dust or grains, the male fertilizing element of the plant. If these drop into the pistil,

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SUNBONNETED TOBACCO PLANTS
A field at the Experiment Station of the United States Department of Agriculture, Hockanum, Connecticut

receptive female part, the plant is said to be self-fertilized, and the resultant seeds will produce a plant which is exactly like the single parent. If, on the other hand, a wandering bee brings pollen from some other plant in the same or a neighboring field, and deposits it in the pistil, cross-fertilization is the result, and if the second plant belongs to a different variety from the seeds thus formed, there appears a hybrid, a plant in which the characteristics of separate types are mingled. Cross-fertilization, it is easily seen, leads to all manner of accidental and often undesirable results, for the insect which seeks the honey in the corolla may introduce pollen from the scraggliest and poorest plants in the neighborhood.

The principle on which the Connecticut farmers work is simple. In every field of successful tobacco there appear some plants of unusual weight, size and beauty. The grower selects a dozen or so of these for seeding, but instead of leaving them exposed, he caps their heads carefully. If this process is repeated, only the very best plants being selected, the result at the end of three or four years, so Professor Shamel says, will be to secure a seed productive of plants as nearly perfect as the conditions of the soil and climate will allow.

This work of the Department of Agriculture is being carried on at Hockanum, Connecticut, in charge of Professor Shamel and Mr. Vincent C. Brewer, the son of a successful tobacco grower who has specialized in the biology of plant life at Trinity College. It has consisted up to this time very largely in capping plants of the old broad-leaf variety of tobacco, that which before 1874, when the Havana plant was introduced, was the staple in the Connecticut Valley. During the growth of the plants, field notes are taken and are written on the Manila bags tied to the stalks of the plants.

Shortly after a plant has been selected for purposes of seeding, most or all of the leaves are stripped from the stalks. The taking of the field notes continues. These are afterward copied into a record supplied by the plant-breeding laboratory of the Department of Agriculture. In this final computation there appears an exhaustive life history of each plant, in which all the facts are set down regarding the shape of leaves, the venation, the appearance of "rust" or leaf spots, the amount of gum present and the time of maturity.

What most surprises the layman in all this cultivation is the almost mechanical uniformity with which the offspring of

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self-fertilized tobacco plants exactly reproduce the parental characteristics. For example, Professor Shamel summer before last capped two tobacco plants which in outward appearance were as nearly exactly alike as two plants well could be. The only difference noted was that one of them ripened about a week later than the other. The resultant offspring last summer were to outward appearances precisely similar, but presented the same peculiarity that the plants from the one set of seeds ripened just seven days later than those from the other set. In other words, there are no accidents of heredity when the varieties of the weed are carefully protected.

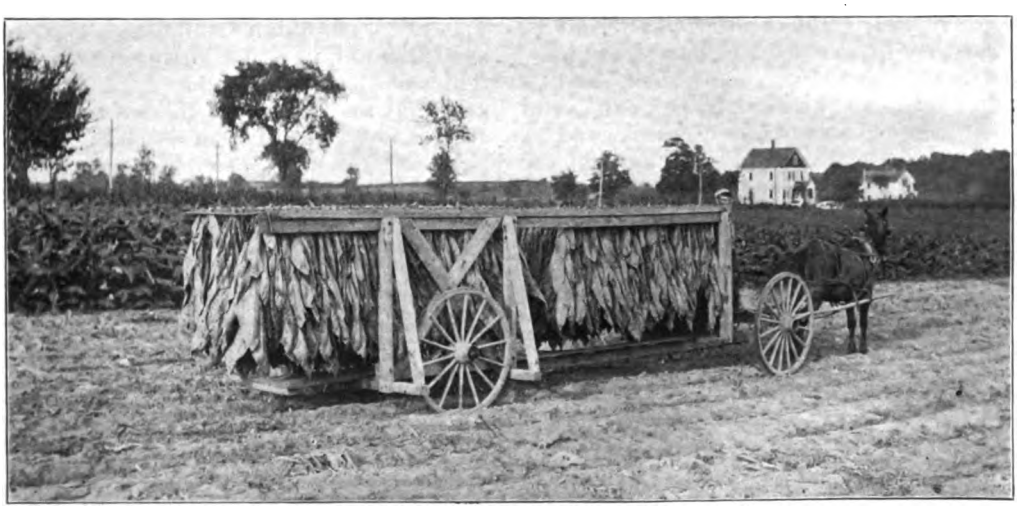
Women's Work For Pure Food

By M. V. Shaler

FOR the last ten years a very small handful of women interested in the domestic science movement have, through lectures, talks, literature and persistent appeals to clubs, endeavored to create an active interest in the study of food adulterations, hoping thereby to exploit the importance of a national pure food law, but the inexplicable lethargy on the part of the public, and of the general woman in particular, has permitted the frauds to go on, and dishonest manufacturers continue to make their fortunes at the expense of our pockets and our digestions.

Latest reports from state food commissioners and the United States Agricultural Department as to frauds practiced are astounding, and the wonder is that we live if we partake of some of the "fraud foods." Most of us would be horrified if asked to eat iron filings, sawdust, sand, anilin dyes, wood alcohol, charred matter, olive stones, husks, bark, et cetera, yet this is what really happens if we use the preparations of dishonest firms. The New York Health Department recently sent a large quantity of cheap baking powder to Riker's Island, where it was used for filling in, as it contained thirty per cent of pulverized rock, a very interesting commentary on a kind of adulteration suitable for such a purpose.

State laws have been enacted, but not always enforced. Food laboratories for the purpose of guarding against the importation of adulterated and improperly labeled and highly colored food stuffs from foreign countries have been established in New York, San Francisco and Chicago, and there are others to be opened in Philadelphia and New Orleans.



A "LATH" IN PROCESS OF LOADING WITH TOBACCO

Boston opened her first depot last summer. At world's fairs and county fairs, at conventions and conferences appeals have been made and resolutions passed, and still abuses are thriving.

The convention of International Stewards' Association, held at Atlantic City in August, brought out the interesting

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fact that "there is not an organization of the kind in the country that has done so much for the enforcement of the pure food laws as has this body of stewards. They have branched out into many channels, and include a well-regulated school where definite and regular information regarding the purity of products on the market can be had. This part of the work is in charge of the educational committee and the bureau of research and chemistry. The association maintains a special chemist, who is also connected with the Department of Agriculture in Washington. To him they send their samples of foods for analysis, the results of which are sent to every member of the association. It was not until a couple of years ago that the organization took cognizance of the dangers growing out of the efforts of unscrupulous corporations to foist impure foods on the public, and they have been fighting them ever since."

Most assuredly a great revolution is needed when such an order becomes necessary as that which Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, sent out recently. He ordered "that cans of peas colored with sulphate of copper shall be distinctly labeled so as to show this fact." Various strawberry jams shall bear a label reading "artificially colored," and some canned mushrooms must be sold as "stems and scraps." The amount of injurious adulteration far exceeds that which is harmless, for in nearly every case reported where a number of samples have been examined the majority are found to contain injurious chemicals or substances to either preserve or cheapen. This fact alone should arouse the righteous indignation of every man and woman.

Miss Alice Lakey, chairman of the food investigating committee of the National Consumers' League, and one of the "committee on pure food" of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, says: "While no true woman would knowingly sanction fraudulent practices of any kind, she is nevertheless, by her very indifference, aiding and abetting dishonest manufacturers in robbing the public by adulterating the food and drug supplies of this country. Various estimates have been given as to the exact amount of money spent each year for adulterated foods and drugs; according to recent statistics published, it ranges from $375,000,000 to $750,000,000, and a large percentage of this represents money paid out for supplies that contain rank poisons. The law in many states is very explicit as to what constitutes adulteration, and prohibits all substitution of one ingredient for another in making up a prescription, or in the matter of food. In general, the law declares that if any substance has been added to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength, or if cheaper or inferior ingredients have been substituted wholly or in part for the article, or if any valuable constituent of the article has been removed, the food is adulterated. Thus it will be seen that food may be adulterated and yet not contain any poisonous substances."

"Senator Heyburn, who was in charge of the Pure Food Bill during the last session of the Senate, where it failed to pass, is reported to have said that thirteen out of fourteen samples of drugs analyzed were rank frauds, while fifty per cent of the patent medicines were injurious, and some were absolutely poisonous. Bearing this in mind it is not surprising to find that one patent medicine manufacturer said that the passage of the bill meant an annual loss to his firm of $40,000."

"Many of the State Federations are giving special attention to the work and putting in 'pure food committees.' The Council of Jewish Women and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union are interested, the movement is growing and the bill for a national law came before the Senate in December. Meanwhile, the manufacturers of food frauds and the whiskey interests are solidly arrayed against the rights of the people at large to government protection in foods."

If goods are labeled honestly and a brand is put upon cheapened and deleterious foods, and householders learn what brands are pure and what are not, it is not probable that manufacturers will continue to turn out brands that are not salable, for there is nothing like touching the pocket-nerve to reach a desired result. "Woman's influence in such a question may be made a deciding one if only she will exercise it."

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BOOKS AND READING

Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter. By Theodore Roosevelt. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Pp. x, 369. $3 net.

This handsome volume is President Roosevelt's account of his recent hunting trips in the far West and Southwest. At the same time his chapters run off into discussions of natural history and reminiscences of his experiences of earlier days. Incidentally he pays his respects to pot hunters and other pests. President Roosevelt does not kill for the mere fun of killing, and he seems to be as much interested in the animals of the Yellowstone Park as in those which he can shoot. An interesting chapter entitled, "Books on Young Game," discusses with considerable detail the literature to which President Roosevelt has made so many additions of his own. The final chapter is a discussion of the country and the habits of his children in the open. It occasionally comes close to the edge of gossip, but never quite passes over. We are inclined to think that some of the pictures must have been chosen by the publisher rather than by President Roosevelt. Altogether it is full of sanity and health and would make a good textbook for any one who wants to share in that return to elemental human life which is the chief joy of the hunter.

A History of Egypt from the Earliest Times to the Persian Conquest. By James Henry Breasted. Two hundred illustrations and maps. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Pp. xxix, 634. $5 net.

This magnificent volume is a credit to the author, the publisher and to American scholarship. In point of first-hand knowledge of the subject it stands preëminent in its literature. There are, of course, other works on Egypt in



"AND IN HIS TIME A MAN PLAYS MANY PARTS"
Morris in *The Spokesman-Review*, Spokane

History

Italy: Her People and Their Story. By Augusta Hale Gifford. Pp. 419, 301. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company.

This attractive volume is what it aims to be, a popular story of Italy from the earliest times to the present year. The author has spent many months under Italian skies, read her sources under the influence of proximity of place, so interpreted them as vividly to realize the varying social and political stages through which she was passing, and told the wonderful story in simple words just as they came to her. She gives no references to authorities; there are no footnotes; everything that could interrupt the flow of the narrative has been eliminated. She has given us a book to be read, not studied. The first part begins with legendary Rome and comes down to the end of the western empire in 476. The second part carries us on through medieval and modern Italy to the present time. Some readers will wish that the entire volume had been given to the second part since histories of Rome are numerous, while histories of Italy are few. But the book will be welcomed by a large circle of readers who want the main course of this tale simply and brightly told. There are two good maps and a variety of excellent portraits.

English, notable those of Petrie, which are of great value to historical students, but Professor Breasted has built up a book straight from the hieroglyphics which can be used not alone by the technical student but by the general reader. It may be, and probably is true that he states some of his positions with rather more certainty than is shared by some of his colleagues, but the man who differs from him must needs be something other than a mere handler of other men's books.

Some of Professor Breasted's efforts in reconstructing the picture of Egyptian life from the inscriptions on the tombs are singularly

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happy. We would call special attention to Chapter IX in which he deals with the political and social life of the middle kingdom. It would be advisable for every student of sociology to read this chapter as well as those which deal with the social life of other dynasties. Every page has its collection of data ranging from the treatment of the mummy to the imperialistic methods of Ramses II. And through it all the reader feels that he is dealing not with Herodotus, or with some romancer, but with the Egyptians themselves, so rich is the text in quotations from the monuments. It should be added that the illustrations are beautiful and effective.

"Little Rhody" after many years now gets a place in the well-known "American Commonwealth Series," her story being told as a study in separation by Mr. Irving Berdine Richman in his "Rhode Island" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.10 net). The range of subjects to be discussed was wide, and consequently the volume is full of interest, whether it be read from the historical standpoint or from the religious, the economic, the constitutional or the literary. A proper amount of attention is paid to the career of Roger Williams and his religious theories, and the Democratic movement known as the Dorr Rebellion is fully treated. The characterization of Dorr is somewhat unsympathetic, but the social and political bearings of the struggle are fully recognized. A valuable feature of Mr. Richman's study is a classified bibliography of Rhode Island.

Sociology and Economics

Philippine Life in Town and Country. By James A. Le Roy. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Pp. x, 311. $1.20 net.

We are not likely to lack information on the Philippines. A third volume in the past few months appears in Putnam's "Our Asiatic Neighbors Series." It is not a description of the details of Philippine life, like the volume of Mr. Atkinson, or a scientific discussion of the situation like the volume of Mr. Willis. It is rather a thoughtful discussion of the general characteristics and tendencies as exhibited particularly in religious orders and native chiefs. Mr. Le Roy has been in a position to see the real significance of affairs as they appear to a man like Secretary Taft, and his book is less an encyclopedia of facts than an interpretation of social forces. Mr. Le Roy's acquaintance with the subject matter is obvious on every page, and his treatment is marked by discrimination and balance. The probability is that the book comes nearer formulating the general attitude and estimate of the present administration than either of the other two.

Professor Paul S. Reinsch, of the University of Wisconsin, in a little volume entitled "Colonial Administrations" (The Macmillan Company, $1.25), makes a second contribution to the Citizens' Library of Economics, Politics and Sociology, supplementing his former study of "[illegible] Government." An introductory chapter, discussing the theory and motive of colonization and surveying the field in general, is followed by special studies of plans for education and general social improvement, of colonial finance, currency, banking, credit and commerce, of land and labor policies and problems, of agricultural and industrial development, of defense and police. Each chapter has a special bibliography attached, giving the student abundant opportunity for wide reading upon any of the subjects treated. The volume is well designed for a ready-reference manual.

The attention now given to rate regulation will be increased by the appearance of a fourth volume upon the subject, "American Railroad Rates," by Walter C. Noyes (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50 net). It is the sort of book which the general reader will welcome. Its author has had experience both in law and in railroad management, and he has brought together a considerable amount of information concerning railway freight rates, discrimination and the general principles upon which rates are to be fixed. The final chapter upon the "Federal Regulation of Rates" is marked by temperate treatment and some original suggestions. Judge Noyes would reverse the plan proposed by the Esch-Townsend Bill, and have complaints as to the reasonableness of the rates passed upon immediately by the courts. Then if the rate be found unreasonable he would have the matter go up to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Any person, however, who thinks that the regulation of rates is an easy matter should read the chapter upon "The Making of Rates and Classification and Tariffs."

"Uncle Sam and His Children," by Judson Wade Shaw (A. S. Barnes & Co., $1.20), is the somewhat misleading title of a very interesting treatment of the progress and problems of the American people. It is admirably adapted to the use of groups of young people studying the duties of citizenship. In a bright, sketchy way the story of the development of the nation is told, the present possibilities are reviewed and then such topics as food adulteration, wealth, trusts, immigration, drink and the city are candidly considered.

Biography

Few persons of the present generation have any knowledge of Thomas Williams, a lawyer of western Pennsylvania, who was prominent in state legislative politics before 1863, when he entered the United States Congress, serving three terms during war and reconstruction times. He was a member of the judiciary committee of the House during these six years, and in 1868 was one of the managers of the impeachment of President Johnson. Mr. Blaine in his "Twenty Years of Congress" refers to him as one of the impatient radicals of that day, a polished orator, and a party leader in his state. Comparatively speaking he was not one of the great statesmen of our country, and the reader's first impression is one of surprise as he takes up Mr. Burton Alva Konkle's two handsome volumes entitled "The Life and Speeches of Thomas Williams, 1806-1872" (Campion & Co.,

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Philadelphia, $6 net). Aside from the personal history, including college life at Dickinson, the volumes are largely political, Williams being called a founder of the Whig and Republican parties. The first volume contains an account of many exciting phases of Pennsylvania political history, anti-masonry, the "buck-shot war," the rise of the Whigs, and introduces the student also to Mr. Williams's prolonged fight against municipal subscriptions to railways and their attendant evils. The second volume is devoted to the national service of Mr. Williams, his work in the campaign of 1860, his eulogy on Lincoln, his speeches on rebellion and reconstruction, the last third going pretty fully into the impeachment of the President. The two volumes are enriched by reproductions of rare cartoons, programmes, tickets and other miscellany of the thirty-five years of public service, as well as by pictures of prominent men of the time. The work may well be counted a substantial contribution to the political history of the Republic.

A. C. McClurg & Co. are doing real service in their republication of Hutchinson's Library of Standard Biographies. The four volumes just published are: Lockhart's Lives of Walter Scott and Robert Burns; Carlyle's Oliver Cromwell; and Strickland's Life of Queen Elizabeth. While these volumes are edited and somewhat abridged, they none the less contain the best of these classical biographies. Their binding is attractive, and their cost (sixty cents in cloth, $1 in leather) is so reasonable that they are within the grasp of the most modest purse.

Lilian Whiting in "The Florence of Landor" (Little, Brown & Co., $2.50 net), has produced a book midway between a biography, a guide book and a book of reminiscences. In it she deals in a leisurely way with Florence as it was when Landor lived there, and incidentally describes the Brownings, the Storys and various other people who met or might have met the author of the "Imaginary Conversations." Beyond a few unimportant letters to Kate Field the book gives us nothing which has not been published before. But it is an interesting, discursive volume which serves to make Florence a little more real than otherwise it might be.

Religion

The Reconstruction of Religious Belief. By H. W. Mallock. New York: Harper & Brothers. Pp. x, 303. $1.75 net.

Mr. Mallock in this volume takes up the rôle of the apologist for religion. He is not concerned with proving the trustworthiness of Christian documents or of establishing the claims of historical Christianity. He is rather determined to show that although science sets forth man as the creature of a process, the end of which he can not understand, and that it is not to be destroyed by either clerical or scientific attack, beliefs in God, freedom and immortality so far from being made impossible by science are really demanded by civilization. All substitu[illegible]g Haeckel's monism, he argues, [illegible]l after discussing elaborately [illegible]e theory, he shows that progress would be impossible apart from a belief in purpose and a personality in the universe. Haeckel's monism he declares to be "theology in the process of being hatched." It is not, however, a book to be characterized, but rather to be read. Mr. Mallock has the capacity of putting things distinctly, and even in the midst of its concessions his work is constructive. His line of argument is one to be specially commended to those who have come under the influence of Haeckel's "Riddle of the Universe." While Mr. Mallock occupies no such position in the scientific world as does Haeckel, as a philosopher he is quite as acute.

The Christian Doctrine of Salvation. By George Barker Stevens. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Pp. xi, 546. $2.50 net.

The appearance of a new volume in the International Theological Library is a matter of importance. The series, though of unequal value, contains some of the most important works in the general field of theology which have appeared of late. Unless we mistake, Professor Stevens's book is a worthy companion of its fellows and treats of a subject which is the very center of Christian theology. While it lacks the striking originality of some of the volumes of the series, its encyclopedic treatment is marked by the balance of judgment which we learn to expect of Professor Stevens. In fact, occasionally it is even too prodigal in details. It falls into three parts: The first, giving the biblical basis of the Christian doctrine of salvation; the second, a very complete presentation of the various theories of the doctrine; while almost precisely one-half of the book is given to what is called a constructive development of the doctrine. This third part is really a treatise of theology and discusses God, the personality of Christ, sin and its punishment, the atonement, the kingdom of God and human destiny.

Professor Stevens refuses to be swayed by a literalism which, while intelligible, is out of accord with the modern mind. At the same time he has not quite abandoned anthropomorphic analogies. As a consequence, his volume, though free from literalizing tendencies, is conservative in tone. It seeks to mediate between extreme theories and to formulate that which is true in each. A fair example of his method is his chapter on the necessity of Christ's death. After showing that this death was the outgrowth of historical circumstances, he goes on to prove that it was conditioned by the nature of the work which Jesus had undertaken in these circumstances, that is to say, was an exhibition of the limits to which love would go. In his exposition he insists that the source of a theory of the atonement must be Jesus' own self-consciousness rather than a definition of his nature derived from metaphysics. He very properly criticises the historic theories as taking their form from Scripture, but their material from other sources. His volume is especially valuable at this point as indicative of the simplifying process through which theology is now passing.

The volume, as a whole, derives its larg

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value from the fact that it is the work of a man who primarily is an exegete rather than a philosopher. In its criticism of historical theories of salvation from the point of view of a biblical theologian it marks a decided advance, and points the direction in which our theology must in the future move.

Jesus Christ and the Christian Character. By Francis Greenwood Peabody. New York: The Macmillan Company. Pp. 304. $1.50 net.

For blending of literary charm and deep religious insight this volume of Professor Peabody is exceptional in theological literature. It shows even an advance upon his earlier book on "Jesus Christ and the Social Question." To most readers it will doubtless seem also to be nearer the center of New Testament thought. Professor Peabody has a keen appreciation of the need of emphasizing the moral aspects of religion, and his treatment is an admirable presentation of the significance of the life and teaching of Jesus, shot through and through with genuine religious feeling. One thing only we regret: Professor Peabody has given all but no attention to what New Testament scholars are increasingly seeing to be the eschatological significance of "eternal life." As a result, his volume lacks any serious recognition of the completion of personality in immortality. Exegetically, we think this is a serious mistake.

Amory H. Bradford is one of the most influential of the men who are standing for a religion of experience as distinct from a religion of theological assent. "The Inward Light" (Crowell, $1.20 net), is a collection of addresses and essays which deal with religion and religious experience in a way that is both attractive and spiritually helpful. They center about the ideas which Sabatier has already treated in his great work on religious authority, but which are by no means the property of any one man. Dr. Bradford's book embodies the best elements of a rational mysticism with the sanity of culture.

Anything that George Albert Coe writes is full of serious purpose. His latest volume, "Education in Religion and Morals" (Revell, $1.35 net), is a notable contribution to its subject. It is neither a treatise on pedagogy nor a volume of sermons on religion. It is rather a scholarly application of psychology to the religious nature. It is thus a worthy complement of Professor Coe's previous works and is one that should be read by all those interested in Sunday-school work. Professor Coe does not omit the family from his consideration, and education in his mind is much wider than the education given in schools. Sunday-school workers will be interested in his comparative table of proposed curricula. It is to be regretted that that of Professor Pease could not have been added. Professor Coe very properly gives considerable attention to the Sunday school and various societies to be found in connection with the churches. In a word, the volume may be described as a unification of the agencies of education in the interest of religion. It is a notable book and singularly broad and stimulating in treatment.

Fiction

It is not every novelist who would have the courage to trace the history of a family through three generations. But that is what Vaughan Kester has done, and done successfully, in "The Fortunes of the Landrays" (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50). At the same time this is hardly a fair description of the book. It is really the love story and the life of Virginia Landray from girlhood to old age. It deals with pioneers, business dishonesty, a lifelong but unrequited love, the development of a young man's life and character, and abounds in incidents which are treated in a genuinely dramatic way. In breadth of plot, in the delineation of character and in the power of narration, it is easily distinguished. Withal it has a note of reality which holds the reader's sympathies from beginning to end.

Will Lillibridge is a new writer whose career promises to be worth watching. "Ben Blair" (A. C. McClurg & Co., $1.50), his first novel, is a story of ranch life in South Dakota, brimfull of strength and excitement. Its hero is a young man who saw his mother killed by continued ill treatment, and was adopted by a wealthy ranchman, and finally by sheer force of his will compelled the girl whom he loved to marry him. The strength of the story lies in its portrayal of life on the plains. When the characters are moved to the city there is a decided decrease in interest.

"Back to Arcady," by Frank Waller Allen (H. B. Turner & Co., Boston, $1.50), is a well-told story of sentiment, printed and bound in beautiful style. It is full of an old man's love of his roses and his beautiful ward whose mother he had loved before her. Beyond a rather extravagantly romantic love story of the ward and a young gentleman neighbor, the book is without any particular plot, but has something of the aroma of dried rose leaves.

Justus Miles Foreman's genuinely romantic story, "The Island of Enchantment," has been published in exquisite form by Harper's ($1.75), and in its present form is one of the most beautiful books of the season.

Will N. Harben has seen possibilities in one character which he has already drawn and has built up a capital story about him. "Pole Baker" (Harper's, $1.50), is a story of an up-country Georgian who is possessed of humor, good sense and a great loyalty to a successful young merchant. The real thread of the story concerns the love affair of this young merchant, but Pole Baker is seldom out of hearing. It is well that he is not, for despite his familiarity with the darker side of life, he is possessed of a contagious optimism and ability to bring things to pass which win the reader from the start. The fact that he is perhaps the only really distinct character in the book gives him all the more attractiveness.

The medieval romances grouped about the name of Sir Guy of Warwick are retold for young readers by Gordon Hall Gerould (Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.). They are among the

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most fascinating of the tales of chivalry, and hitherto have not been popularized as have others of the old English legends preserved in French poetry. With the charming illustrations and the attractive printing this volume will serve well to introduce many boys to the delights of the romantic literature of the Middle Ages.

We hardly know whether to take "Sunrise Acres," by Benjamin Brace (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50), seriously or as a good-natured travesty. A young man is made the heir of $500,000, provided that within one year of his graduation from college he fights and whips a certain farmer who has once done the same for the author of the will. When the young man, under the pressure of this necessity, discovers his antagonist, he finds him the father of a beautiful girl and a man of generous hospitality. The reader hardly needs to be told that the young collegian "licks" the farmer, gets the $500,000 and marries the girl. Scattered through this naïve plot are some interesting dialogues and descriptions of non-literary Indiana.

Eden Phillpott's "Secret Woman" hardly prepares the reader for his volume of short stories, "Knock at a Venture" (Macmillan, $1.50). It is true they deal with Dartmoor, but they are not all in the tragic vein. There is genuine humor in the story of the cat, "Corban," and something approaching melodrama in a "Pickaxe and a Spade." Other stories have the note of tragedy running through them, but they do not have the somberness of some of Mr. Phillpott's work. Even those who have found it difficult to handle some of his writings will recognize dramatic quality in his work which lifts him above most of his contemporaries.

Anything that Robert Neilson Stephens writes is sure to be filled to the brim with clever sword play and all sorts of adventures. You always know when you read him that things are coming out right at the end and so your enjoyment is unmarred. "The Flight of Georgiana" is a tale of the troublous days of 1746. It has no marked characteristics to distinguish it from Mr. Stephens' other works, but it is a rushing, virile story with good fighting and irrepressible lovemaking. (Page, $1.50.)

The author of "Elizabeth in Her German Garden" has rather recovered literary tone in "Princess Priscilla's Fortnight" (Scribner's, $1.50). It is a story of an attempt made by a German princess to abandon court etiquette and, under the protection of the old court librarian, to live the simple life in a cottage in England. Her experiences in a little country town where, try though she might, she found it quite impossible to forget that she was a princess, the complications in which she found herself forced and her final deliverance from all her complaints by the arrival of her fiancé, from whom she had fled, make a book full of humor and clever insight into human pettiness.

"The Deluge," by David Graham Phillips (Bobbs-Merrill Company, $1.50), is a hasty piece of work based upon the career of Mr. Thomas Lawson, of Boston. It narrates the adventures of a financier and gives particular attention to his married life, an element which is naturally not involved in the original of the book's hero. It is impossible for Mr. Phillips to write anything that is uninteresting, but we had expected growth in literary form. He is writing too much.

Red Saunders deserves to become one of the recognized characters in fiction. Henry Wallace Phillips, in his "Plain Mary Smith," tells his adventures in Central America, where adventures seem easily discoverable. Red Saunders is hardly more than a boy, but he is a born fighter and a clean, cool-headed American. He rescues his friend, defeats conspirators, and altogether proves himself to be the sort of man we should like to know. Running through the book is a love story which, though not that of Saunders himself, is one in which he is highly interested. It is a stirring tale and one that deserves a sequel. (Scribner's, $1.50.)

H. A. Mitchell Keays, a year or so ago, produced a really noteworthy novel, "He That Eateth Bread With Me." Its success will now be duplicated in "The Work of Our Hands" (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50). It is a story that combines in a singularly successful way the problems of industrialism with those of the family. It shows the influence of "The Doll's House," but its characters are more normal and its outcome is more in accordance with American taste. The struggle of a young wife to realize her ideals for individual life and her ambition to have a share in righting industrial and other wrongs, brings domestic friction, but the book closes with the conversion of the commercially minded husband to the wife's ideals and with the promise of happiness.

It requires more than cheerfulness and optimism to persuade one that the beauty of Oregon is worth fifty-two successive days and nights of rain. Although not attempting to apologize for such conditions of the weather, there is enough enthusiasm in "Letters from an Oregon Ranch," by "Katherine" (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., $1.25), to accomplish the task successfully. Without relying upon plot, wild adventures or scenic rhapsodies, this account of the every-day life of four eastern people on a ranch in the Far West is pleasantly told.

A collection of stories which Maud Howe has collected in "Two in Italy" (Little, Brown & Co., $2 net), makes a welcome addition to the books on that delightful country. Mrs. Elliott knows Italians, as well as Italy, and her stories have genuine color and spirit.

F. Marion Crawford's new volume, "Fair Margaret" (Macmillan Company, $1.50), is amorphous. It closes just when it was beginning. Probably this means a sequel. Mr. Crawford certainly owes it to the reader to furnish one. He has not touched the possibilities of intrigue and love-making which lie in the career of an opera singer just making her début, in a prima donna who, in behalf of the young opera singer, allows herself to be kidnaped in a bag, in a Greek with what Mr. Crawford repeatedly tells us are "primitive tendencies," in a young man who is so ashamed of the career of his mother that he will not marry the girl whom he loves. Mr. Crawford ought to remember, however, that in his earl series of books each instalment of plot brou the reader somewhere.

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THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH

United States

Administration. — December 5. — President Roosevelt nominated to the Senate Elihu Root for Secretary of State, and Charles Joseph Bonaparte for Secretary of the Navy; also Franklin Lane, of California, for Interstate Commerce Commissioner.

Casualties.—November 26.—Eighteen persons killed and twenty-five injured in a collision between passenger trains at Baker's Bridge Station, near Lincoln, Massachusetts, on the Fitchburg division of the Boston & Maine railroad.

—November 28.—The fiercest hurricane for thirty years on the great lakes wrecked thirty vessels. Thirty-six lives lost. Loss, $2,371,500.

Congress.—December 4.—Opening of the Fifty-ninth Congress.

December 5.—The President's message submitted to Congress.

Deaths.—November 13.—Stephen H. Merrill, Methodist Episcopal bishop, aged 80.

—November 16.—Stephen Salisbury, president of the American Antiquarian Society, aged 70.

—December 3.—John Bartlett, publisher and author of Bartlett's "Familiar Quotations," aged 85.

Education.—November 12.—James Speyer, of New York, gave $50,000 to Columbia University to endow the Theodore Roosevelt professorship of American history and institutions in the Berlin University.

Insurance.—November 13.—President McCall, of the New York Life, testified that he had pledged himself to pay back to the company the $235,000 given to Hamilton, the legislative agent, and unaccounted for, if the latter fails to repay it.

—November 14.—James Hazen Hyde testified before the Armstrong insurance committee that the Mercantile Trust Company paid $75,000 to ex-Governor Odell, to recoup his shipbuilding losses, on a threat conveyed by E. H. Harriman that the charter of the company might be repealed.

—November 15.—E. H. Harriman before the insurance investigating committee, denied most of Mr. Hyde's statements.

—November 16.—President McCurdy, of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company, recommended and accepted a reduction of his salary from $150,000 to $75,000. Reductions made in salaries of other executive officers. Legislative expenses abolished and general reduction of expenses made. Ex-Governor Odell denied Mr. Hyde's charges.

—November 29.—Richard Aldrich McCurdy resigned as president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

—December 6.—Chauncey M. Depew resigned as director of the Equitable Life.

Labor.—November 15.—The American Federation of Labor opened its annual convention in Pittsburg.

—November 25.—Samuel Gompers reëlected president of the American Federation of Labor.

Municipal.—December 1.—Judge Mack in the Illinois Circuit Court held that the Chicago charter amendment was adopted unconstitutionally.

Railroads.—November 20.—A decision in the case of the government against seventeen railroads which had refused to obey the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission to reduce the rate on live stock between the Missouri River and Chicago, was rendered by Judge Bethea in favor of the railroads.

—November 29.—Federal District Attorney Dyer filed a petition for an injunction to restrain the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis, composed of fourteen railroads, from continuing alleged violation of the federal laws. Its dissolution was asked on the ground that it had destroyed trade and commerce and worked incalculable injury to shipping interests.

Religion. — November 15. — The Inter-church Conference on Federation opened in New York.

Senatorial.—November 27.—J. Ralph Burton, United States Senator from Kansas, convicted of having received money while in Congress for using his influence in favor of the Rialto Grain & Securities Company.

—November 29. — United States Senator Thomas McDougal Patterson fined $1,000 by the Colorado Supreme Court for contempt in connection with newspaper articles on the recent election decision.

Trusts.—November 16.—Attorney-General decided that the facts stated in the pleas in bar filed by the attorneys of the beef packers constitute no bar to criminal prosecution; no immunity was promised or implied.

—November 17.—In the case of the State of Montana against Cudahy and other Chicago packers charged with conspiracy the State Supreme Court declared the anti-trust law unconstitutional since it violated the constitutional provision against class legislation....Four suits demanding penalties aggregating $7,000,000 filed against Armour & Co., the Cudahy Packing Company and Swift & Co. on the charge of monopoly and conspiracy to control prices and output.

Cuba

Elections. — December 1. — President Palma and the Moderate candidates elected without contest. The vote was less than half the registration.

Isle of Pines.—November 14.—The residents of the Isle of Pines issued a declaration of independence from Cuba and organized a new government as a United States territory. Fully one-third of those living on the island are American citizens.

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—November 28.—Secretary Root sent letter to the president of the American Society of the Isle of Pines, stating that the island belongs to Cuba, and advising the Americans to submit to Cuban law....The United States would not consent to secession against Cuba's will.

Resignation. — November 30. — Herbert G. Squiers, American minister, resigned.

Venezuela

French Difficulties.—November 16.—President Castro refused to pay the second instalment of the Plumley arbitration award of $650,000 on the ground that diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela were interrupted.

British Empire

Cabinet. — December 4. — Arthur J. Balfour, premier, and the members of his cabinet, resigned. Henry Campbell-Bannerman to form a new cabinet.

—December 11.—Members of the new cabinet: Henry Campbell-Bannerman, prime minister; Herbert H. Asquith, chancellor of the exchequer; Herbert J. Gladstone, home secretary; Sir Edward Grey, foreign affairs; Lord Elgin, colonies; R. B. Holdane, war; John Morley, India; Baron Tweedmouth, admiralty; D. Lloyd-George, Board of Trade; John Burns, Local Government Board; Sydney Buxton, postmaster-general; James Bryce, secretary for Ireland; Lord Aberdeen, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

Casualties.—November 19.—Ninety-four persons lost their lives by the wreck of the St. Hilda, a cross-channel steamer, near Jardin lighthouse, off the north coast of France.... Thirty-nine men lost their lives by fire in a Glasgow municipal lodginghouse.

Deaths. — November 14. — Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Tremayne, one of the few survivors of "the charge of the light brigade" at Balaclava, aged 78.

Tibet. — November 20. — An Anglo-Tibetan treaty signed, providing for the recognition by Great Britain of Chinese sovereignty in Tibet, and, in return, the payment of an indemnity by China.

France

Church and State.—December 6.—The Senate adopted the bill for separation of church and state by a vote of 181 to 102.

Labor.—November 13.—A general strike of the government employees at the arsenals and dockyards at Havre, Toulon, Brest, Bordeaux and other naval headquarters ordered by the union. The strikers claimed liberty of speech was denied them by the dismissal of workmen who criticised the naval administration.

Spain

Cabinet.—December 1.—King Alfonso accepted the resignation of Premier Rios and instructed Señor Moret to form a cabinet.

Politics.—November 27.—Disturbances in the Province of Catalonia owing to a demand for autonomy.

—November 29.—The Chamber of Deputies voted to suspend the constitutional guarantees in Catalonia by a vote of 123 against 25. The officers of the garrison at Madrid confined to their barracks to prevent a proposed demonstration in favor of their comrades at Barcelona where the trouble between the military and the separatists assumed serious proportions.

—December 1.—The troubles in Catalonia subsiding. The governor notified the editors of Barcelona that any attacks upon the unity of the kingdom would be punished by fine and later by suppression.

Austro-Hungary

Suffrage.—November 28.—By monster demonstrations in all the principal cities and towns the Austrians demanded equal suffrage. In the parliament the premier promised to bring in, by the end of February, a bill providing for universal and direct suffrage.

Sweden

Nobel Prizes.—December 4.—The prize for literature awarded to Henryk Sienkiewicz and that for medicine to Professor Robert Koch.

Norway

King.—November 14.—The Plebiscite gave a large majority of votes in favor of Prince Charles of Denmark as King of Norway; 254,899 for the monarchy and 68,262 for a republic.

—November 15.—Prince Charles accepted the offer of the Norwegian throne. He will take the title of Haakon VII., and the royal flag will be a golden lion on a purple field.

—November 27.—King Haakon VII., before the Norwegian parliament, took the oath to support the constitution.

Northwest Passage. — December 6. — Roand Amundsen, commander of the Norwegian Arctic exploration expedition, reported he had made the Northwest Passage and located the north magnetic pole.

Turkish Empire

Reforms.—November 15.—The ambassadors of the powers at Constantinople presented a joint ultimatum to the Sultan. In addition to the general control of Macedonia it demanded a two-year extension of the term of office of the Austrian and Russian civil agents and of the officers of the European gendarmerie. Twenty-four hours was given for the Sultan's reply.

—November 22.—The Sultan refused to comply with the demands of the powers regarding Macedonia. The warships of the powers arrived at the Piraeus.

—November 27.—Five hundred men from the international fleet landed at Mytilene and occupied the custom house, telegraph office and other public buildings. No opposition was offered by the governor of the island.

—December 5.—The council of Turkish ministers, with the exception of the war minister, agreed to the demands of the powers in principle, but the Sultan's approval was not yet given. The international fleet occupied the Island of Lemnos. British Mohammedans in London protested against coercion of the Sultan.

War Indemnity.—November 19.—The Turkish government's disregard of Russia's protest against the strengthening of Turkish fortifications in the Bosporus and the Black Sea littoral resulted in a demand by Russia for the immediate payment of the arrears of the Russo-Turkish war indemnity.

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Russian Empire

Administration.—November 8.—New appointments to the ministry; Minister of the interior, Prince Urusoff, a well-known Liberal; minister of finance, M. J. Shipoff, Jr.; minister of education, Prince Eugene Troubetzkoi, a professor in the Kiev University; minister of agriculture, M. J. Shipoff, Sr., younger brother of the well-known Zemstvo leader of Moscow.

Assassination.—December 6.—Lieutenant-General Sakharoff, former minister of war, by a woman.

Finland.—December 2.—A new Senate chosen with the governor-general, Baron Salza, as president.

Jews.—November 10.—Trustworthy computations placed the number of Jews massacred in southern Russia at 15,000, and 100,000 wounded. Large funds being raised in Europe and America for the relief of the Jews in Russia....General Kaulbars, General Kleigers and other governors who permitted Jew-baiting dismissed.

Reform.—November 13.—The Czar issued a ukase denying Poland's plea for autonomy, a parliament and constitutional government.

—November 13.—Besides increasing the pay of the rank and file of the army, the war department decided to reduce the term of service by one year. Present pay of the infantry is eleven cents per month and of the cavalry fourteen cents.

—November 17.—An imperial manifesto reduced the land redemptiontax payments from January 14, 1906, one-half. From January 14, 1907, the payments to be totally abolished. The capital of the peasants' bank increased and the bank granted additional loan privileges to facilitate the purchase of land by peasants.

—November 20.—Polish representatives issued a manifesto appealing to the Russian people for support in their demand for autonomy, for permission to use the Polish language in the schools and courts and by the local administration, and for home rule.

—November 23.—The Zemstvo Congress voted to support Count Witte, but claimed that immediate universal suffrage and the transformation of the douma into a constituent assembly must be granted.

Resignations.—November 8.—General Trepoff, Prince Hilkoff, minister of railroads, and Charles Von Schwanebach, minister of agriculture.

Revolt.—November 8.—A naval mutiny at Cronstadt due to unfit food, overbearing conduct of the officers and withholding of the men's money. The military from the garrison shot one hundred mutineers and wounded seven hundred.

—November 12. — Martial law declared throughout Poland.

—November 14.—Serious mutiny and rioting in Vladivostok in which soldiers and sailors joined. Seventy buildings consumed by incendiary fires. Great loss of life. In the government of Erivan seven hundred Armenians attacked a Tartar village, killing four hundred and plundering and burning property.

—November 16.—General strike renewed in St. Petersburg. The city in a panic. In Warsaw the strike was ended and shops reopened.

—November 20.—The strike in St. Petersburg ended.

—November 19.—Five thousand Russian prisoners mutinied at Nagasaki. Reported from Vladivostok that the officers and six hundred of the garrison were killed by the mutineers. Damage to property estimated at $25,000,000.

—November 24.—Mutiny in the Black Sea fleet.

—November 26.—The naval mutineers at Sebastopol in possession of Admiralty Point where the barracks are located. The railroad men on strike in sympathy with the mutineers. Strike spreading at Moscow.

—November 27.—A battalion of reservists joined the mutineers at Sebastopol. All the officers of the warships arrested by the mutineers who maintained perfect order, allowing neither spoliation nor drunkenness. The Admiralty council agreed that many of their demands were just, and recommended to the Emperor immediate amelioration of the conditions. Five hundred sailors of the Fourteenth and Eighteenth Marine divisions suddenly dismissed to their villages, a request that they might remain and try to find work being refused. In St. Petersburg the action of the government in closing its principal workshops followed by several factory owners. The Workmen's Alliance threatened to retaliate by calling a "political" strike throughout the Empire.

—November 29.—Mutineers at Sebastopol defeated in a battle with the troops. The ten vessels and two thousand men surrendered. Telegraph operators throughout Russia on strike.

—November 30.—Increasing disaffection in the army caused the arrest of 250 soldiers belonging to the special regiments stationed at Tsarskoe Selo, for presenting petitions including one against the use of troops for police purposes.

—December 1.—The newly formed peasants' union gaining adherents *en masse* in the great provinces of southwest Russia. Its members arming. The government ordered the arrest of the leaders. The Workmen's Alliance enjoined a boycott of vodka, one of the richest sources of government revenue....Martial law in Poland ended.

—December 5.—Business paralyzed by the strike of the postal and telegraph operators. Father Gopon organizing a law-and-order movement....Massacre of Jews in Kiev.

Japan

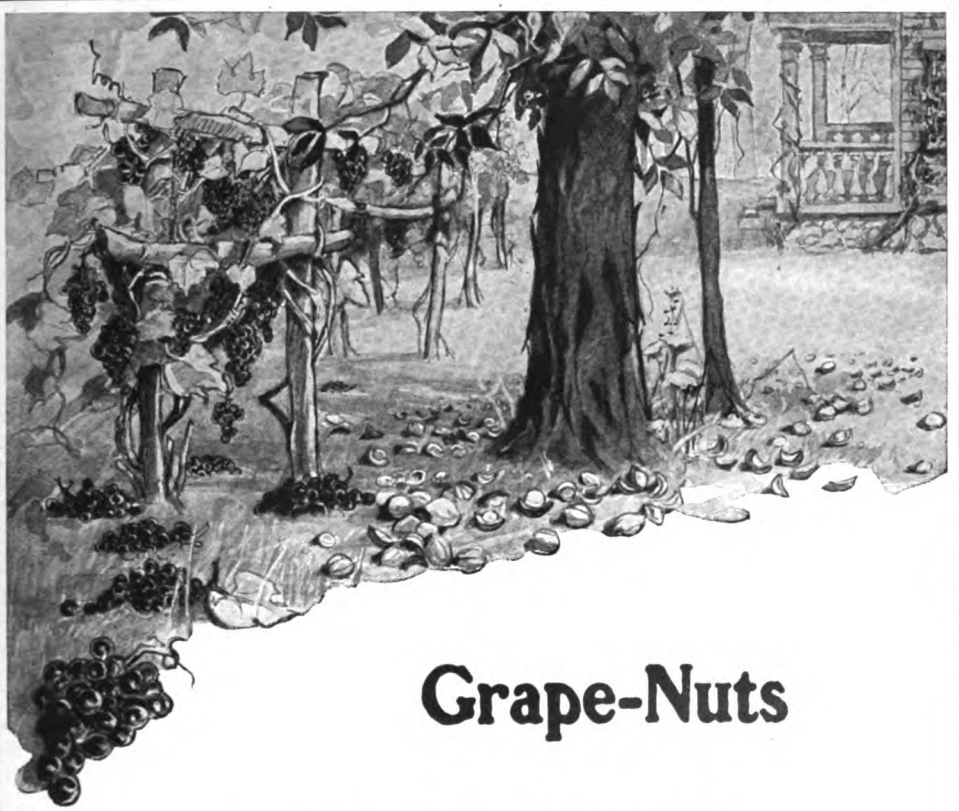
United States Legation.—November 13.—The United States Legation, by official announcement, became an embassy.

Korea

Coercion by Japan.—November 18.—The Japanese surrounded the Emperor's palace with troops, virtually making him a prisoner, and compelled the signing of an agreement surrendering independence. (See "Events.")

Revolt.—November 30.—Officials besieged in a public building in Seoul by a mob. Gendarmes and police patrolling the streets. Prominent Koreans committed suicide.

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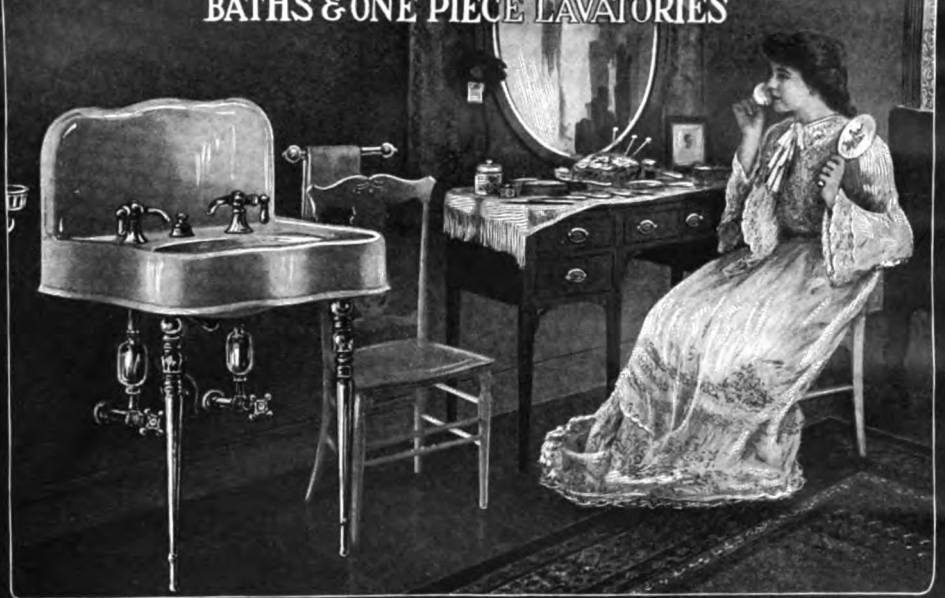
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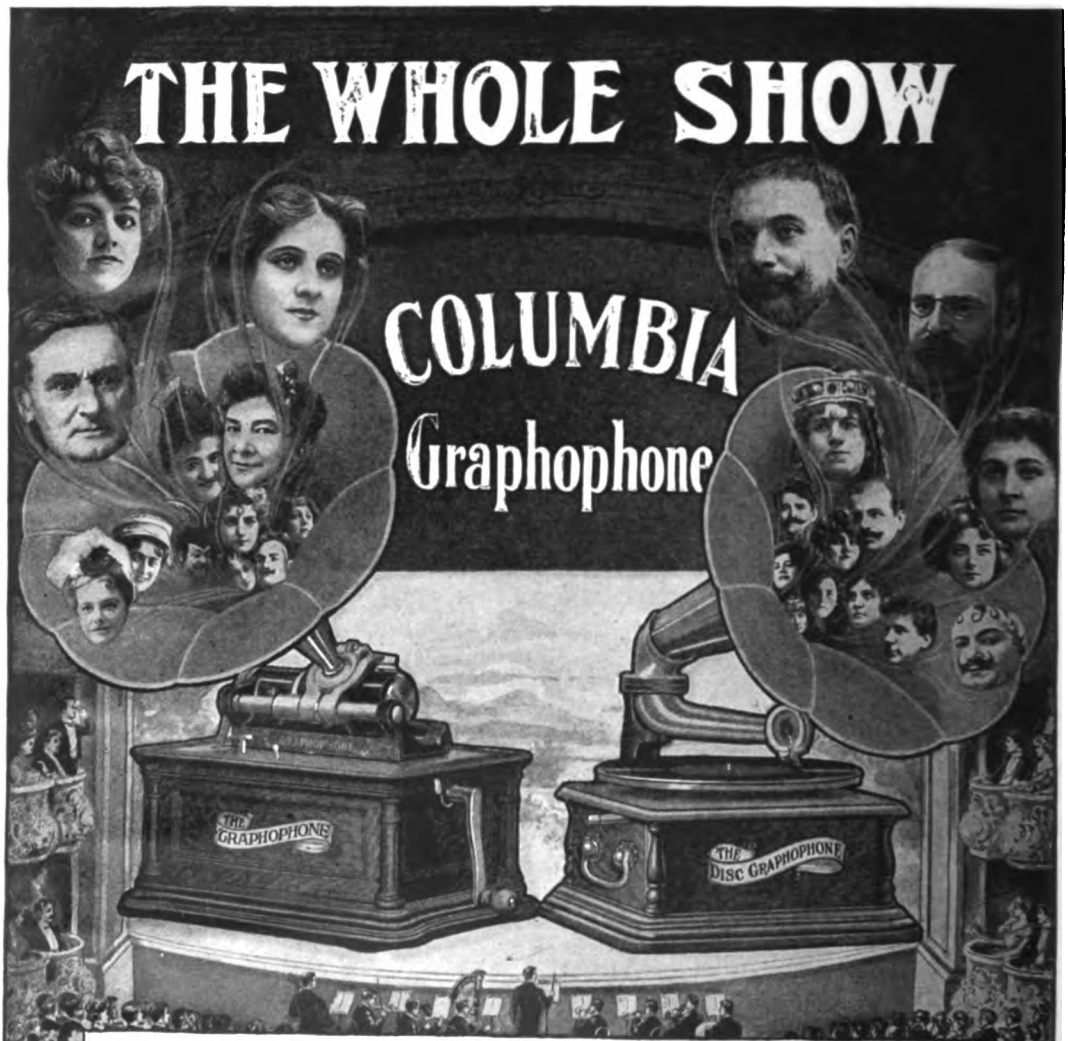
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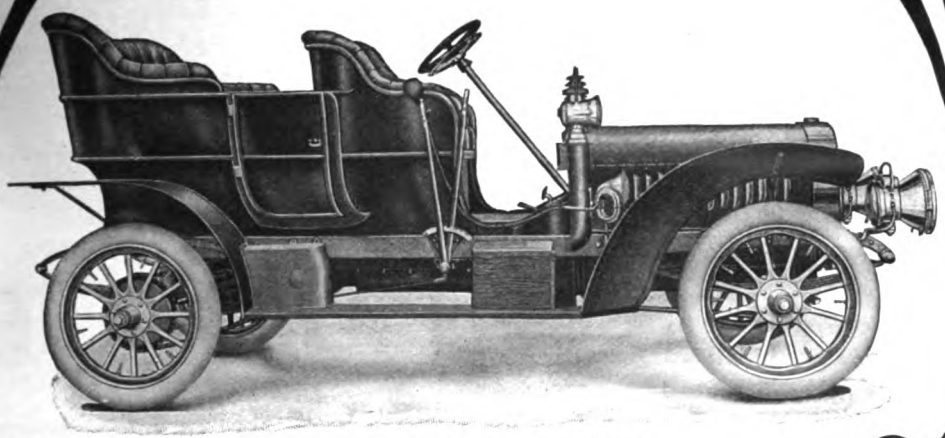
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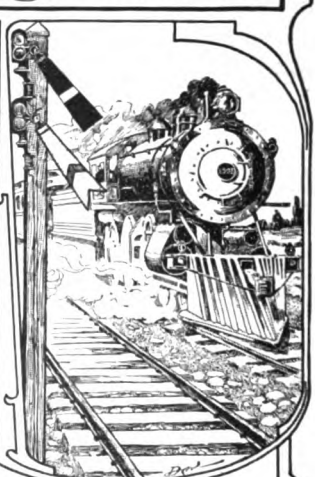
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Well, this Free Stove Book, written by one of the greatest Stove Experts in the United States, tells some scorching truths about the stove business, and it will be found very interesting reading—sent you free.

It explains why a mail-order stove that will hold together and do fairly well for a month or two will soon begin to burn out—get every stove disease in the category and eat up its own cost in fuel, besides causing endless trouble to the entire household.

In fact, every page and every chapter of the book is fairly alive with the truth about stoves, and when you've finished reading it you know just how to tell a good stove from a bad one, and no matter what kind of an alluring offer you hear of, you can tell right where to look for the "nigger in the woodpile" every time!

Send for the book while it's hot reading. This is the season of the year when you can enjoy it.

A postal will bring this interesting and valuable book by return mail, free of cost. Address, "Stove Expert," 425 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.



Heat the old home

If your house is old and cold but home to you, there's no need to leave the loved abode. You can easily make home *home*—make it more cozy than many modern houses—by putting in the comfort-yielding

AMERICAN RADIATORS & IDEAL BOILERS

Our book (free) explains why these steam and water heating outfits are more easily placed in OLD buildings than into new—whether on farm, in town or city.

IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators are put in without noise, dirt, inconvenience—without disturbing house or occupants—without removing old-fashioned heating methods until ready to start fire in the new.

No repairs—no rusting out—will outwear the building. Less care-taking than a parlor stove. Coal savings pay for the outfit. Absence of ashes and dust greatly reduce housework.

Every room, hallway, nook, corner, floors, made uniformly cozy, *home-like* for all—"old folks" to great grand-children. Enjoy your home ALL over *this Winter*—don't delay—write now!

Sales branches and warehouses in all parts United States and Europe.

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

Dept. 7 CHICAGO

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$561,000,000 Invested in Bonds and Not One Cent Lost

The recent insurance investigation developed the evidence that the three largest life insurance companies in this country have over $561,000,000 invested in Bonds, of which sum there has been no shrinkage, not one cent lost—principal or interest.

This statement can be made of only one class of investments—BONDS.

There is no Better Investment in the World than First Mortgage Corporation Gold Bonds

We now offer one particular bond investment of just such character, which has passed the most rigid test and examination; principal secured by first mortgage lien on one of the most valuable railway properties in the country. Non-speculative, 5 per cent. interest bearing, highest legal and financial standing.

We have bought the entire issue for our own account direct from the company issuing.

A Secure, Profitable Investment at an Unusually Attractive Price

Write us concerning any investment you may have in mind. We will freely give you the benefit of our life-time experience in bonds.

A. N. Chandler & Co.
BANKERS

111 Broadway, NEW YORK — Bourse, PHILADELPHIA

"Hints and Helps to Investors," a study of investments, is well worth reading. It may be had by sending your name and address, which, for convenience, may be written on the margin of this page and mailed to us.

LIVING-MUSIC-BOX

Is the Registered Name for my genuine **Geisler-Andreasberg-Roller Canaries** direct imported from our own hatcheries in Germany. Their song is entirely different from the ordinary Canary, and far superior to anything you have ever heard. It is simply marvelous how a little bird like this can bring forth such a volume of sweet, rich, melodious tunes.



Guaranteed DAY and NIGHT SINGERS $5

Other Varieties, from $2 up.

Sent with safety anywhere in the U. S. or Canada; alive arrival at express office guaranteed. Beware of imitators. Cage and bird's inside wing must be stamped with my Registered Trade-Mark, "Living Music Box," or not genuine.

ASHTABULA, O., May 20, '05.

Your G. Andreasberg Roller is a little darling, and the gloomier the day the more persistently he sings. I am delighted with your selection. MRS. J. G. DUNN.

Large Illustrated Catalogue, Booklet and Testimonials are free.

GEISLER'S BIRD STORE, Dept. 16, OMAHA, NEB.

Largest Mail Order Bird House in the World. Established 1888.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

MEN WHO CAN EARN FROM
$3,000 to $10,000 A YEAR

We are financing one of the greatest and most profitable commercial enterprises of the day. The stock of this Company is a perfectly safe, high-grade, guaranteed security now paying liberal dividends, while the future profits and possibilities are almost unlimited.

We desire first-class representatives in every city and town. Excellent opportunities for the right men. Address at once for full particulars,

A. L. WISNER & CO., BANKERS
32 BROADWAY, NEW YORK



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OPPORTUNITY Versus LUCK

ARE YOU PREPARED

to HOLD a better position if the OPPORTUNITY presents itself?

Many a man believes he has been ill-treated by the world, and that success which appears so easily attained by others, is forever just beyond his grasp. Why? If you could look into his past you would not have to guess. The answer would be as plain as day. He could not, through lack of education, take advantage of the *opportunities* that crossed his path.

The American School of Correspondence

offers you the connecting link between the present and the future. It offers the *opportunity* to redeem the past and start anew. It places within your grasp the rungs of the ladder of success, and it will help you to climb if you are ready to help yourself. Engineering offers a wider field than any other profession to the progressive, wide-awake young man.

As a proof of this examine the "want columns" of any newspaper and see the constant and increasing demand for engineers and draftsmen, compared with the occasional call for clerks, bookkeepers, etc. This shows the tendency of the times and opportunities for which you should begin to prepare NOW.

The American School of Correspondence is the **only** correspondence school which makes a specialty of engineering work and the **only** correspondence school whose instruction is credited for entrance to resident engineering schools and colleges.

Tuition fees are moderate—from $10.00 up—and may be paid in small payments. *We employ no agents. All money paid by the student is used in instructing the student.*

Coupon—Cut out and mail today

Please send your 800-page handbook and advise me how you can qualify me for a position as:

.....Electrical Engineer	Mechanical Draftsman
.....Mechanical Engineer	Heating and Ventilation Engineer
.....Steam Engineer	Plumber
....Marine Engineer	Structural Draftsman
.....Civil Engineer	Contractor and Builder
.....Architect	Entrance to Technical School. (College Preparatory Course.)
..... Telephone Engineer	
.....Telegrapher	
.....Sheet Metal Pattern Draftsman	

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ *State* _____

World To-Day, Jan. '06.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE
Chicago, Ill.

"THE REAL CHOCOLATE DE LUXE"

OUR HIGHEST GRADE CHOCOLATE AND BEST QUALITY ROASTED NUTS, MILLED AS FINE AS SKILL AND IMPROVED MACHINERY WILL PERMIT.

Huyler's NUT CHOCOLATE

EACH CAKE PACKED IN TIN BOX.

SOLD BY FIRST CLASS GROCERS & DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

IF NOT HANDLED BY YOURS, MAILED FREE UPON RECEIPT OF PRICE, 15¢ PER CAKE.

Huyler's Cocoa & Chocolate Works,
18th St. & Irving Place, N.Y. City.



I want you to try it once. I find that if I can get Americans to try only one package of

Mackintosh's Toffee

the Old English Candy, they will want more. You see it is more-ish; the more you eat of it the more you want of it.

This famous Old English Sweetmeat was originated in Yorkshire, England, where now my factories supply the world.

I know it to be the purest and most delicious candy made.

Sold wherever candy is, or you can send ten cents for the regular ten-cent package.

Dealers: I am doing this advertising for your benefit. MACKINTOSH'S TOFFEE is the largest advertised candy in the world. Keep a good supply on hand.

JOHN MACKINTOSH, Dept. W, 78 Hudson St., New York.

Lamont, Corliss & Company, Sole Importers.

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$1 *for a* COMPLETE Mail Order Course



Biggest Offer Ever Made. Nearly 900 pages of interesting, solid and instructive matter relating to every subject of ADVERTISING and the MAIL ORDER Business.

IF you are a business man, advertising student, mail order man, ad writer or connected in any way with advertising or the mail order business, send $1. and take advantage of this offer to-day.

Advertising, edited by Arthur E. Swett, has for its contributors the most brilliant and experienced advertising men in the world and every conceivable subject pertaining to advertisement writing, space buying, system, methods, etc., is discussed in a masterly manner at once interesting to the tyro and convincing to the most experienced advertisers—such as. The Chance for the Small Business, Striking while the iron is hot, Mailing Cards, The Value of Price in Advertising, Why booklets bring business, Doctors and Advertising, The Farmer, the Catalogue, Letters the mainstay of the Proposition, Saving Bank Business by Mail, Retail Advertising in the Country, How Country Merchants can draw trade, Employing an Ad Writer, The Advertising Writer and the man who pays him, Word of mouth advertising, How and why the Ad Writer gets business, Good Schemes and Bad ones, Continuous Advertising, Inactive Advertising Matter, etc., etc., and a mass of other interesting matter too numerous to mention. The man who is studying advertising by correspondence will be interested in **"The Letters of an Advertising Man to His Younger Brother,"** which discusses in a series of heart to heart talks the trials, difficulties and temptations that beset the young advertising writer in learning and following his profession. **"Principles of the Mail Order Business,"** the most complete, practical and comprehensive book on this branch of advertising ever published. This important subject has never before been fully treated in a special work of this kind. A complete synopsis of contents is impossible in the space alloted in this ad, but it covers every branch of the mail order business in **20 complete chapters, fully illustrated.**

Chapter I. Largely introductory. Shows the great possibilities of the mail-order business. How manufacturers can market their goods by this method, either by selling to retailers, smaller mail order dealers, or direct to the public.

Chapter II. The standpoint of the small dealer. How to begin the business as a side line acquiring the necessary experience to go in deeper. Ready-print circulars and catalogs. How to keep records by the card index system. How to follow up inquiries.

Chapter III. The catalog business. How the profit is made. The evolution of a mail-order customer. How a customer is secured. The kind of ads that pull. Amount of money to spend in advertising. How to place it advantageously, etc.

Chapter IV. The follow-up system. Examples of follow-up letters that bring a large percentage of orders.

Chapter V. The class of goods for the man with limited capital. How to grow from cheap goods into a more pretentious class of articles. Examples.

Chapter. VI. Selling goods through agents. The right method. Price and profit. Examples of good ads and letters.

Chapter VII. "Hints by the way." Practical experience of a concern that has succeeded where others failed. Three follow-up letters that will prove excellent models for many mail-order dealers.

Chapter VIII. The mail-order medicine business. Inquiries, and how to turn them into orders. The value of testimonials, and how to get them. The price and the profit. The value of a new idea, etc. Examples of good ads and letters.

Chapter IX. Selling medicines through agents. How to get agents and how to keep them. The literature. Selling on consignment and making collections. Three strong letters to agents. This is a long chapter—the subject is fully covered.

Chapter X. Giving satisfaction. Promptness in filling orders. Slack methods and where they lead. The keystone of a successful mail business.

Chapter XI. Legitimate schemes. How to make a big profit and still give satisfaction. Samples of scheme circulars and follow-up letters. An example of a good scheme is given.

Chapter XII. The trust or consignment scheme is gone into fully. The author has had wide experience in this class of business and speaks with full knowledge. The best class of articles and premiums are shown in the light of practical experience. Where to buy at lowest prices. How to get replies at the lowest possible figure. Delinquent creditors. How to keep the percentage of losses down. Examples of dunning letters. Do not go into the trust-scheme business without reading this chapter.

Chapter XIII. Advertising mediums. Importance of buying the right class of circulation. Value of the different monthlies. How to place your ad in papers that will pull.

Chapter XIV. Typographical details. How space is measured. Display ads. Reading-matter ads. A flat rate. Classified ads. Position. How to send copy, etc.

Chapter XV. Postal pointers. What you ought to do and what you ought not to do. Postal regulations and infractions.

Chapter XVI. The future growth of the mail-order business. This class of trade constantly increasing. The impetus given the mail trade by the extension of the Rural Free Delivery. The cumulative results of circular mailing. How to strengthen a good first impression so that an order follows. This chapter shows the way to "key" your ads effectively.

Chapter XVII. "Miscellaneous Schemes." Matrimonial bureaus and their operation. The right class of advertising literature. Courses in hypnotism, and the immense profits realized. Palmistry. Astrology and Physical Culture are also given attention. How to start a successful book or subscription business by the mail-order method. The books that sell. Valuable points on guessing contests and puzzle offers.

Chapter XVIII. Gives exhaustive consideration to the question of Financial Advertising. How to get mail-orders for investment securities and speculative ventures on margin. Literature and methods. The best mediums to use. Brokers' advertising. The discretionary pool. Get-rich-quick schemes. Real estate advertising. Building and loan societies. Selling mining stocks. Follow-up letters, etc. Three model letters showing the right sort of argument to use.

Chapter XIX. This chapter gives a plan for working up a very profitable business. Small capital is required. Where to get goods that will sell. A number of valuable points for every beginner in the mail-order business.

Chapter XX. Contains a number of letters of mail-order firms (names omitted) who were not succeeding as well as they should, or who had made absolute failures of the business. The reasons for the lack of success.

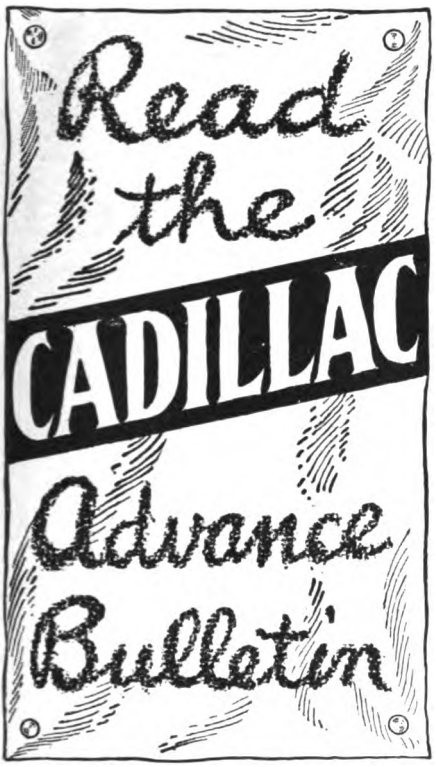
The Appendix contains the names of manufacturers and jobbers who supply mail-order men with goods, supplies and circulars needed in their business. Full addresses are given.

This book is a mine to all mail order men and other business men who wish to extend their business. It will give you the requisite knowledge to enter the business intelligently, and with prospects of success. You will receive this book and a year's subscription to Advertising (12 numbers, 2 volumes.)

SEND $1 TO-DAY and take advantage of this great offer, which contains the biggest dollar's worth of advertising instruction advice and information ever offered.

ARTHUR E. SWETT, Royal Insurance Building, Dept. 7, CHICAGO

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If you are thinking of buying an automobile, there are a hundred reasons why you should get a Cadillac. Don't decide upon a machine until you have thoroughly investigated the remarkably fine and complete line offered for 1906. From it you can select a car to suit any requirements, whether a smart runabout at $750, a 40 horse-power touring car at $3,750 or one of the several intermediate types.

We want you—everybody—to compare, point for point, the many advantageous features of the Cadillac. Then you will appreciate why it is the most easily operated, most economically maintained, most dependable of motor cars. In beauty of design and finish it is unsurpassed.

We can offer no greater argument of Cadillac superiority than the fact that in four years the Cadillac Motor Car Company has grown from a small beginning to the largest automobile manufacturing establishment in the world.

Don't fail to see the Cadillac at the New York and Chicago Automobile Shows.

Illustrated booklet A A, and address of nearest dealer sent upon request.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., Detroit, Mich.
Member Asso. Licensed Auto. Mfrs.

5325 Miles Through the Great Northwest

NORTHERN PACIFIC
YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

THE Northern Pacific operates railway lines in Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon—seven states in which are wonderful opportunities for energetic men. Soil, climate, transportation facilities unexcelled. Land is cheap. Northern Pacific service—trains—equipment—time—track—are unexcelled.

SEE THE WEST VIA THE GREAT TRANS-CONTINENTAL HIGHWAY

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY

A. M. CLELAND, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Ask C. W. MOTT, General Emigration Agent, St. Paul, Minn., about business opportunities, cheap land, the wonderful irrigated districts and low rates for settlers. Special literature, rates and information from the General Passenger Agent.

WEDDING INVITATIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS
ENGRAVED IN PROPER FORM AND STYLE. Write for Our Samples and Prices.
JOHN B. WIGGINS COMPANY, 161-163 Wabash Av. CHICAGO

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TO NEW YORK (

The 20th Centu

Via the LAKE SHORE and NI
The Route of the Governm

CHICAGO-NEW YORK
IT SAVES A

FROM LA SALLE ST. STATION
CHICAGO
Leave Chicago at .. 2:30 p.m.
Arrive New York at 9:30 a.m.

W. J. LYNCH, Passenger Tr



Cost of No. 1, $2,000! No. 2, $3,000! No. 3, $5,000
HAVE YOU DECORATED?
Our new 192-page book—"Practical House Decoration"—written by experienced decorators, will prove invaluable in definitely shaping your ideas and securing an artistic home. The plans offered are invaluable in definitely shaping your ideas and securing an artistic home. The book is illustrated with interior views and examples of well-priced materials. The plans illustrated with interior views and examples of wall decorations. Gives complete decorative schemes for an entire house. Handsomely printed on a high-grade paper, bound in linen-finished cover. Size of book, 9¼ x 7 inches. Price, $1.00.
SPECIAL—A year's subscription to "Keith's" and above book, $2.00.

Plans
For these houses and over 150 equally attractive, by leading architects, is the special offer of
"Keith's" THE MAGAZINE OF MODERATE COST HOMES
The designs range in cost principally from $2,000 to $5,000. We devote 72 pages monthly to the requirements of the man wishing to build or decorate a moderate-priced home.
To all subscribing now we offer to enter subscription for one year and send at once 45 plans contained in late copies, 16 in all, for price of one year, $1.50.
MAX L. KEITH, Publisher,
932 Lum. Ex., - - MINNEAPOLIS

Northwestern Compo-Board Co.
410-11-12 Andrus Bldg.
Minneapolis, Minn. - U. S. A.

When writing to Advertisers kindly mention "THE WORLD TO-DAY."

Why Push
through the crowded shops?

A card will bring you my special Christmas catalogue



Every fan newly imported for Holiday gifts, and if not as represented will refund money

Fans are always acceptable—A lady can not have too many

CARMELITA

Will be pleased to have you call when in New York

St. Paul Building, 220 Broadway
NEW YORK

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for the GARDEN

1906—the most beautiful and instructive horti-
pages—700 engravings—7 superb colored
les and flowers.

sible distribution, we make the following liberal offer:

npty Envelope

unts as Cash

ertisement was seen and who encloses **Ten Cents** (in stamps),
f charge, our famous **50-Cent "Henderson" Collection** of
xed Sweet Peas; Giant Fancy Pansies, mixed; Giant Victoria
Early Ruby Tomato; and White Tipped Scarlet Radish; **in a**
turned, will be **accepted as a 25-cent cash payment** on

ON & CO 35 & 37 CORTLANDT ST NEW YORK CITY

Your Rheumatism

CONQUERED BY USING
DR. WHITEHALL'S RHEUMATIC CURE

We want to prove this fact by sending you a **sample without cost.** Ten years of successful use of this remedy in hospital and private practice by hundreds of physicians has demonstrated the fact that it removes the acid from the system, controls its formation, and dissolves recent deposits. Remember, it costs you nothing to try the remedy that gives sure results. Write to-day and we will mail you a trial box. Sold by all druggists at 50c. a box, or by

THE DR. WHITEHALL MEGRIMINE CO.,
252 N. MAIN ST., SOUTH BEND, IND.



When writing to Advertisers kindly mention "THE WORLD TO-DAY."

BOOK." Address
EDWIN R. MARDEN, PRES'T
NAT'L CO-OPERATIVE REALTY CO.
587 ATHENAEUM BLDG., CHICAGO

Seeds OF THE BURPEE QUALITY

cost a little more,—**but** are *worth much more!* Planters everywhere are invited to send for the NEW THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY EDITION of

BURPEE'S 1906 Farm Annual

Long known as "The Leading American Seed Catalogue,"—this is now brighter and better than ever before. An elegant book of 168 pages, it tells the plain truth about the

Best Seeds That Grow!

The illustrations are from photographs and the colored plates painted from nature. It offers most valuable EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES, which cannot be had elsewhere,—including "*A New Floral Wonder*" raised by our friend LUTHER BURBANK.

Free TO ALL WHO INTEND TO PLANT BURPEE'S SEEDS

Others who simply want a handsome book (out of curiosity?) will kindly remit ten cents, which is less than cost per copy to us. **Write to-day!** (a postal card will do)—but **do not delay!** Name this Magazine, and address

REGISTERED VAB TRADE MARK

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Philadelphia.

S

Price **$19.90** F. O. B. Factory



48 in. long, 32 in. deep, 51 in. high. White oak, finished golden. Has built-up writing bed and panels, moulded stiles, framed extension slides. All side drawers have movable partitions, and are locked, including center drawer, by closing curtain. In top, four oak-front file boxes; one letter file; 2 card-index drawers; private compartment with door and lock; blotter racks, pen racks, small drawer, bracket drawers, book stalls, etc., as shown. The depth of this desk (32 inches), and the cases being well up from bed, makes it with all its conveniences a **MOST PRACTICAL DESK.** Sent anywhere on approval.

Send for 100-page Catalogue Desks, Chairs, Files, etc. Also ask for large Catalogue Library and House Furniture and get Factory Prices.

We Make School & Church Furniture Assembly and Opera Chairs.

Agents and dealers wanted everywhere. E. R. Stafford Mfg. Co., Chicago.

Ferry's Seeds are best because 50 successful years have been spent in their development—half a century of expert care in making them superior to all others. We are specialists in growing flower and vegetable seeds.

1906 Seed Annual free.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

FERRY'S SEEDS

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$1500 a Year For Life



ONE OF OUR 15-MONTH-OLD TREES.

IF YOU WISH to save for old age or provide for healthy middle age, you can not find a more conservative or a more reasonable investment than we have to offer — more profitable than life insurance — safe as city real estate, yet not so costly — better than a savings bank, for the return is greater.

We have full and complete literature, showing conclusive facts, logical figures and definite reference of good character, proving beyond any doubt that our proposition is bona fide, certain and profitable. Our booklets give "reasons" and those who can spare from $5 to $25 a month can provide for old age and protect themselves against the ravages of time, the chances of poverty and the misfortune of ill health by securing a competent income that will cover all necessary living requirements.

It is worth your time to ask for our booklets—do this to-day in justice to your future. It is not only the man who saves, but he who saves profitably. The demand for rubber can never be fully supplied—a rubber plantation is more hopeful than a gold mine—our booklets tell you the facts that have taken years to prove—write for them to-day.

This company is divided into only 6,000 shares, each one representing an undivided interest equivalent to an acre in our Rubber Orchard and Plantation. Our booklets will prove to you that five shares in this investment, paid for at the rate of $25 a month, will bring you an average return of 25 per cent on your money during the period of seven years and an annual income of $1,500 for life. This investment insures absolutely the safety of your future. The man or woman who owns five shares in our rubber plantation in tropical Mexico, need have no fear of old age, no doubts about illness, no care nor anxiety for after years — you are safe—absolutely and certainly—our booklets will prove these statements—write for them to-day.

Conservative Rubber Production Co.

926 Parrott Building, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

DENTACURA



TOOTH PASTE

Differs from the ordinary dentifrice in minimizing the causes of decay. Endorsed by thousands of Dentists. It is deliciously flavored, and a delightful adjunct to the dental toilet. In convenient tubes. For sale at drug stores, 25c. per tube.

AVOID SUBSTITUTES.

DENTACURA COMPANY, Newark, N. J., U. S. A.

DEFORMITIES CURED



SEND FOR THIS BOOK

IT'S FREE FOR THE ASKING

It tells of an experience of over thirty years in the treatment of Deformities and Paralysis.

It tells what has been done and what can be done in a Sanitarium properly equipped and devoted exclusively to the treatment of Club Feet, Spinal Diseases and Deformities, Hip Disease, Crippled and Deformed Joints and Limbs, Infantile Paralysis, etc.

It tells how the above conditions can be corrected without surgical operations, plaster paris applications or painful treatment of any kind. Ask for it.

THE L. C. McLAIN ORTHOPEDIC SANITARIUM

3100 PINE STREET, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

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MOST ANY WAY
PLEASES SOME USERS OF ADVERTISING MATTER BUT—YOU WILL BE MORE THAN PLEASED IF YOU TRY
THE FRANKLIN WAY
OF PLANNING, PLATEMAKING AND PRINTING WHICH INSURES A CHARACTER OF WORK BOUND TO BRING GOOD RESULTS ON YOUR INVESTMENT.
THE FRANKLIN COMPANY
ENGRAVERS ELECTROTYPERS PRINTERS
346-350 Dearborn Street
CHICAGO



SAVE MAGAZINE MONEY

Any magazine, periodical, combination or club, at lowest prices—much lower maybe than you believe possible.

Our Large Catalogue, FREE

Contains a list of about 3,000 periodicals at lowest prices, tells how our system saves you subscription money, and includes much valuable information, that all magazine readers should have. Our 44-page catalogue containing all subscription offers, is sure to interest you. A postal card brings it to your door. Better Write To-day.

BENNETT'S SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY.
68-74 LASALLE ST.
CHICAGO. ILL.

A Fair Offer!

TO CONVINCE DYSPEPTICS AND THOSE SUFFERING FROM STOMACH TROUBLES OF THE EFFICIENCY OF

Glycozone

I WILL SEND A

$1.00 BOTTLE FREE

(ONLY ONE TO A FAMILY)

to any one sending coupon and enclosing 25 cents to pay forwarding charges.

GLYCOZONE is an absolutely harmless germicide. It cleanses the membrane of the stomach and subdues inflamation, thus removing the cause of your trouble.

It cannot fail to help you, and will not harm you in the least.

Indorsed and successfully used by leading physicians for over 15 years.

Beware of concoctions of Oil of Vitriol, Sulphurous acid and water bearing similar names.

Sold by leading druggists. None genuine without my signature.

Charles Marchand

Chemist and Graduate of the "Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures de Paris" (France)

57 Prince Street, NEW YORK CITY.

FREE! Valuable booklet on How to Treat Diseases

COUPON

15 Send free trial bottle of Glycozone, for which I enclose 25c to pay forwarding charges. Coupon good only until Feb. 5, 06.

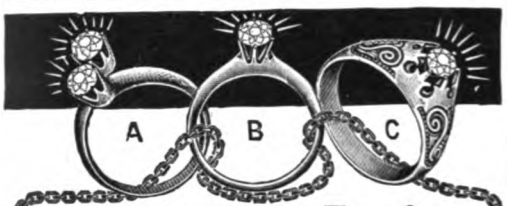
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Address.....

Druggist.....

WRITE LEGIBLY

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These Diamonds Are True Gems

THEY SELL THEMSELVES

Every one of the finest color—scintillating, brilliant, flawless. May we send you, at *our expense*, one of these Diamonds for you to test, examine and prove before you pay a penny? Or simply tell us in *general* what you wish. If you say to us: "Use your own judgment and send me *on approval*, at your expense, something not to cost over $——" —you certainly will be more than pleased with the *personal* care given your order. Remember—

MARSHALL'S DIAMONDS

stand on their merits. You are not expected or desired to *pay* anything or to *keep* anything until you are *thoroughly pleased* and entirely satisfied. If you like what we send you and *wish* to keep it, then pay PART down and the balance on EASY PAYMENTS. We will give you Eight Long Months in which to pay for what you select.

OUR JANUARY SUGGESTIONS

$100 Beautiful Twin Stone Ring, Tiffany Setting (see A above). Pay $20.00 down and $10.00 a month. Spot cash price..... $92.00

$50 Tiffany Setting, just as shown (see B above). Pay $10.00 down and $5.00 per month. Spot cash price..... $46.00

$37 Fancy Belcher Setting (see C above). Pay $7.40 down and $3.20 a month. Cash price.. $34.00

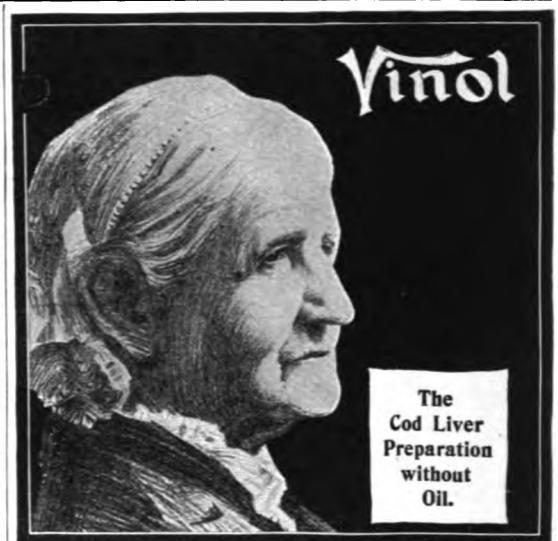
$15 for Locket and Chain with full Diamond as shown. Pay $3.00 down and $1.50 per month. Spot cash price..... $13.80



Ask for our New Booklet, "How to Buy a Diamond." It will help you select.

GEO. E. MARSHALL, Inc.

W. S. Hyde, Jr., Pres. A. S. True, Sec.
Dept. 12, 103 State St., Chicago, Ill.



Body Builder and Strength Creator

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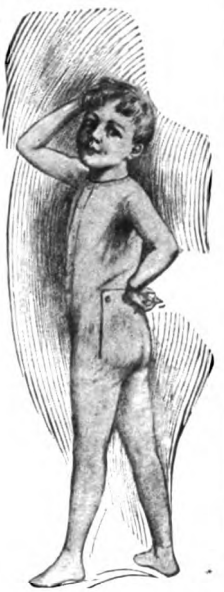
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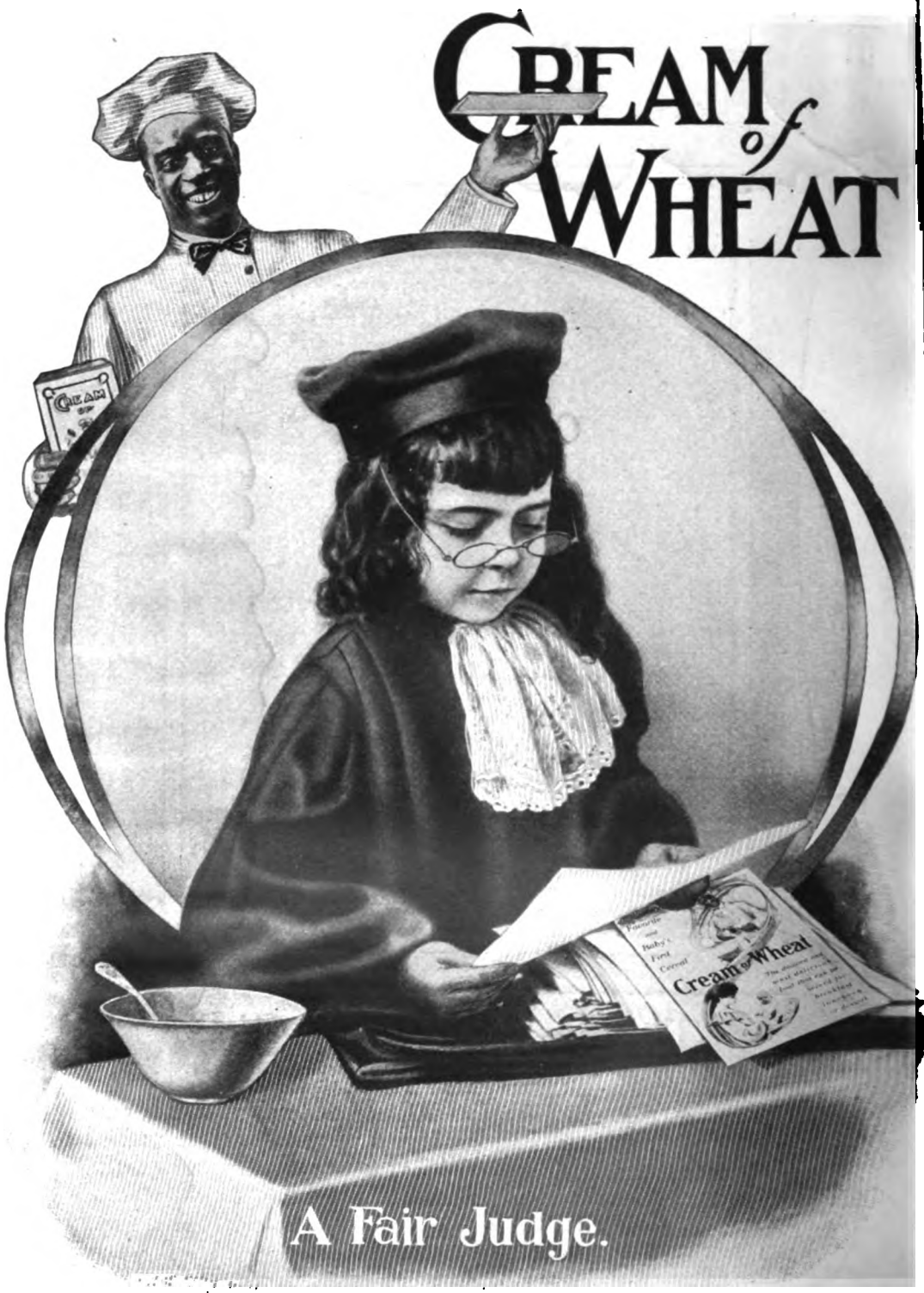
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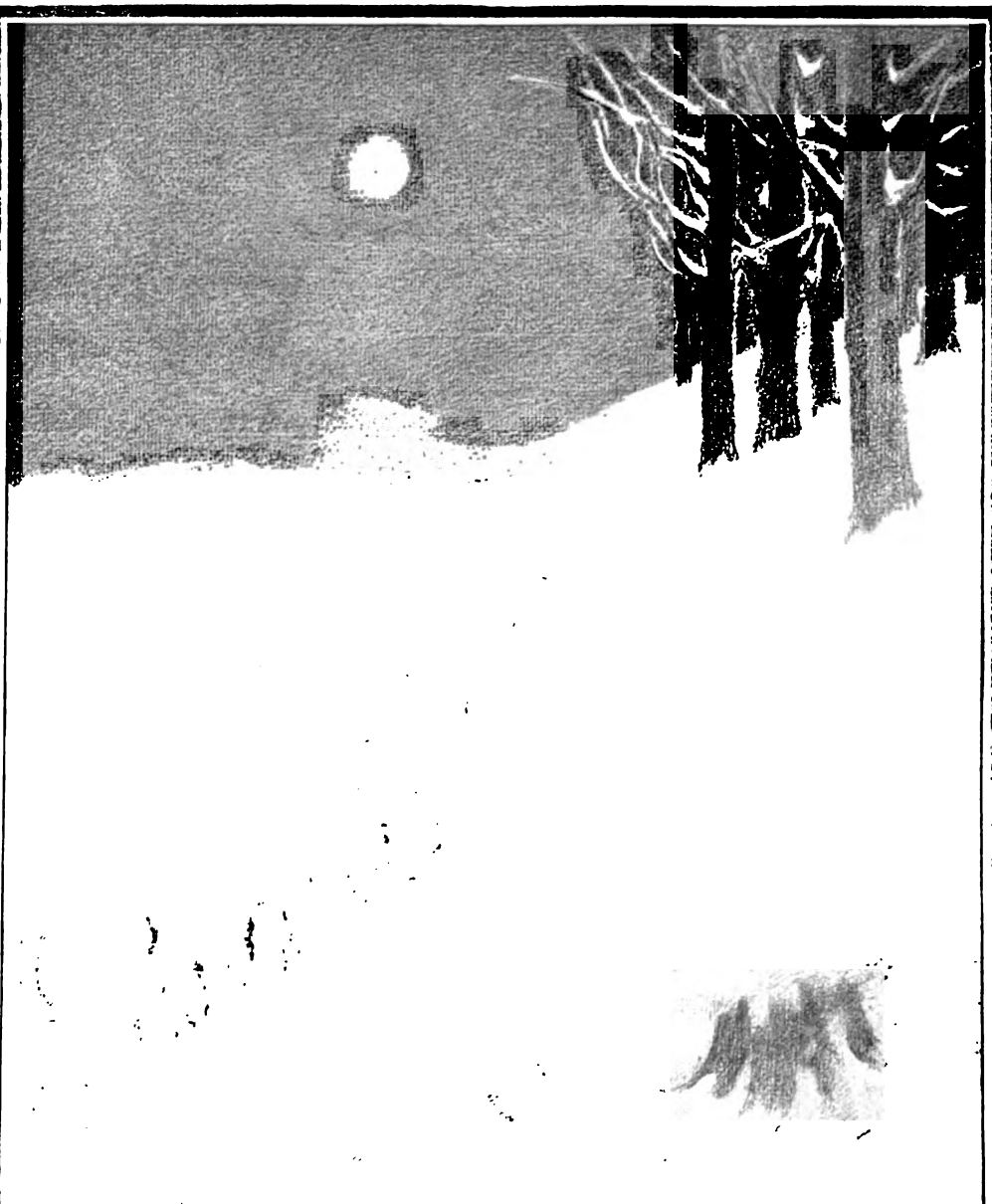
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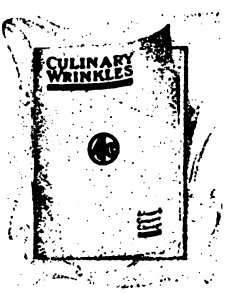


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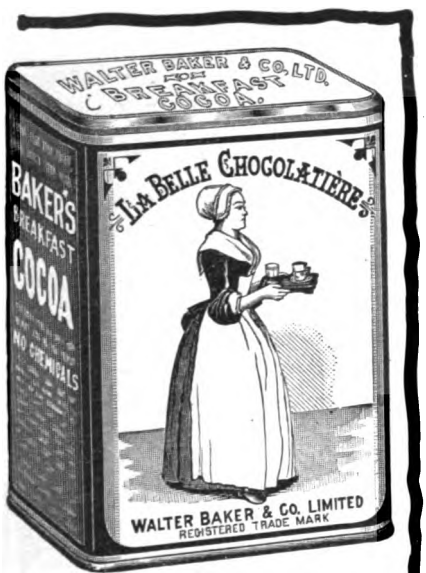
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Another strong article is "THE PUBLIC CONSCIENCE," by Judge Peter S. Grosscup. Where other men lament, Judge Grosscup hopes; he is an optimist. He believes that the public sentiment is improving. In the face of investigations with their sad revelations, Judge Grosscup's words will serve as a moral tonic.

The above mentioned are only two of many striking articles of March issue. This issue will be full of good reading, handsomely illustrated, and excellent value for the price.

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We owe a word of apology to the large number of subscribers whose annual subscriptions we were obliged to start with the February issue. We thought we had made ample provision in the printing of the January issue to take care of all possible orders, but the flood of subscriptions far exceeded our expectations. Thousands of orders were received after the first, and after the January issue was exhausted. These subscriptions will, therefore, commence with the February issue and expire with January, 1907. The large number of annual subscriptions received during the past sixty days is very gratifying and additional evidence of the rapidly growing popularity of THE WORLD TO-DAY.

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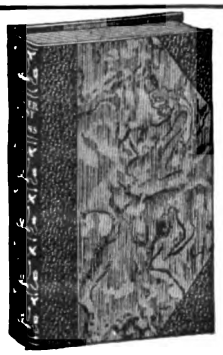
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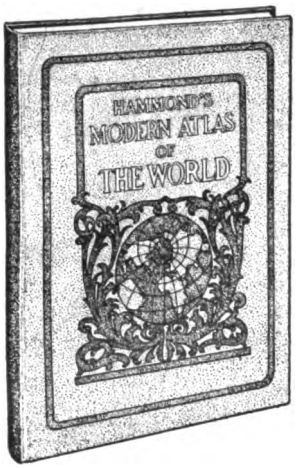
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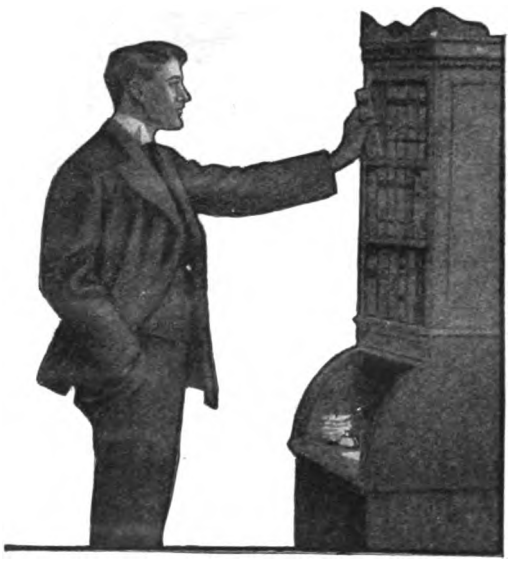
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Thousands appointed each year at salaries of $1,000 to $2,000 and upwards for life. **The self-instructor** contains complete courses of instruction for 100 various examinations. THE COST IS SMALL. Thousands of persons who study this work pass these examinations and receive appointments. The book has been endorsed by government officials. *Do you desire a position of this kind?* If so, write for full information concerning this book, salaries, sample questions, etc., SENT FREE.

FRANK PERGANDE, Publisher,
726 42d St. (R. 3), - Milwaukee, Wis.

LEARN TO WRITE WELL

A Sensible Method at Last.
U. S. Patent 723338.

1—Vertical, 2—Intermedial, 3—Slant. Sample set 25c. Teachers' set 50c. Write for circular "H."

WALTER THOMSON, Tyler Block, Fargo, N. D.

Writing to Advertisers kindly mention "THE WORLD TO-DAY."

LEARN TO WRITE ADVERTISEMENTS

What are Your Brains Worth



DOES your head help make money for you, or are you on the treadmill of business, forced to keep step with others who exist on the pay received for machine-like work?

Every normal man is born with HIS SHARE OF BRAINS, just as surely as he is born with two eyes. The USE he makes of his brains marks the DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HIM AND THE HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL MEN of the world who have put themselves under our instruction for a THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF ADVERTISING.

No matter what vocation you may choose, a knowledge of advertising is an absolute requirement for you to make a success of it. Whether you expect to be a merchant, manufacturer, financier, a professional man, or a PRACTICAL ADVERTISEMENT WRITER COMMANDING FROM $25.00 TO $100.00 a week, you must have, first of all, the knowledge of advertising we give by mail. Our preparation places you on an equality with men who have spent a lifetime "working up" to their present positions. It enables you to forge rapidly ahead, because the untrained man of the "working-up" process can not compete with the scientifically trained PAGE-DAVIS GRADUATE. This has been demonstrated time and again.

Just see the way Mr. C. L. Buschman of the METAL ELASTIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Indianapolis, has built up his factory through his advertising knowledge gained with us. Here is his letter:

PAGE-DAVIS COMPANY. INDIANAPOLIS, June 20, 1905.

GENTLEMEN:—I did not know a thing about advertising and was of the opinion it could be done only by "witty" persons or those who possessed some peculiar knowledge. I now believe any person who goes through the common schools can learn to write good advertisements.

I LEARNED MORE IN SIX MONTHS WITH YOU THAN IN TEN YEARS IN BUSINESS.

Thanking you for all the benefits and wishing you much success, I am, sincerely yours, C. L. BUSCHMAN.

If, like Mr. Buschman, you are interested in a business which you are anxious to develop, you will find that our advertising course will help you to push it rapidly ahead.

You realize that advertising is the GREATEST BUSINESS IN THE WORLD, but perhaps you have no definite idea just how you can enter the field after learning it. Acquire the knowledge and the way will open up just as it did for J. B. Fisk, in the little town of Escanaba, Mich., who took the stand that if others could make more money by learning advertising he could do the same, even though he couldn't figure out just how he would apply this knowledge. He is now advertising manager for one of the largest establishments in Michigan.

The man who leaves his home and his business friends to go to a distant city where he believes better opportunities await him, will meet with greater success if he has a knowledge of advertising. There is George Wilson, an Englishman, who had little idea of what he should do after he found he was but one of hundreds seeking every position that opened as bookkeeper. Fortunately for him the advertising business was brought to his notice. Read how this was done:

PAGE-DAVIS COMPANY. SPOKANE, WASH., June 6, 1905.

GENTLEMEN:—Just two years ago I landed on American soil, from England. Within a week after landing I could have had a position as ADVERTISMENT WRITER IN A DEPARTMENT STORE AT $100.00 A MONTH, but was not capable of filling it.

Determined that I would be capable some day—I took a course with you—graduated in due time—and am now holding down a better position than the one I could not accept at first. Need I say that I am enthusiastic over the PAGE-DAVIS SCHOOL? Need I say that on every possible occasion I tell my friends that the PAGE-DAVIS SCHOOL is absolutely reliable—that it fulfils to the letter every promise made.

To sum up, the PAGE-DAVIS SCHOOL transformed me from a bookkeeper with very little success ahead of me to a practical advertisement writer with prospects unlimited. Yours sincerely, GEORGE WILSON.

We could fill The World To-Day with similar letters, showing how men and women in exactly your situation have forged right to the front through our thorough instruction, but it isn't necessary for you to eat a barrel of bread in order to judge the flour.

We will gladly send you, free, our large prospectus about OUR SCHOOL, write you concerning YOUR OWN OPPORTUNITIES in the advertising business, and give our opinion of the whole matter gratis. Write to-day and you'll hear from us by return mail.

PAGE-DAVIS COMPANY

Address either office

90 Wabash Ave. CHICAGO

150 Nassau St. NEW YORK

FILL IN NAME AND ADDRESS, AND SEND THIS COUPON

Page-Davis Company:—Send me, without cost, your prospectus and all other information.

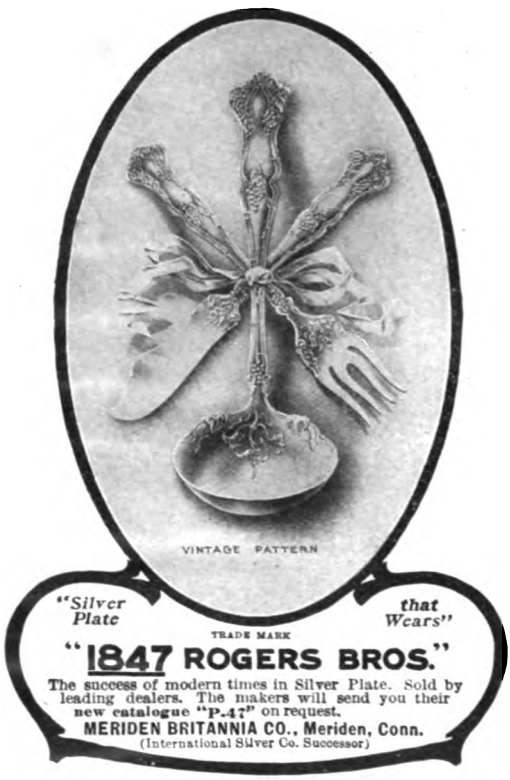
Name.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

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Words Often Mispronounced

	Pronounced	*Not*
Apparatus	ăp′ pā rā′ tŭs	ăp pā răt′ ŭs
Alias	ā′ lĭ ăs	ā lī′ ăs
Automobile	ạ′ tō mō′ bēl	ạ tō mō bēl′
Bronchitis	brŏn kī′ tĭs	brŏn kē′ tĭs
Butterine	bŭt′ tẽr ĭn	bŭt tẽr ēn′
Clique	klēk	klĭk
Forest	fŏr′ ĕst	fô′ ĕst
Gladiolus	glă dĭ′ ō lŭs	glăd ĭ ō′ lŭs
Gratis	grā′ tĭs	grăt′ ĭs
Lamentable	lăm′ ĕn tā b'l	lā mĕn′ tā b'l
Museum	mū zē′ ŭm	mū′ zē ŭm
Vaudeville	vōd′ vĭl	vạ′ dē vĭl

THE VEST-POCKET PRONOUNCER

is a handy guide to the correct pronunciation of nearly 2,000 carefully selected common words often mispronounced. The whole conforms to **Webster's International Dictionary,** and is therefore absolutely *reliable* and *authentic.* "Indispensable to any one desiring to be correct in pronunciation." Price, 25 cents.

LAST CHANCE!

Our **Special Advertising Offer** in Jan. issue of THE WORLD TO-DAY of **only 15 cents** per copy, postage prepaid, will positively be good only through February. Do not delay, but send for copy at once, inclosing 15 cents in U. S. stamps to

C. M. MERICA, Publisher
Box C, 6358 Drexel Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

Spaulding & Co.

PARIS
36 Ave de l'Opera

Goldsmiths Silversmiths
and Jewelers

CHICAGO
Jackson Blvd cor State St

Watches

Spaulding & Co.'s line of high-grade American and Foreign Watches is most complete. To no part of their business is greater care given or more expert knowledge applied than to the selection of watches.

Each watch is guaranteed to be and to perform exactly as represented.

Out-of-town Buyers will find Spaulding & Co.'s Suggestion Book of value, and will be furnished additional information by correspondence if desired.

When satisfactory references are given goods will be sent on "approval."

Our New Suggestion Book will be mailed upon request.

Jackson Boulevard and State Street Chicago

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THE SPIRIT OF THE MONTH

Practical Paternalism

The United States makes the desert into farms

Germany insures all working-men

France sustains a national theater

New York builds a canal to control railway rates

America preserves public lands from the cattleman

And the "conservative" Senate investigates men who do things

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HENRY SMITH PRITCHETT — THE NEW DIRECTOR OF THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION

Since 1900 Dr. Pritchett has been President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Previous to that date he was Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey

An appreciation of his work will be found on page 194

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The World To-Day

VOLUME X. FEBRUARY, 1906 NUMBER 2

Salvation by Senatorial Courtesy

IF "conservative" oracles divine truly, the country is in a desperate plight. Reform has become an orgy. No wonder that "conservatives"—especially those whose special privileges are under scrutiny—should view the future with alarm. What with a nation rising to demand the examination of the land titles of senators, the reduction of salaries of insurance dynasties, the removal of public funds from banks that pay half the current rate of interest, the cancellation of contracts granted as rewards for political jobbery, a law to show that railroads are the servants, not the proprietors of the country, and an order to advance rather than to "stand pat," "conservative" respectability, like the Czar, has need of Cossacks.

* * *

But after all, apprehension need not grow too intense. There is the "conservative" Senate. True, even it has its martyrs and LaFollette is yet to come. Two senators have been indicted and sentenced to imprisonment, and another has seen his reputation as the ideal gentleman in politics shrivel up and blow away. But these men after all must have been victims rather than sinners. Had the public been under the sway of true senatorial courtesy instead of an hysterical determination to reform things, they might even now be assisting their former colleagues to temper the madness of the people! For in senatorial courtesy lies salvation. The Senate will not act while a senator has unexploited legislative privilege.

* * *

As long as we have the Senate the "conservative" element of society can sleep o' nights. If the President yields to the temptation of extrav-

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gance and pays Panama commissioners salaries which are a fifteenth of that received by presidents of insurance companies, the Senate will see that the treasury of the country is not robbed. If public opinion and executive zeal overreach themselves and threaten equality of treatment in railway rates, the Senate will protect the endangered corporations from demagogic appeal. If the House of Representatives, too susceptible to that public opinion to which its members owe their office, would hasten legislation, the Senate will wisely guard the people against that impetuosity which would pass a bill in a single session. If the business men and the press of a great city favor the retention of an efficient postmaster, they are delivered from unseen evil by the foresight of a senator who provides salvation in the person of a practical politician. If the nation at large demands relief from a tariff that checks the development of important industries in half the republic, the senators from states the size of a county in the affected districts will protect the republic and incidentally their own interests from the shortsightedness of men who want what they ought not to want.

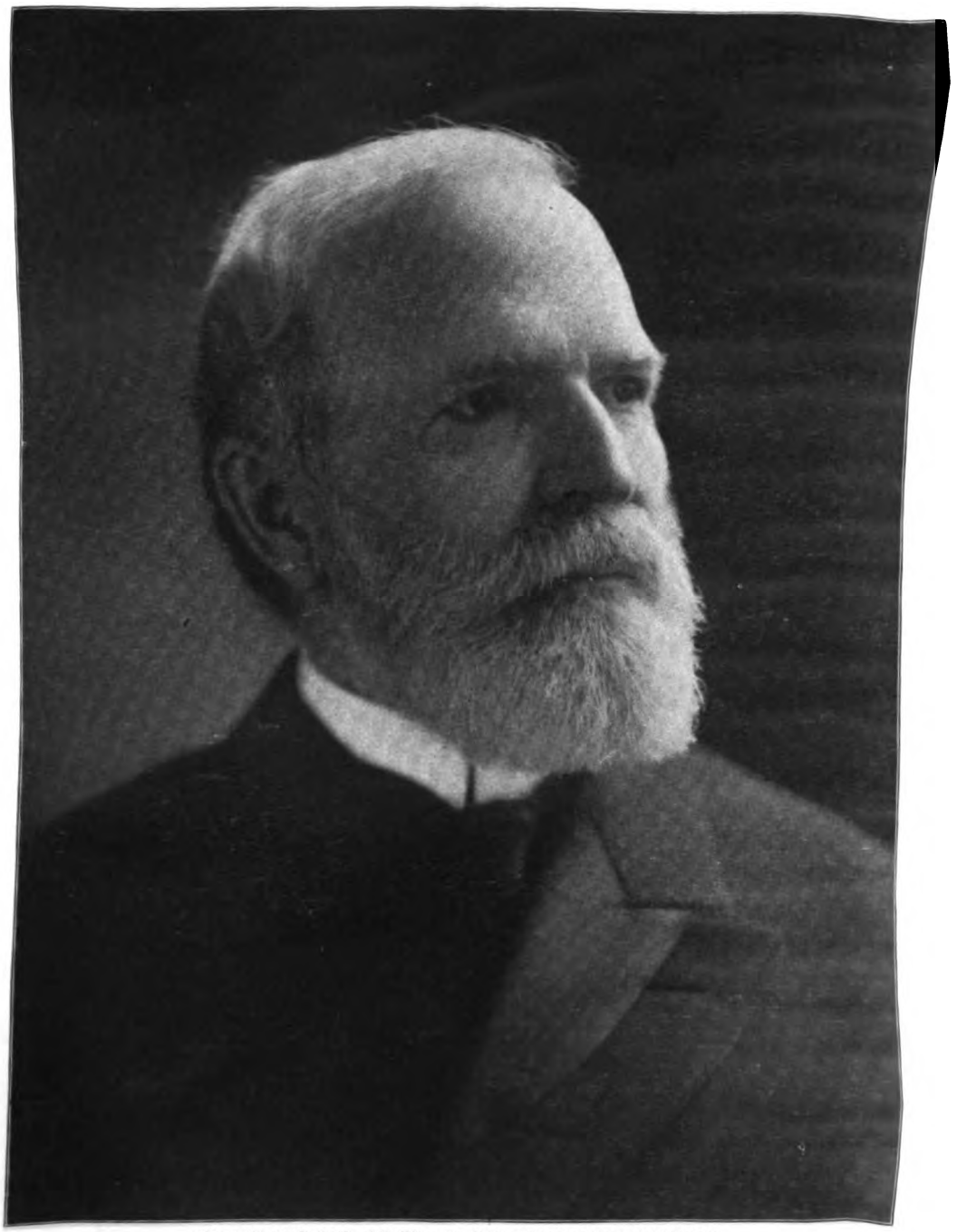
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Yes, the "conservative" interests of the country have much to thank the Senate for. Even those of us who belong to the unimportant millions who are threatened by misguided reformers may feel assured that, however hasty may be our action, and however revolutionary may be our well-intentioned demand for fair play, we, too, are under the aegis of senatorial courtesy and disinterested senatorial "conservatism." Washington and the fathers are dead, but Aldrich, Platt, Hopkins and Depew still care for us. Therefore, let us rejoice and be glad!

* * *

And therefore let us rebel. Let us serve notice on our senators that we own them and that they do not own us. Let us see to it that they are elected by the people and not by too tractable legislatures. If a pocket-state can not free itself from the feudal lord set over it by financial suzerains, let those of us who live in states that are too big for any master except themselves, provide enough senators who are representatives not of sovereign states or of sovereign corporations but of a sovereign people. We want to be saved from "conservatism"—that euphemism for "privilege." We want to be saved from senatorial courtesy—which is a euphemism for log-rolling. We want to be saved from the Senate—which is a euphemism for vested interest.

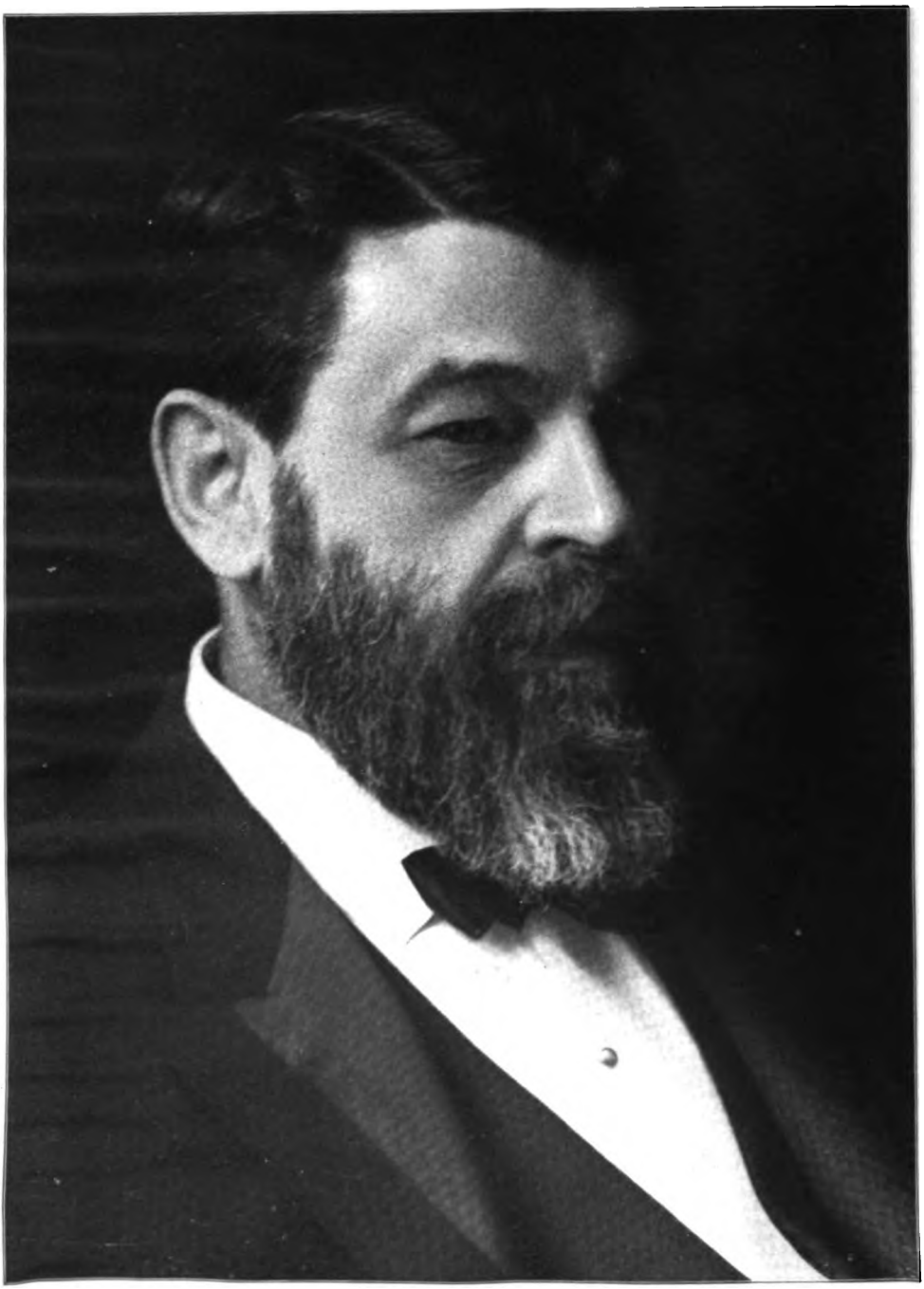
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EDWARD P. BACON — LEADER IN THE ANTI-REBATE AGITATION

Mr. Bacon is one of the prominent citizens of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He was chairman of the Interstate Commerce Law Convention held at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1900 and 1904, and at Chicago in 1905. It is largely due to his indefatigable energy that the independent shippers of the country have been able to unite in a definite approval of President Roosevelt's railway policy

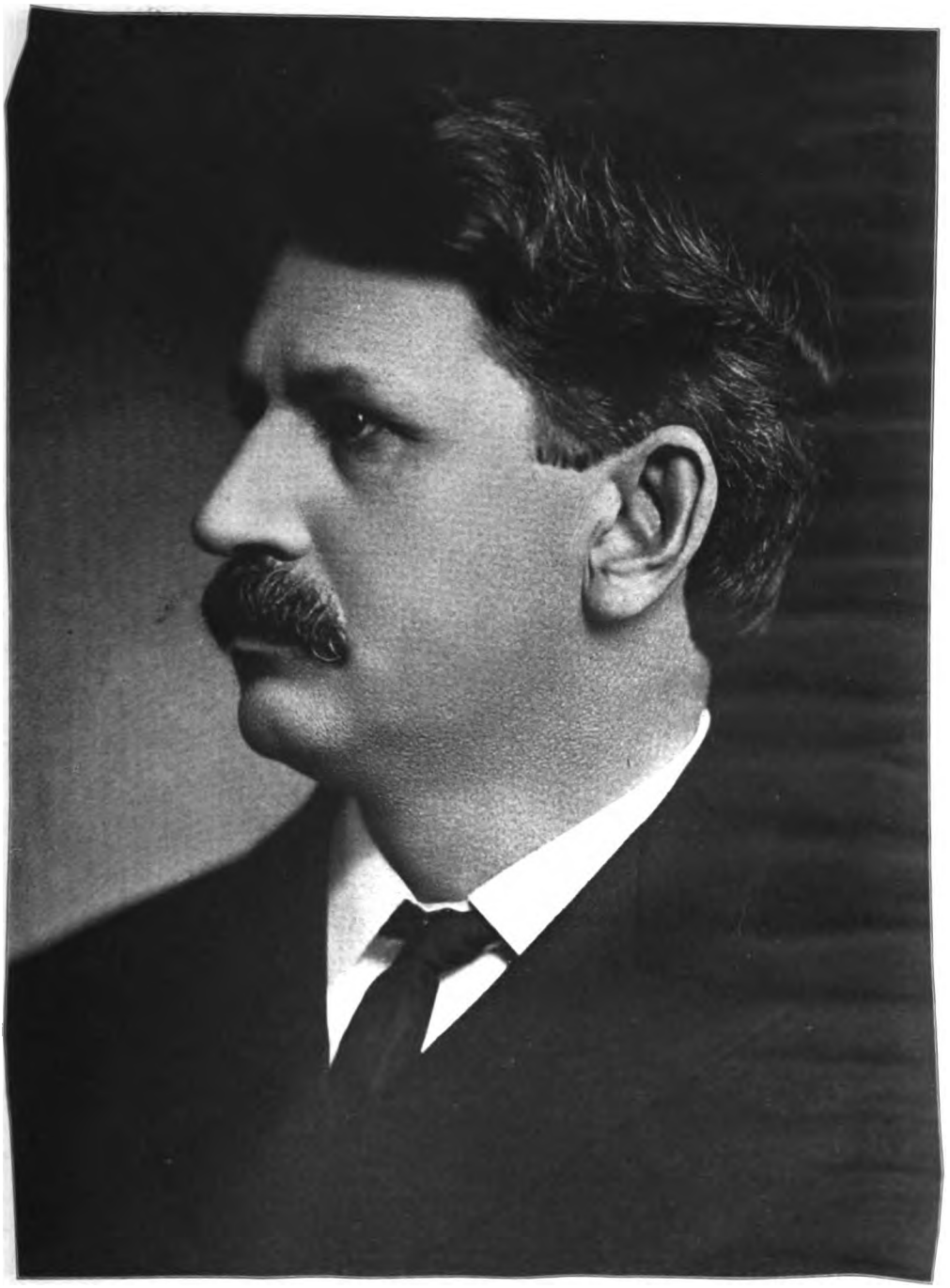
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FRANKLIN WILLIAM HOOPER—SCIENTIST AND EDUCATIONAL DIRECTOR

An account of the singular success of Professor Hooper is to be found on another page. Although he is not as widely known as some other organizers of educational institutions, there are few men who have done more for popular education than he

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FRANK WAKELEY GUNSAULUS—CLERGYMAN, AUTHOR, LECTURER AND TEACHER

Few men have more points of contact with the public than the eloquent pastor of the Central Church of Chicago. Besides preaching to the largest congregation in the city, he is President of the Armour Institute of Technology, Professor in the Chicago Theological Seminary, and author of poems, novels, biographical stories and religious works. Besides this three-fold career he is one of the most popular lecturers of the country

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EDITH WHARTON—NOVELIST

For several years Mrs. Wharton's stories appeared in the leading magazines, and her first volume did not appear until 1899. Since then she has published a volume annually, but did not reach the full measure of her powers until the publication of "The House of Mirth" in the present year. She is emphatically the interpreter and critic of the wealthy class

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EVENTS OF THE MONTH

World Politics

British Politics: The General Election

King Edward has dissolved Parliament. The act had been expected, and if the Balfour ministry had followed ordinary precedent, a general election would have been held after the defeat of the government several months since. As it is the Liberal party goes to the country with promises rather than a record. In this they are more fortunate than their opponents. They can pretty certainly count upon the Nonconformist vote, because of the action of Parliament in the matter of the Education act, and upon Irish sympathizers, not to mention that great body of voters who are Liberalists on general principles. But the Education act will be only one of three important issues, the other two being protection and real home rule for Ireland. As far as protection is concerned the issue is reduced to Joseph Chamberlain. Can he control the commercial and industrial classes? It is very difficult to foresee how much power he has. A vigorous fighter is apt to attract more attention than followers. But of one thing we may be sure, Great Britain will not surrender free trade without a struggle.

The Irish Land Purchase Act

By the Land Purchase Act of 1903 the British government declared itself ready to trust the Irish tenant class with £100,000,000 sterling credit, and placed itself in the position of landlord over four-fifths of Ireland for three generations, or until the purchase money has been refunded. Already agreements to sell and purchase exceeding £26,000,000 have been formally concluded. One part of the act has failed, for although it empowered the commissioners to purchase uneconomic lands, increase the size of the holdings, improve them and sell them to the peasants at ten per cent less than cost, they were only empowered to deal thus with lands bought and sold through them. Over the transactions that take place between landlord and tenants direct they have naturally no jurisdiction. When one takes into account the fact that there are two hundred thousand farms incapable of providing a livelihood, and that the fever of land ownership that attacked the peasants made them only too ready to buy, one foresees that the British government as landlord will be in a peculiar and difficult situation. This difficulty was foreseen when the act was framed, and the clause enabling the commissioners to enlarge and improve holdings was specially framed to meet it. But it does not cover the large number of purchases made independent of them. Notwithstanding this flaw, the Irish Land Purchase Act stands as a colossal attempt to make the Irish loyal and contented. And there are signs that the Nationalist party is half afraid it is having some effect in this way already.

Home Rule In Ireland

The Irish question, however, is likely to prove a matter of importance in itself and even more as a part of the general strategy of the campaign. Sir Edward Grey, one of the leading members of the new Liberal administration, a man noted for his consistency, his calm, practical wisdom, has described the Irish policy of the Liberals as concerned with large administrative reforms, the development of local institutions, the reconciliation of Ireland with the empire and the relief of the imperial Parliament of its present congestion. He expects that many who voted against the Liberal government in 1893 would, in the event of a general election, vote for it now as a protest against Chinese labor, the Education Act and protection. He holds that the Liberal party is ready to give a guarantee that if in future years it should be held

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wise to introduce a measure for Home Rule, they would again give the country an opportunity of pronouncing its opinion upon it. Home Rule might, therefore, be regarded as a dead issue during the next few years were it not that a survey of the various parties in the House and their possible combinations suggests that it would scarcely be surprising were we to find Home Rule introduced, not by the Liberals, but by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

The Powers and Morocco

During the second week in January the public press was filled with alarming reports of approaching war between Germany and France. The *casus belli* was Morocco. Both France and Germany have been ambitious to gain a controlling influence in that stormy African empire, and the issue has given the German Emperor abundant opportunity to display his ability in what is colloquially called bluff. Both nations have issued formal statements of their case, and a convention to settle the dispute is being held in Algeciras, Spain, as we go to press. There is no immediate danger of war on the continent of Europe, for diplomacy can accomplish more than the sword. But is it not about time that European nations should cease making Africa the victim of their ambitions?



WHEN THEY MEET TO TALK IT OVER
W. L. Evans, in Cleveland *Leader*

The Chinese Boycott

The Chinese boycott will not down, neither will the Supreme Court of the United States permit any interpretation of the Chinese Act of 1904 in the interest of leniency in the treatment of Chinese travelers of the higher class. The result is that the United States is in a fair way to suffer loss of prestige and trade in China. The shocking massacre of Presbyterian missionaries at Lienchau, and the riots in Shanghai, may be regarded in a degree as a symptom of the hostility among the Chinese. While this hostility may not rise to the proportions assumed in the Boxer outbreak, it is none the less a serious menace to America. The necessity of more discriminating legislation increases every day. We do not want Chinese coolies, but we do want Chinese trade. But any large development of commerce is impossible with a nation whose representative men are subject to the insults attending the Chinese who land on the Pacific coast. It is well to be discriminating, but the treatment of Chinese gentlemen and ladies ought to stop short of insults.

Chino-Japanese Treaty

By the treaty signed at Peking, December 22, Japan secures some of the privileges for which she has been fighting. The Liaotung peninsula, at the southern extremity of which are located Port Arthur and Dalny, formerly held by Russia under lease from China, is now leased to Japan. The control of the railway on the peninsula northward as far as Changchin is conceded to Japan; also the right to build a railway from Antung, on the Yalu river, to Mukden, the ancient capital of Manchuria. Provision is made for the purchase of the road by China, at the end of a certain period. The "open door" for commerce secured by this treaty is however the most valuable of its features. Sixteen of the principal ports and cities of Manchuria, including Harbin, an important railroad center, and the Russian capital of the province, are now to be opened to the trade and commerce of all the world. The good effects of the late Secretary Hay's efforts in this direction are making themselves felt. But the farther the door is open, the more Japanese does it disclose!

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HOTEL REINA MARIA CRISTINA, ALGECIRAS, SPAIN
The headquarters of the members of the Moroccan Conference

Russian Industrialism

The industrial agitation in Russia has become so well organized that the government has been forced to recognize and deal with it. After three days' stoppage of the postal and telegraph system and consequent official dismissal of the employees, the government consented to recall its action by canceling these dismissals and providing compensation in case of disablement and pensions for widows. An attack on the government, charging it with confiscation of savings bank funds and bankruptcy, was signed by the Workmen's Council, the committee of the Pan-Russian Union and the central committees of the Socialistic bodies. This manifesto urged the proletariat to refuse to pay taxes, to withdraw in gold their money in the savings banks and to insist upon their wages being paid in coin. For printing this document the editors of almost all the newspapers were arrested and then released under bonds of $5,000 each. The *Novoe Vremya* was the only paper published the next day. The 250 members of the Workmen's Council were all arrested, but new leaders of the labor element were promptly elected and a general political strike proclaimed. The Czar met this action by a ukase giving almost dictatorial power to all governors and prefects throughout the empire and ordering severe measures against strikers. Father Gapon and Professor Milyoukov appealed to the proletariat, advising against the strike, but the workmen leaders were obeyed. In Moscow riot and bloodshed ensued, and thousands fell in the conflict between the Czar's troops and the Reds, the former being in the end victorious. In St. Petersburg the strike was more half-hearted, and many who at first quit work later returned to duty.

Revolt In the Baltic Provinces

More serious than the industrial disorder in the cities and towns has been the revolt in the Baltic provinces. The Lithuanians and Letts have thrown off the oppressive rule of the German aristocracy, and the latter as well as the Russian upper classes



WAKING UP!
C. G. Bush, in New York *World*

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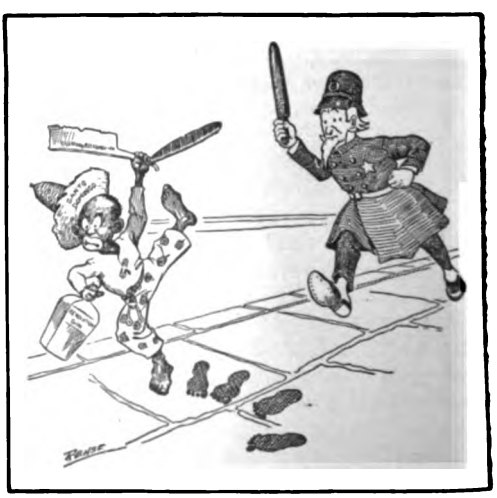


RAMON CACERES
The new President of the Republic of Santo Domingo as successor to Carlos F. Morales

fled in terror. The provinces of Livonia, Esthonia, Courland and Kovno, with their cities Riga, Libau, Reval, Mitau and Dorpat, contain many of Russia's most intelligent and industrious citizens. More than two million of these are involved in the present effort to escape from the control of the Czar. A provisional government has been set up. Dorpat and Mitau were partly destroyed by fire, and Riga was in a state of siege, being attacked by the government land and sea forces, which finally regained control of the situation. German warships were dispatched for the protection of the German residents. Outside the cities, the Russian government is practically unable to control the situation. The spirit of revolt has affected the army to some extent. Among the latest news is the capture of Krasno-Garsk, capital of the province of Yeniseisk, Siberia, the seizure of the government's treasury there, containing $6,000,000, and the hanging of the governor and chief of police. The railroad station at Irkutsk has been burned by revolutionists and traffic on the transcontinental line stopped.

As to the future

So rapidly do scenes shift throughout the empire that it is impossible to forecast conclusively events for any long period. Judging from all appearances, however, it would seem most probable that Russia will be swept by massacres perpetrated both by the revolutionists and the army. For the soldiers, with the exception of the Army of the Far East, have proved more loyal than the revolutionists had hoped, and are being used with fearful effect by the government in crushing out rebellion. Without training and leaders and necessary arms, it is hard to see what can await the revolutionists at the hands of the imperial forces except defeat. In the meantime the entire world waits with interest the attitude which the Czar will take relative to the douma, which will soon meet in response to his manifesto. Thus far, despite the machinations of the court party, M. Witte has been left in power and has shown himself to be capable of endurance at least. It is hard to believe that as long as he is in office the douma will be absolutely without significance. Yet the revolutionary parties are protesting that the elections to the body are not to be fully representative, but controlled by the government. However this may be, the meeting of the douma itself will mark an epoch. It is to be hoped also that it will not mark a new and bloodier stage in Russian affairs.



UNCLE SAM'S PERIODICAL BAD MAN
Rehse, in *Pioneer Press*, St. Paul

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The Northwest Passage

The goal of so many Arctic expeditions, the making of the Northwest Passage, has at last been accomplished. Discovered long years ago by Sir John Franklin and his ill-fated companions, and explored by others since his time, the first who has really sailed from the Atlantic to the Pacific is Captain Roald Amundsen and the eight men who braved the dangers with him. It is notable that his vessel is one of the smallest that has ever undertaken a similar task. The sloop Gjoa, seventy feet long and twenty broad, is of only forty-seven tons register and has little spread of sail with a small petroleum engine as propelling power. It sailed from Norway, in June, 1903, entering Lancaster Sound from Baffin Bay later in that summer. Reaching Peel Sound, her captain turned south through Franklin Strait, and camped on King William Land. Here he remained for many months, making a magnetic survey of the region round the north pole. The details of his work are not yet known, but are expected to be of great value. After its completion he sailed down Victoria Strait and through the long, narrow channels between the islands and the mainland, until he reached Kay Point, on Mackenzie Bay, where he left the Gjoa in winter quarters while he made the sledge journey to Eagle City, Alaska, the nearest telegraph station. Next summer the vessel will easily complete the voyage to the Pacific through Bering Strait, as it is constantly made by whalers. Further information regarding Captain Amundsen's magnetic observations is eagerly awaited, as the much-mooted point as to the movable or permanent location of the magnetic pole determined in 1831 by Sir James Ross on the west coast of Boothia will doubtless then be finally settled.

A Bothersome Revolution in Santo Domingo

The Dominican republic has had another revolution. That is to say, President Morales has fled and Vice-President Caceres has succeeded him. Yet the party formerly in power is still dominant. The Horacitas, followers of Horacio Vasquez, have largely controlled the cabinet, which, in turn, dictated more or less to President Morales. The latter, unable to carry out his own plans, fled from the capital with the intention of joining forces with General Jiminez. Meanwhile Ramon Caceres, a representative of the Horacitas, was proclaimed president. One or two encounters with the government troops defeated the supporters of Morales, three of the generals in command losing their lives in the fray. In itself the revolt is not very important, for Caceres lost no time in declaring his support of the agreement with the United States as to the collection of customs. Yet it is bothersome. Who constitute the legitimate government of the negro island? Would the revolution have occurred if the Senate had stood less stubbornly for its prerogatives? And which horn of the dilemma will the Senate grasp? We confess the possibilities of Santo Domingo politics complicated with Senatorial dignities quite pass our powers of prophecy. Why not establish a protectorate and have done with it!

The Nation

The Senate and Treaties

The present session of Congress is giving renewed evidence that in the Senate we have a House of Lords, or rather a House of Corporations. This indeed has its advantages. The country is in no danger of hasty legislation of a radical sort. But on the other hand, the position of the Senate is rapidly growing untrue to the spirit of the Constitution. The upper house is the outcome of the days when thirteen independent sovereign states formed a federation. Each couple of Senators constitutionally represents a state. High finance and low politics have made them the representatives of corporations of any state, preferably one that gets its income from manufacturing charters. Yet the old sensitiveness to prerogative persists, despite the fact that most Senators come from states that never were sovereign, but were erected out of public domain, purchased or otherwise acquired by a nation. It is this sensitiveness coupled with a general fear for the vested rights they severally represent that ac-

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counts for the Senators' attack upon President Roosevelt's actions. It is doubtless true that the President has sometimes encroached upon the imperial limits over which senatorial courtesy and senatorial prerogative are supposed to be absolute. He tried to negotiate a much needed treaty with San Domingo. The Senate stuck to a strict interpretation of its powers and refused to ratify it. He endeavored to arrange an arbitration treaty. The Senate scented another danger to its prerogatives and killed it. In fact, the records of recent American diplomacy are largely composed of treaties killed before birth by the Senate.

The Senate and the Canal

It is idle for the Senators to insist they are not attacking President Roosevelt personally. Their actions and insinuations give the lie to their professions. The refusal to ratify his nomination of Mr. Bishop to membership in the canal commission is not because he is to receive $10,000 a year. There are few Senators who would judge such a salary large for an efficient man of affairs. They are striking—and particularly the New York Republican machine now tottering to its deserved end is striking—at the President personally over the canal commission's shoulders. There have been, it must be admitted, impulsive actions on the part of the executive department relative to canal affairs. In particular, we believe Secretary Taft was, and now knows he was, unjust to Mr. Wallace in his comments upon that gentleman's resignation. But one thing stands out sharply: the President and his cabinet want things done and done promptly; the Senate wants things done when it wants to have them done. There is no question as to which party represents the nation. And one great reason why the Senate is assuming its present attitude against the President is its clear knowledge that he represents the people and not "interests." Senators are jealous of him. They and those whom they represent fear him.



EXCEEDING THE SPEED LIMIT
The Senate's opinion of Roosevelt
Warren, in the *Herald*, Boston

The President and His Land Investigation

And well they may fear him and the swelling national spirit—one had almost said conscience—he represents. In the matter of illegal seizures of the public lands, men who relied upon senatorial protection have been indicted and sentenced. Secretary Hitchcock has relentlessly pursued "respectable" land thieves with amazing results. In Louisiana federal grand juries have indicted 135 persons; in Oregon, 113, including one United States Senator and two Representatives; in Mississippi, 78. Altogether over six hundred prosecutions have been begun in twenty states and territories. And this is but a beginning. Perjury and thieving are at last no longer safe behind "influence."

The "Imperialism" Bug-a-boo

All these efforts on the part of the President to carry into effect existing laws or to bring about the passage of new laws looking to the regulation of corporations carrying on interstate commerce are interpreted by a sensitive Senate, and occasionally a newspaper of importance, as a menace to the sacrosanct threefold division of government. The President, it was declared by Senator Tillman, whose words found more than usual response, "is, when his heart is set on anything, absolutely oblivious of the law, indifferent to the Constitution." Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, in reviewing the situation in the Republican party of New York, took occasion to set forth

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a similar fear that the President was endeavoring to combine in his person the executive, legislative and judiciary powers. But it is to be noted that the proofs adduced for these fears are inconsequential. Panama, Santo Domingo and New York politics are uncertain foundations for imperialistic ambitions. However much "Boss" Odell may lament the fact that the President and Governor Higgins do not favor his men, only short memories will have forgotten that New York Republicans were loudly beseeching Mr. Roosevelt for aid in the recent municipal campaign. It makes a difference whose ox is being gored. As for centralization as a national peril, it is enough to say that the President is simply taking his position as executive seriously. And that is why the country trusts him despite his occasional lapses into "practical" politics like those which made two federal offices in Chicago the reward of loyalty to a machine from which Illinois Republicans are bound sooner or later to be free.



J. O. DAVIDSON
Successor to Robert La Follette as Governor of Wisconsin

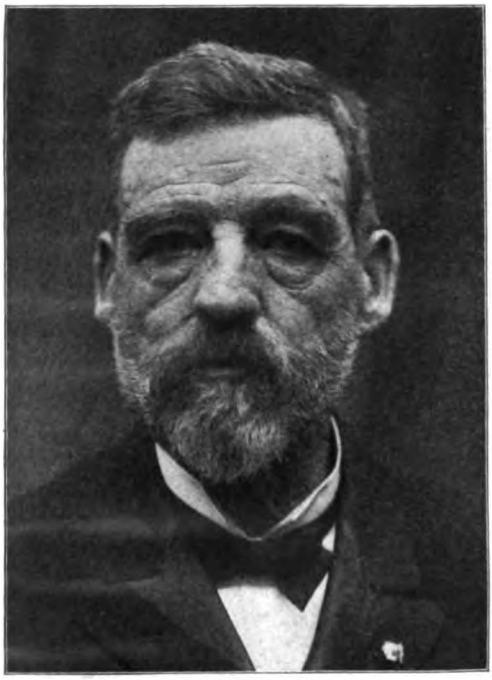
Arizona and New Mexico

Apart from the determination of the Senate to investigate the acts of the Executive, the most important bills thus far introduced into Congress are those dealing with the statehood of New Mexico and Arizona and the revision of the Philippine tariff. The essential matter in the case of the two territories is as to whether they shall come into the Union as two separate states or as one. New Mexico seems to view the matter calmly, but there are large mining interests in Arizona which are very pronounced in favor of independent statehood. The chief argument adduced from such admission is the size of the state which would result from the union of the two territories, and it must be admitted that it is a matter of importance. At the same time it would not be impossible in the future to separate the two if it was necessary, and the history of Texas does not argue against size. On the other hand the population of the two territories is scattered, and it is never likely to be so large as to warrant separate statehood. Much of the opposition also finds its source, not in the inhabitants of the territory itself, but in men of other states who have large holdings there, and especially from such politicians as are hoping to make the state into a pocket borough something after the fashion of Nevada. An extreme illustration of this agitation is to be seen in the person of Mayor Rose, of Milwaukee, who at a public meeting in Tucson is reported to have counseled revolution in case Congress refuses to give separate statehood. Both Arizona and New Mexico are very rich in mineral resources, but mines do not conduce to large populations. Further than that, there are enough men in the Senate representing special interests.

The Philippine Tariff

The reduction of the Philippine tariff is a matter of simple justice. With one breath we are saying that the islands are a part of the United States, and with the next we have been telling them that their products must be treated as those of a foreign country. Here again commercial interests, especially those of the sugar manufacturers, have blocked the way to anything like reform. The present bill as it exists at the time of writing is of the nature of a compromise. The tariff

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EX-GOVERNOR A. P. SWINEFORD
Chairman of the territorial commission sent from Alaska to Washington

on tobacco and sugar, as proposed by the Payne bill, will be twenty-five per cent of that of the Dingley bill. After three years reciprocal free trade is to be established with the islands. As a sort of by-product of the discussion of these two bills has been the rise of a group of insurgents among the Republicans, who have attempted to make the fate of one dependent upon that of the other, and by these and other tactics to shake the powers of the Speaker of the House.

Railway Rates and Politics

The question as to whether the interstate commerce commission is to be a partisan body is now to be settled. President Roosevelt has nominated Mr. Franklin K. Lane as a member of the commission, and Mr. Lane is a Democrat. If he be appointed, the Democrats will have a majority in the commission. The Senate is inclined to oppose the appointment on the ground that, despite Mr. Lane's acknowledged fitness for the position, the commission should possess the politics of the dominant party. Could there be a more serious error? The one thing we do not want on the interstate commission is politics. It ought to be like the Supreme Court, above party interests. Especially is it necessary for such a precedent to be established now as the new era of railway control seems at hand. The energy of Attorney Moody and his associates also argues for a non-partisan board. Evidently the agitation as to railway rates is not mere talk. Federal grand juries have returned indictments against the Chicago & Alton, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy for granting rebates. In addition, other indictments have been rendered against officials, freight agents and shippers. So strenuous has the government's activity become that ten brick manufacturers of Chicago have refused to defend themselves against the charge of conspiracy to prevent competition—that effective weapon in the hands of the Attorney-General—and have each paid a fine of $2,000. At the same time the western railroads have agreed to stop rebating, a position they would hardly have dared take a few months since. At bottom the interests of the railways are those of the people rather than those of favored corporations. In this situation to make the interstate commerce commission a creature of party politics would be a blow at



HAZING TO WHICH THE PUBLIC DOES NOT OBJECT
Thorndike, in Philadelphia *Press*

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THE RAILWAY RATE COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE

The Senators showing in the picture are, from left to right around the table: Edward W. Carmack, Tennessee; John Kean, New Jersey; Shelby M. Cullom, Illinois; Stephen B. Elkins, Chairman, West Virginia; Clerk to Committee; Moses E. Clapp, Minnesota; J. P. Dolliver, Iowa; Joseph B. Foraker, Ohio, and Francis G. Newland, Nevada

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the rapidly growing conviction that the nation rather than a party must finally meet a highly complicated and vital issue. In this connection it is encouraging to learn that the Elkins committee is likely to introduce a bill which will embody the suggestions of the President's message relative to rebates and private cars.

Alaska Wants to Be a Territory

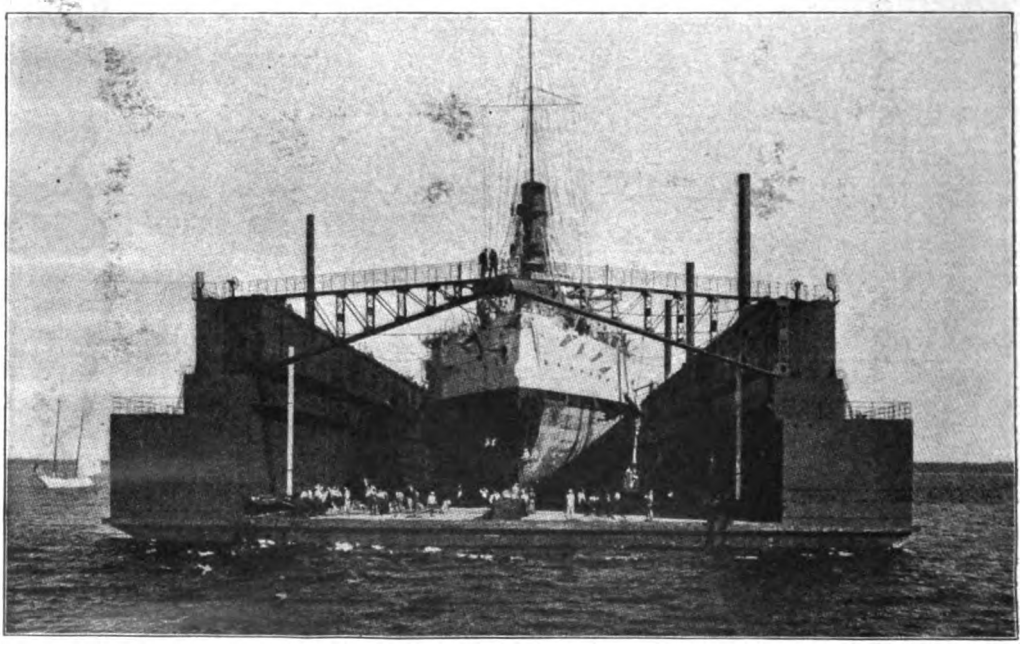
Alaska is not as far away as it was a few years ago, nor is it any longer an uninhabited waste. The developments of mining as well as tourist travel is rapidly making it a feature in American life. It is not strange, therefore, that it should begin to ask larger recognition by our federal government. At the present time a commission has been sent to Washington to insist that Alaska be given a regular territorial government. This commission consists of ex-Governor A. P. Swineford, R. S. Ryan and Captain O. J. Humphrey, each respectively representing the first, second and third judicial districts of Alaska. It is urged among the chief grounds for this request that sixty thousand Americans are now engaged in developing resources of limitless extent and incalculable benefit to the United States. Their numbers are rapidly increasing, and they are burdened with laws wholly unsuited to their needs, which breed expensive litigation and frequently halt progress. A heavy tax is imposed by Congress upon every Alaska industry and but a fraction of it is applied to Alaska's welfare.

The Labor Union and the Slugger

The conviction of two professional sluggers and five union labor officials for beating a workman so seriously as to cause his death ought to arouse union labor in Chicago to one of its worst dangers. It is now apparent that labor unions have hired men to assault nc

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union workmen. It is true the better class of labor leaders have always deplored violence, but the public has never believed them to be very vigorously opposed to it. It has been doubtless a knowledge of this fact that has sealed their mouths. At this time particularly it behooves organized labor to walk legally if not softly. Yet the American Federation of Labor is endeavoring to procure a pardon from Governor Hoch, of Kansas, for one of its vice-presidents convicted and imprisoned for assaulting two non-union men. The confidence of the public has been very decidedly shaken by the arrogance and violence of certain of the leaders. All persons who believe in the possibilities for good which lie in the labor unions should exert their influence to assist the band of reformers within organized labor itself. That the American Federation of Labor will coöperate with the better forces of society is to be seen in the resolutions passed at the recent convention of that body. One of these endorsed the action of the Presbyterian General Assembly in establishing a department of Church and Labor, and recommended coöperation therewith. The other read as follows: "*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor recommend that all affiliated state and central bodies exchange fraternal delegates with the various state and city ministerial associations, wherever practicable, thus insuring a better understanding on the part of the church and clergy of the aims and objects of the labor union movement in America."



THE FLOATING DRY DOCK, DEWEY

Now on its way to Cavite, in the Philippines. It is moved at the rate of four miles an hour, and the voyage will take about seven months

Letters and the Drama

The New Interest In the Classics

It is commonly believed that the study of the classics is declining. Recent facts go to weaken this conclusion. The interest in the classics appears to have reached its nadir and now to be slowly ascending. From all sides come reports that the number of students in Greek is increasing. The classic languages will never again hold quite the same position in the college curriculum they held fifty years ago, but they are sure to remain permanent elements of culture, a consummation devoutly to be hoped for! The latest

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illustration of this fact is the announcement of two journals to be published by the University of Chicago Press. The one, *Classical Philology,* is to be a quarterly journal of research, its editors being members of the classical faculty of the University of Chicago, with associate editors from the leading universities of the country. The other publication, *The Classical Journal,* is published under the auspices of the Classical Association of the Middle West and South. Its managing editors are Professor Fairbanks, of Iowa, and Professor Laing, of Chicago. After the first year each annual volume will consist of eight numbers.

Drama of the Month: In New York

As the theatrical season has reached its height, and has begun to wane, little is hoped for in the way of premier productions. In the swing of events, the month has brought J. M. Barrie to the most conspicuous position among playwrights. Three successes, each a literary achievement in itself, have found their culmination at the same time in New York, and have placed Barrie unquestionably foremost among Anglo-American playwrights of worth. When critics clamorously unite in calling a play marvelous, it may safely be reckoned as permanent literature. Such is the case with "Pantaloon," a one-act pantomimic comedy in which tears are sweetly mingled with laughter. "Alice - Sit - by - the - Fire," a broad satire in three acts, has proven to be the best vehicle which has fallen to the lot of Ethel Barrymore. It is brimful of typical Barrie elusiveness, a piquancy and drollery that defy analysis. Scarcely too much in praise can be said of "Peter Pan," the third Barrie fantasy, in which Maude Adams is winning an indisputable triumph. Three literary gems from the pen of one man, each one virile in dramatic action, yet softened with the marrow of poetic sentiment, rarely spring up together in the desert of present-day dramatic inferiority. Although a pronounced road success and despite a first-night ovation, the dramatization of Winston Churchill's "The Crossing," closed after a five nights' run in New York. Such a failure is startling, even in a profession where the unexpected is the rule. Dixon's



MARY MANNERING
Who has scored a success in "The Walls of Jericho"

"The Clansman," likewise successful on the road, bids fair to triumph also in the metropolis. However, the unusual daring demonstrated by Henrietta Crosman in modernizing a well-worn Sardou drama, by presenting it with the costumes of the current season and a new title, may be called commercial prudence and sagacity, it is yet scarcely meeting the faith of the public on honest grounds. Miss Crosman has failed to improve on Sardou's "A Scrap of Paper" by calling it "Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary." She has likewise failed in the play-bills rightly to attribute the authorship to its proper source.

In Chicago

For the moment the dramatized novel has sprung up with unexpected vigor, after what was deemed complete extinction following upon repeated failures in the last two seasons. Mrs. Humphrey Ward's "The Marriage of William Ashe," dramatized to suit the emotional limitations of Grace George, while sordid and vulgar in its theme, is still a commercial success in the West, though it is valueless

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as a factor in the development of current drama. Of greater interest is Wilton Lackaye's revival of "Trilby," a bubble of a decade ago, resuscitated as it were, and found to be, when weighed against its puerile rivals of to-day, a story of powerful human significance. Bertha Kalich in "Monna Vanna" is delighting western audiences with her superb art, while George Ade's "Just Out of College" is proving to be of lasting humorous fiber, and is serving to establish Joseph Wheelock, Jr., as a favorite in every section of the country.

Amateur Sport

The Two Committees on Football

Earnest attempts at reforming football have marked the past few weeks. The conference summoned by the representatives of universities who gathered at the invitation of Chancellor McCracken, met December 28 and appointed a committee consisting of Dr. H. L. Williams, Minneapolis; E. K. Hull, Dartmouth; Lieutenant Daly, West Point; J. A. Babbitt, Haverford; C. W. Savage, Oberlin; James T. Lee, Nebraska; F. H. Curtis, Texas. At the time this committee was holding its session in New York, the self-appointed committee on football rules, consisting of John C. Bell, Pennsylvania; William Reid, Harvard; Walter Camp, Yale; Professor Dennis, Cornell; A. A. Stagg, Chicago; Professor Fine, Princeton; Chairman Paul Dashiell, Naval Academy, was holding its meeting in the same city. At the suggestion of the new committee, a joint meeting was held. Dr. Williams, as chairman of the new committee, made the following proposals to the older body:

1. That the two committees be amalgamated into a national rules committee, to meet annually.
2. That the individual members of the national committee present and discuss changes and modifications of the existing rules at each annual meeting.
3. That an executive committee of five be chosen from the national committee for the purpose of drawing up definite rules embodying the recommendations of the national committee.
4. That the five members of the executive committee be made up of three from the present rules committee and two from the New York conference committee.
5. That the rules determined upon by the executive committee be submitted to the individual members of the general committee for ratification.
6. Upon ratification by a majority of the general committee these rules shall become the official rules for the ensuing year.

These propositions, after an hour's discussion, were returned with the statement that the committee found that its members had no power to amalgamate with the conference committee without consulting with their respective universities. Later the two committees joined in a genuinely national body. At the time of writing Harvard has transferred its representative to the new committee. In the West no final action is likely to be taken before the meeting of the conference summoned by President Angell at the suggestion of the University of Chicago, on January 19. The faculty of the University of Wisconsin, in the meantime, has taken a tentative step toward abolishing intercollegiate football for two years.

The Two Camps of Reformers

It is much to be feared that there are growing up two opinions more or less hostile to each other: the one that of the football player and athletic instructor, and the other that of the teacher. That the student body is likely to go with the football enthusiast is evident from the treatment accorded the action of Columbia officials by the student body of the university. As long as this division of opinion exists, the only course is probably that of compromise. In shaping up the compromise two matters are to be kept distinctly apart, although they are intimately associated in point of fact, namely: The brutality of football as a game and the general demoralization of our educational system threatened by intercollegiate sports. It would be a serious mistake not to settle the second and more important point first. The evils inherent in intercollegiate contests belong to other branches of athletic sports than football. Brutality might conceivably be eradicated without touching this more vital matter. The rules of the game may fall properly to the decision of football experts, but the evils of intercollegiate contests must be faced by the educational world as such.

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Athletic Clubs

Now that public attention has been centered upon university athletics, it is desirable that some attention be paid to athletics as conducted by so-called amateur athletic clubs. We expect in a forthcoming number to discuss this matter in some detail. We wish now simply to call attention to the fact that extra-collegiate amateur athletics as now conducted are dangerously near being a scandal, a source of graft, and the creature of a great athletic firm and a great athletic club. We have naturally lamented the foibles and the errors of intercollegiate athletics. The public has a long account to settle with the athletic clubs of our cities. If athletics as a part of education can hardly be saved, what shall the athletics of the sportsman and speculator do in the day of investigation? The scandal of the Olympian games at Paris and St. Louis, not to mention the bungling officialism of the meet last year in Chicago, make collegiate sports saintlike by comparison.

The Religious World

The Young Women's Christian Associations

Perhaps the most important advance step in the history of the Young Women's Christian Associations was that ratified by the convention held in Chicago, January 3-5, 1906. The immediate outcome of this convention will be the union of the two groups of Young Women's Christian Associations, the one affiliated with the International Board, with between forty and fifty local associations throughout the country, and the other affiliated with the American Committee, with associations in 107 cities and in 550 colleges. This union is the outgrowth of negotiations which have been carried on between the two groups for years, but particularly since May, 1905. During the past summer a joint committee from both organizations drafted a form of agreement which in general reproduces a similar form of agreement under which the various Young Men's Christian Associations united in 1869. As this agreement has been adopted by the conventions of both associations, it is likely to be historical and should be stated precisely. It involves two chief elements. First, the new organization will be upon the evangelic basis and controlled by the existing evangelical test until it shall be reworded by the formal action of some convention. According to this, all active members should be members of some Protestant evangelical church. Second, by way of exception to this proviso, all present members of the associations affiliated with the International Board become members of the new association without reference to any evangelical test. The probability is that the number of those to whom this test does not apply will not be very great, as under the International Board the associations were at liberty to accept or reject the evangelical test. The details of the now assured consolidation will be completed by a joint committee of fifteen which will then call a joint convention to be held in the early spring.

Progress in Church Union

The anticipated union between the Presbyterians (North) and the Cumberland Presbyterians after a separation of ninety-six years, is nearing complete realization. The joint session of the general committees appointed by the two bodies to arrange details met in St. Louis on the closing days of the year, and the results will be submitted for ratification to the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which will meet May 17, 1906, at Des Moines, and to that of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, at Decatur, Illinois, on the same date. The movement for union, which began in May, 1903, was practically assured by the action of the various presbyteries and the general assemblies of 1904 and 1905. The revised statement of faith of the Presbyterian Church has been accepted by the Cumberland Presbyterians, and the union will be accomplished and announced immediately upon the formal ratification of the joint report next May. Commissioners will then be elected to the united general assembly of 1907 on a basis of one minister and one ruling elder for every twenty-four ministers or moiety thereof. The history and records of both churches will be preserved as those of the united church. In Canada similar progress is being made toward the union of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Con-

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gregational bodies. The central committee, composed of representatives from the three churches, has agreed upon a basis for union which will be submitted for approval to each denomination. The name proposed for the united body is "The United Church of Canada." The statement of belief recommended is the brief confession of faith adopted by the American Presbyterian Church in 1903. The method of government proposed is a general conference after the Methodist form, with a president as chief officer, and below this a council according to the Congregational idea, with a chairman at the head, and next a presbytery governed by a moderator. It is generally expected that the committee's recommendations will be approved and the union consummated.

Criticising Evangelists

There seems to have developed of late a suspicion of evangelistic methods. The return of Dr. Torrey and Mr. Alexander to America has renewed in this country the discussion as to their methods which had grown to large proportions in England. The chief objection raised by the critics of these evangelists is that they have identified evangelism with a peculiar type of theology. Certain it is that Dr. Torrey preaches the plenary inspiration and inerrancy of the Scriptures, premillenarianism and the speedy coming of Christ, and is personally committed to the belief in the power of faith to heal disease. But this is only to say that he shares in views which formed a part of the personal belief of Mr. Moody. The difference between his preaching and that of Mr. Moody seems to be that Dr. Torrey accentuates these doctrinal matters and goes out of his way to attack those who differ from him. His critics hold that the evangelistic need to-day does not involve the particular doctrines upon which Dr. Torrey insists. Simultaneous with these objections to the Chicago evangelist comes the report from San Francisco that the clergymen of that city have investigated the results of the Chapman meetings on the Pacific coast, and do not find them sufficient to warrant the labor and expense of a similar campaign in San Francisco. Their closing of negotiations does not involve any criticism of the doctrines taught by Dr. Chapman, but rather the permanent results of revivals. It is natural that such criticisms as these should arise, and yet it seems a pity that in some way the religious forces of the country can not coöperate without mutual distrust. Different types of men are moved by different appeals. It is a misfortune that success in one field should be regarded as an excuse for criticizing men and methods successful in another.

Laymen in the Roman Church

The preponderance of Italian and Spanish influences at the Vatican prevents any fair recognition of American prelates in the Roman curia. This situation, in so far as the appointment of cardinals is concerned, is one to be deplored by Protestants as well as by Roman Catholics. The great leaders of the American church are possessed of a spirit far more in accord with American ideals than is that possessed by the College of Cardinals as now constituted. Yet the influence of American prelates is growing. During the last weeks of 1905, the Propaganda considered seriously and, if all accounts are to be believed, not unfavorably, a somewhat radical action of a recent diocesan synod held in Chicago. This synod, following a suggestion from Rome, adopted a new rule by which the number of lay members on the boards of trustees holding parish property will be increased from one to three or five, thus giving them the majority on the boards. The other members are the bishop and the parish priest. The purpose of this legislation is to prevent hasty expenditures on the part of the priests. To Protestant observers it looks also like a further adaptation of the Church to American democracy. It might be added that it would be well if American Catholics had been given larger control in church affairs in the Philippines. The Spanish friars on leaving their estates seem to have carried off the $7,000,000 paid by the United States for the church property. As Father Phelan, of St. Louis, says, "The Dominicans and Augustinians might have withdrawn their Spanish brothers and put numbers of their American and English brothers in the places vacated."

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WILLIAM RAINEY HARPER

AN APPRECIATION

BY

E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS

CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA

PRESIDENT HARPER lived a full life. From boyhood he was precocious. He won the doctorate at Yale when nineteen. It is hard to tell whether he was greatest as a teacher, as a scholar or as an administrator. He would have been famous without the university he created. He had immense physical vigor, a Titan's frame, a keen, quick, logical and acquisitive mind, lofty ideals, unparalleled energy and initiative. As an organizer he was nothing short of a phenomenon.

Till the onset of his fatal malady he was rarely ill or tired. After taking up executive duties, he continued his studies and teaching with unabated vigor. In this power to duplicate himself, to be scholar and business man at the same time, triumphant in each activity, applying himself to each with unremitting assiduity, President Harper had no equal among university presidents living or dead. Possessing infinite will power, he was never opinionative or stubborn. I'

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was open to conviction and could change his mind, review and revise pet ideas and plans, or even cast them aside and begin all over again.

Unusually well-endowed people like Dr. Harper are nearly always eccentric, often losing their balance or their temper, doing strange things or espousing peculiar opinions, weakening their influence. Not so Dr. Harper. He was sane, not only usually but always, seeing things steadily and seeing them whole. When the ravages of deadly disease had begun with him, though he clearly saw how his illness would end, his courage was not lowered in the least, but he went on planning and working as if destined to live permanently. Since he was stricken a year ago he has composed enough to make a volume, practically all of it done in bed, either with pen or by dictation. In fighting off death he has shown fortitude equal to General Grant's.

A secret of Dr. Harper's success was his abounding and indomitable enthusiasm for the ends he wished to compass. No difficulties daunted him. All who met him fell under his influence and joined his procession. Gainsayers were converted, not seldom becoming his stanchest aides in the various good causes he was seeking to further. A less cool head would have been betrayed by this zeal into many a false path and would have led others astray; but Harper had balance and steadiness as marvelous as his earnestness.

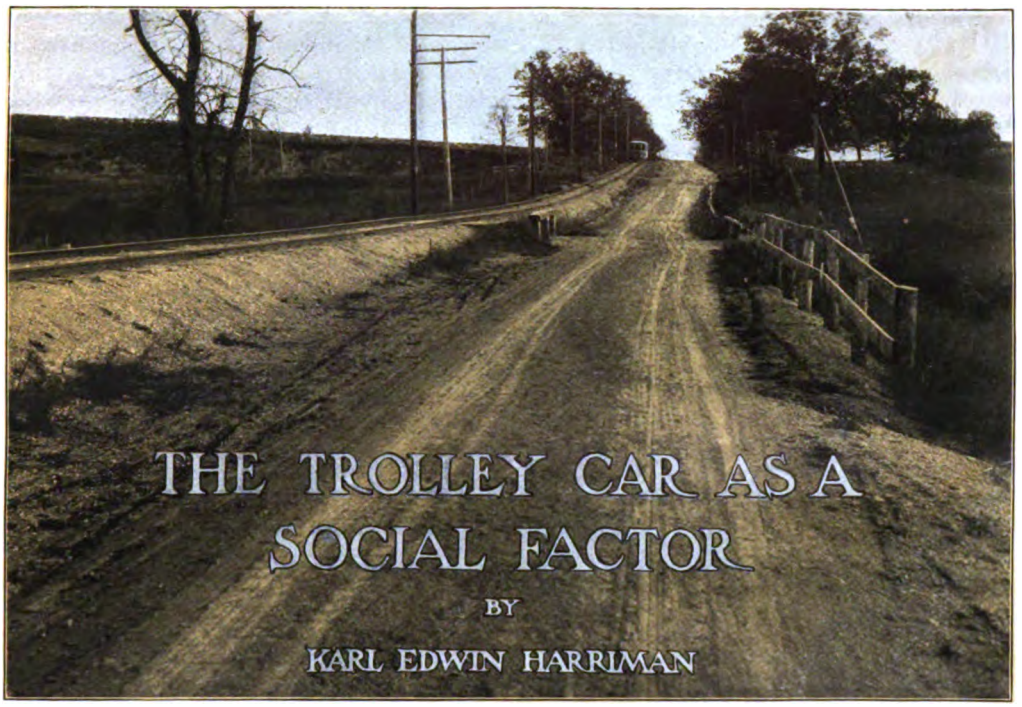
It was in great measure this unquenchable ardor that enabled the young president to bring and keep together the able faculty of which the university has from the first been so justly proud. To assemble such men and maintain harmony and coöperation among them—from various centers, with more or less dissident views, and at first strangers to one another—was a harder task than picking them out. And the harmony in this rare teaching force was no product of repression. It rose from amid freest interchange of views, in which all were encouraged to participate, none knowing better than the president that only union based on liberty could be strong or permanent.

The public and perhaps many scholars, reading the vast figures of the Chicago university's endowment or gazing at the noble buildings adorning its grounds, may be in danger of forgetting that the prime mover in creating those material foundations was all the time a deeply interested scholar, successfully conducting delicate researches in one of the most recondite departments of linguistic science. Harper was not primarily or of choice a president. If he came to like that work it was an acquired taste. There has probably never been a time when he would not gladly, could he have done so with good conscience, have laid it aside that he might devote his entire power and time to instruction and study. His commentary on the prophets Amos and Hosea has been recognized throughout the theological world as the peer of the best products of German scholarship. I confess that my readings in that book astound me at the author's mental power more than does the creation or endowment of the university. His main aim and his ceaseless care from the beginning were immaterial, spiritual. He wished the great plant, with all its resources, dedicated to the building of character, men and women of uplifting influence, who should bless the world.

President Harper's mind was not only comprehensive and acute, but also in a most extraordinary degree original. He had no wish to be odd, but he could not, till use or reason had taught him it was best, build exactly as others had built. He taught by a plan all his own. His books were *sui generis* in method and style. The university's constitution and procedure have peculiarities, making it pleasantly unlike any other in America or in Europe.

Harper was among the very few American university presidents who had deep and intelligent sympathy with public-school work. As a member of the Chicago school board, a most laborious position, he was active and influential. He made the university in every possible way helpful to the Chicago public school teachers, rendering services which have contributed in a marked way to increase the efficiency of that force. Many of his addresses have dealt with public school problems. He was active in the affairs of the National Educational Association, whose annual meetings he always attended when he could. There is not an educational interest in the United States that is not a loser by President Harper's death.

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THE TROLLEY CAR AS A SOCIAL FACTOR

BY

KARL EDWIN HARRIMAN

THE farmer and the small-town dweller of the so-called Middle West have, within the past seven years, experienced an intellectual and a physical transformation. Their lives have been so subtly changed that to-day they regard their former condition somewhat as the average man of middle age regards his little boyhood. This I have from many farmers themselves with whom I have spoken. And the transformation has come as a direct result of the extraordinary interurban trolley road development which within the years stated has so enmeshed the Mid-West that to-day one may go almost anywhere from place to place in electrically operated cars traversing the highways.

The economic benefits which the farmer has received from the trolley car that passes his dooryard—benefits that include not so much his own transportation as facility in shipping his produce to the nearest town possessing a market and in return receiving freight at his door—have been pointed out. But deeper than these benefits in molding the life and conduct of the Mid-West farmer and small-town dweller is the direct social benefit accorded.

The country trolley has placed the farmer in immediate and continuous touch with the terminal town. From a condition of social isolation he has been made, almost unconsciously at times, a positive factor in community life. Conscious of his unfamiliarity with urban conditions, a prospective visit to the city formerly meant a week or more of discomfort in anticipation. To-day the farmer, dressed like a business man, alights from the interurban trolley in the center of, say, Detroit, goes as briskly about his business as any townsman, finishes it, takes the second trolley back, and, in perhaps an hour and a half, drops from the rear platform of the car at his own front door. Again, unconsciously he has absorbed the brisk city way of doing business. He has perceived the effectiveness of it and how applicable the system is to the farm work, the one work that never ends. The result is that by the very fact of his adoption of business principles in the conduct of his farm he has profited immensely.

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Within the past month I spent an hour with a farmer living along the right-of-way of a trolley line operating between Detroit and Jackson, Michigan. My friend *is* a farmer; he is nothing else; his farm is his business. Once it was not, to my personal knowledge.

"Place has picked up a good deal since you were last here, eh?" he said with enthusiasm. "Just shows you how a little thing may give you the necessary push in the right direction," he went on. "I was about discouraged two years ago; you remember, when they were out getting the right of way for this part of the trolley



LOADING THREE O'CLOCK EDITIONS

The papers are dropped off at small towns and rural dooryards by a newsboy on the car. Within a radius of forty to fifty-five miles, farmers receive their evening city papers before supper

line. One day I dropped into a commission house on River Street in Detroit and the proprietor let fall a word about all the farmers having gone in so deep for sugar beets that market garden stuff was scarce. That night my boy and I talked it over. We had had an idea that sugar beets would prove profitable, but—well, to make a long story short, we 'cut out the beets,' as John says, and that field over there is green corn; that's lettuce over there; that's an acre of pieplant, and there's a couple of acres of early onions. Next year we're going to put celery into that swamp land over there. Of course we couldn't handle the stuff so well if it were not for the trolley. The freight rate is low and there's a switch ten rods up the road where a freight car can stand while John and I load it."

One August afternoon, seven years ago, I rode into the country with a friend who was bent on securing a right of way for a proposed electric line between two towns in Michigan thirty miles apart. I recall distinctly the objections raised by one, say, Wattles, whose land so lay that the road, if built, would cut two rods from his front yard. He protested that such a road would destroy the village of Wells, which lay a mile and a half to the east, frighten all his stock and kill all his children. And it was only by paying him two prices for the two rods of barnyard that his acquiescence to the plan was gained. Three months ago I saw Wattles in the postoffice at Wells. I never heard a man "boost a trolley proposition" as he did that line that ran across his dooryard.

"Ever frighten any of your stock?" I asked.

"Naw!" he replied with disgust.

"Ever injure any of your children?"

"Certainly not."



RAILWAY JOURNEYS BY TROLLEY

If it were not for a few breaks one could travel from the Mississippi to the Atlantic on the trolley

"Wells seems to be thriving," I went on. We were standing in the door of the post office and the little main street was filled with farmers, though the farm wagons were few.

"I should say it was," Wattles agreed. "When the company built the barns here and the relay station things began to boom. Town's a regular distributing

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A SUMMER RESORT MADE POSSIBLE BY THE TROLLEY
The lake lies midway between two cities, twenty-five miles apart

point for us now and when the new line goes through, north and south, well, mebbe we'll have a city here, who knows?''

You see the line had been a direct benefit to Wattles and he was man enough to say so. We walked down to the local drug store and indulged in a treat of ice cream soda.

''That reminds me,'' Wattles said, ''I had forgotten and Amy would be mad.'' Whereupon he paid five cents and drew a book from the branch of a well-known circulating library which had put one of its attractive cases in the drug store of this little trolley town. My curiosity was aroused and an inquiry directed to the proprietor elicited the information that for ten miles in either direction some one of every farm household, with a single exception, was a subscriber to that library. ''And we'll get 'em north and south, too, when the new line goes through,'' he added.

''What sort of books do the people seem most to care for?'' I inquired.

''Well, pretty near all kinds,'' he replied. ''One week it will be a novel for the young folks, one of the new ones, you know, and the next week, likely as not, it will be a volume of history or biography, or a book on some economic subject.''

''And the magazines?''

''Yes, right there.''



A TROLLEY LINE PARALLELING A STEAM RAILROAD
All local business, even the moving of small freight, is now carried on by trolley

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THE SUMMER HOME OF A
Who by means of the trolley can go daily

The rack he indicated contained that month's issues of at least twenty of the more popular periodicals.

"The farmers buy these incidentally, do they?" I asked.

"Yes," he told me, "the distinctly agricultural journals they subscribe for by the year."

All of which it seemed to me possessed a certain significance and bearing upon the assumption that the rural trolley has acted as a social uplift in the country through which it operates.

During the period of a newspaper connection in Detroit, I once boarded a car of the trolley line operating between Detroit and Ann Arbor. It was an "after-supper" car and was crowded with men and women who obviously were of the farm. Curious to learn where these people were going at such a time, I inquired of a young man standing beside me on the rear platform, himself clearly country bred.

"Going into Detroit to see Mansfield," was the terse reply. Then I recalled that "Henry V." was being played that week at the Detroit opera house.

That was four years ago. To-day every trolley line radiating from the Campus Martius in Detroit runs regular theater excursions, and the interesting feature of the plan is that these theater cars are not operated so much for the benefit of dwellers in the outlying terminal towns as they are for the farm households along the right of way. Indeed, the theaters of Detroit have for some years carried advertisements in the village newspapers published within thirty miles of the city.



FARMYARD BEAU-
The lawn is carried

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WAGE-EARNER
to his work in the city

That the trolleys of the Middle West have made theater-goers of the farmers was stated to me with the greatest frankness, last summer, by Mr. James A. Bailey, proprietor of the Barnum and Bailey Circus.

"Ten years ago this country," said Mr. Bailey, "was the richest circus country in the United States. It still is, for that matter, yet circus receipts have fallen off appreciably here in the past seven years. I blame the innumerable trolley systems you have in this section for it. They have placed the farmers in easy touch with the towns and this has resulted in their paying fairly frequent visits to the town theaters. The familiarity with professional entertainments has served to lessen their interest in the circus which, ten years ago, offered them the only entertainment it was possible for them to enjoy."

The young people were the first to perceive the social advantage afforded by the trolley that crossed the dooryard. They became its regular patrons. Their minds received impressions from frequent contact with the city lying at the end of the rails, that in turn served to awaken parental interest. That this is true was illustrated, it has seemed to me, by a little incident that came within my own knowledge very recently. A certain well-known manufacturing town in Michigan which is something of a trolley center, has for three years given a musical festival in May. At one of the afternoon concerts this year I encountered a young girl of my acquaintance who, though a member of a farm household eight miles west of town, graduates next June from the city high school. Being musically inclined,



[illegible] DUE TO THE TROLLEY
across the car track to the highway

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HOMES AROUND A LAKE MADE POSSIBLE BY THE TROLLEY

she had brought her aged mother, a type of American farm wife, to this concert. From the theater I walked with them to the interurban waiting-room. The old lady, a bit dazed, but with eyes as bright as those of her daughter, could not say much, but the girl told me how great her mother's delight had been.

"And we're coming in for the concert to-morrow afternoon, too," she called to me as she helped her mother up the steps of the car.

This girl, as I have said, will graduate next June from the city high school, this despite the fact she has not spent one night in town since her entrance. That her's is not an isolated case, inquiry among high-school principals in "trolley towns" of the Middle West will clearly show. The trolley has made it possible for the country boy or girl to obtain a higher education, at least an academic education, without severing the farm-home ties. Believing this to be the case I directed an inquiry not long since to Judson G. Pattengill, principal of the high school at Ann Arbor, Michigan, the seat of the University of Michigan. This high school may well be considered almost distinctly a preparatory school, as fully eighty per cent of its graduates enter the University. I quote directly from Mr. Pattengill's reply to my inquiry:

"You are right about the use of the trolley cars by farmers' children. Off-hand, I can think of several cases now in school, and am confident that investigation would show many more. It certainly is an advantage to the farmer to board his children at home, and, besides, they are there out of the way of many temptations and distractions. Their school work is benefited accordingly. I believe that there would be less tendency to leave the farm if all farmers' children could be kept at home during the period of high-school education. And the trolleys make this possible to-day as never before."

Dr. James B. Angell, president of the University of Michigan, in a recent letter to the writer, after stating that statistics are not available as yet, inclines to the belief that sooner or later the university, being accessible by trolley to the farming community, will perceive results that even now are apparent in the high schools. Dr. Angell says:

"I have great hopes of the social and intellectual results of the entrance of the trolleys into the rural districts. There can be no doubt that the consequences are to be most beneficent, and I trust that it will do something to turn the tide back from city life to country life, which would be most beneficial to this country."

The number of periodicals published in this country to-day devoted to the culture of the open, to country life as



A HOTEL IN A COUNTRY TOWN
Successful because of two rural trolley lines

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RURAL RESIDENCES FORMERLY FARMHOUSES
The trolley effected the change

distinct from farm life, would seem to me to sound the note of this hegira. Ten years ago periodic returns to country life were possible only to the rich, but to-day the city or small-town dweller of very limited income may, by way of the trolley, get back to the dirt for at least three months of the year, if not for all of it. The trolley passing the door of his little country holding, delivers him, at a minimum of cost, at the door of his factory or office in ample time to begin the day's work. And the same trolley car puts him down in his country dooryard for the evening meal with his family, which, in the meantime, has concerned itself with its garden, its sunshine and its pure air. I have among my acquaintances half a dozen men engaged in commercial work in Mid-West towns who, enabled so to do by the trolley, now live in the country. I know a man who, up to three years ago, was a race-track gambler, but who now is a successful breeder of fancy poultry on the line of a trolley road. The trolley did it in his case, as it did in the case of a Chicago newspaper man, who reports crime during the day and plays with his garden, nine miles out on a trolley line, in the evening.



THE TROLLEY WAITING ROOM
It is always on the main street

Among the beneficent services rendered the small-town dweller by the trolley lines of the Middle West has been the opening of a vast area of so-called "lake country" in Wisconsin, Michigan and Ohio. Until the coming of the trolley these charming little lakes were inaccessible to all save the farmers living in their immediate vicinity. To-day hundreds of delightful and absurdly inexpensive cottages line their shores. In them, during a full six months of the year, live the families of the small-town business men round about. And these little lakes have in no sense become "resorts"; rather they constitute the *raison d'être* for numberless sylvan communities, and thus has the trolley given the country estate, on a small scale, to the

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RURAL IMPROVEMENT
Along a trolley road

man whose income ranges from $800 to $1,500 a year.

Thus far among the interurban trolley antagonists none has been more violent in his opposition than the cross-roads merchant, who, in the event of a line passing his door, sees the trade of his neighbors deflected directly to the terminal town. But, in the last analysis, whether this cross-roads merchant succeed or fail in the face of a passing trolley depends absolutely upon himself. The trolley will do one of two things: it will put him out of business or it will make him a better merchant. So far as I have been able to observe, the latter rather than the former has been the general result. A case in point:

He was the proprietor of a little store at the cross-roads. His available trade numbered perhaps two hundred persons. A trolley line went through. He lamented the ruin that he saw of nights in his dreams. Not far off was a charming little lake. A number of people from the two trolley terminal towns came out and erected summer homes on the lake. His was the only store at hand. His trade grew, but only as he acceded to the growing demands of these lake dwellers. In three years he has built two additions to his store and a new house. He is a fourfold better merchant to-day, doing tenfold more business, than he was before the trolley line "went through." He saw the possibility and realized upon it.

But perhaps as significant a result as any that has obtained to the farmer from rural trolley development arises from the new esthetic point of view that contact with his country-dwelling city neighbor has given him. The townsman going into the country to live along a trolley line carries with him certain ideas that result in the beautification of his small land holding. His joy is in the open, and so great is it that the neighbor who has lived his life among the trees and in the fields himself awakens to a realization of the beauty all about him. And not to be outdone by that "city" neighbor, he puts a flower-bed in his dooryard, and cuts the grass in front of his house.

It never was that the farmer desired isolation; rather he was suspicious of communion; but once given the trolley —sometimes under protest—the benefits of the resultant communion with the outer world were so patent that he rose and demanded the rural telephone, then the rural mail, so that to-day he can no longer be said to dwell apart from the world. Not only is he with it, but of it.



THE RETURN TO COUNTRY LIFE
City business men, owing to the trolley, now live in these residences the year round instead of only in summer

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WORKINGMEN'S INSURANCE

BY

CHARLES R. HENDERSON

PROFESSOR OF SOCIOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO; AUTHOR OF "MODERN METHODS OF CHARITY," ETC.

THIS paper is not a plea for a particular method of insurance, but an attempt to set forth certain aspects of the problem in our present situation. There will be only too much of passion injected into the discussion by conflicting interests now that it has become a living issue in this country. While in Germany the whole matter has been worked out with a thoroughness characteristic of the nation and its scientific counsellors through twenty years of experience, in this country we have only private experiments. It is true that foreign methods can not be slavishly copied, and we must study our own conditions before we can embark upon a general scheme; but such a study must employ the results of the world's larger experience to save error and cost. The Legislatures of Illinois and Wisconsin have authorized the appointment of commissions for the investigation of the entire subject, with the requirement to submit the results of their studies to the law-making bodies for their information.

The public interest in the great life insurance companies has suddenly precipitated the topic upon general attention, although long ago the more intelligent wage-workers had thought upon it, had urged employing corporations to make a beginning, and, in the case of certain strong railroad corporations had succeeded in securing the establishment of insurance features of considerable merit, even if they bear too heavily upon the employees. The great majority of workmen, however, are without any systematic and reliable protection, and this is especially true of the unskilled who need such protection most of all.

Why should this nation give serious and patient study to this problem? The necessity for finding some reasonable and practicable method of distributing the shocks of loss in industrial life arises out of the growth of great industries and the nature of our economic organization. The risks of capital have often been considered by people with a surplus to invest; but comparatively few have duly considered the risks of labor. Employers, capitalists and people with comfortable incomes have long since learned and acted upon the principle of distributing risks by various devices, as by life, accident, fire, burglary insurance, and even insurance against occasional dishonesty of responsible officers and clerks. Wage-workers themselves have not been altogether blind to the advantages of this principle of dividing the weight by uniting their forces. Intelligent artisans have formed a few powerful associations for this purpose, and colonies of poor immigrants in cities have quietly and almost without the knowledge of the great public built up societies on the provident principle. Mountain climbers move along dangerous paths in files, each companion being attached by a strong rope to all others of the group. If one slips into a chasm he is held up by the united weight and strength of all the others and regains safe footing. This picture interprets what is going forward in humble places among the poor of cities.

There are certain calamities in the life of men in the industrial group which are only in part avoidable. No man know

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when he may be struck down by an unseen hand or step upon some treacherous trap set in the common road. These risks of labor, unless provided for by some method of insurance, embitter existence, fill every working hour with dread and uncertainty, torment most of all the affectionate fathers and husbands, the steady laborers and the most reliable citizens. Thus industrial efficiency is reduced, the national wealth is impaired and recklessness is bred of despair. These dangers arise from the deprivation of means of existence for families in consequence of disabling accident, sickness, invalidism, old age, unemployment and the death of the bread-winner. This uncertainty is all the more difficult to endure because the margin between wages and want is at best exceedingly narrow. It is true that American workers receive, as a rule, the highest wages known in the world; but the cost of the means of subsistence is high, the social demands of respectability press most heavily, the violent fluctuations of industry and commerce are many and the exposure to accident and sickness is often greater than elsewhere.

National industry must support the wage-workers, because labor is one of the essential factors in production. But this proposition implies that the family also must live upon the wages and that times of disability and unemployment must be provided for. Ordinarily, laborers maintain themselves and their families within the limits of their income. They usually also have some savings for the rainy day or have credit with tradesmen. Few persons who have not inquired realize the [illegible] caused by the payment of insurance premiums or loans to secure credit. To all [illegible] and private charity enters [illegible] for improvident workmen. The support which comes from charitable [illegible] a humiliating incidence and is resented by many who have an honest [illegible] to secure independence through [illegible]

[illegible]

kept up by a similar arrangement. Wages do not, as a fact, cover the need, because they are both too low and too uncertain. Compulsory insurance would be also compulsory thrift, so far as the employees share payment of premiums, with the added advantage of certainty. Insurance would not render savings less desirable, but would supplement them effectively. Insurance, if guaranteed by governments, is more secure than savings, and the gambling element does not enter. It is also more social than individual savings and more patriotic, since it makes each man interested in his government. Insurance premiums are easier to pay than investments and they are within reach of all workers, while savings of the voluntary kind leave most persons without protection.

If we inquire what methods have been tried and found worthy of extension, we must at once make discrimination between the kinds of risks. Many schemes have failed because no proper distinction was made between the risks of accident, sickness and old age.

Accident insurance is demanded by the fact that each occupation has its inevitable perils to limb, health and life. Many of the causes of mutilation and death may be removed by protective appliances and regulations. Factory inspection and sanitary regulation enforced by law have been organized in all modern states where manufactures and systems of transportation have been developed. This law is the recognition by the governments that the health of workmen is the interest of all. There remains a certain degree of exposure to injury which science and art can not further reduce. In mills, mines and factories a certain number of men in a thousand will be hurt and unfitted for earning subsistence. Only in about ten per cent of cases can these injuries be traced to the neglect of either employer or workman, and much more rarely to wilful fault. A "professional risk" inheres necessarily in every industry, from rapid machinery, hammers, saws, flowing metal, poisonous gas, explosives and other causes.

The only legal protection hitherto known in this country has been the now [illegible] "employers' liability law." It was [illegible] in the small do-

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mestic industry and shop to limit the responsibility of an employer to his manifest neglect and personal fault or that of his representative. But the law is utterly unfit for application in the huge modern factory or mill where the employer is frequently a corporation and the owners are entirely unknown in the place. The antiquated liability law has left the injured workmen without protection save in the few cases where the employer can be proved beyond doubt to have been in fault, while the employer himself is constantly exposed to prosecution urged by interested lawyers alert for litigation, and to preposterous fines if proved in fault. If a jury award heavy damages the corporation can carry the case up to a higher court where the poor mechanic can not follow, and so he is tempted to compromise with the agents of his employers for a ridiculously low indemnity. On the other hand, a manufacturer may be crippled or ruined by a number of damage suits. From all points of view the law is hopelessly bad and all attempts to patch it up have failed. It may be best to retain it until some rational system of insurance has finally made it unnecessary, and where manifest crime enters as a factor. To avoid annoyance and pecuniary embarrassment, many employers pay unduly heavy premiums to private companies to insure them against, not in favor of their injured workmen when suits are urged. This method is enormously expensive and wasteful and engenders hatred. One representative of a great firm recently said, "We are all ashamed of ourselves for being compelled to adopt this clumsy device."

Recent English legislation has adopted another principle alongside that of liability, called "compensation." Under this law the workmen and employers reach settlements without costly litigation and the employers form companies or pay premiums to private companies to carry a risk which may be approximately known. Apparently the tendency of this new law is to induce employers to form their own agencies of insurance, but it still lacks some elements of fairness and efficiency, and leaves many workmen without adequate protection.

France may be taken as a type of countries which have entered upon the next higher stage of development. The principle at the basis of the proposed French legislation is that of obligatory insurance of all workmen, with the liberty of selecting the medium of insurance. At certain points the government will encourage the formation of voluntary associations by subsidies, and it will also insist upon national supervision of agencies in order to make sure that they are conducted upon sound principles.

Germany has taken the last step in this ascending series and removed the element of strife by securing the employer against damage suits and requiring all industries to provide funds for insuring the workmen. These insurance companies are associations controlled and administered, as they are supported, by the employers. It is a mistake to call German insurance "government" insurance, because the entire system rests on private administration, with just enough government control to guarantee scientific administration and with a slight subsidy of one form of insurance, that of old-age pensions. In no country is government interference in matters of accident so slight or so wholesome. Courts with simple and inexpensive procedure are erected for deciding doubtful cases, and a body of rules and precedents has been produced which governs the conduct of all parties. Social friction is reduced and an adequate indemnity is secured, while employers are in no danger of damage suits, save in extreme cases.

Insurance against loss by sickness is easily comprehended, the average risk is known, large reserve funds are not necessary, and the best method of organization is a local association with legal guarantees. We already have many societies which might furnish the nucleus of a state or national system; but they need to be brought into more reliable form, to be helped by obligatory contributions of employers, and to be extended to all workmen. Logically, the states which protect the health of workmen by factory and sanitary measures should proceed in the same policy by making their care in sickness universal and certain. National and state care of health always pays good dividends.

Old-age pensions and care of the invalids of labor is a more complicat

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problem, since funds must be accumulated during the earning years of the workers to meet their needs when they can no longer toil with the producers. In our age few laborers are wanted after they become forty-five years of age. Machinery is speeded up and becomes more complicated and dangerous. Wage-workers fail sooner than professional men. Benjamin Franklin's counsel of perfection, his advice to save in youth for the comfort of old age, is only in part practicable. Savings may be made at cost of industrial efficiency and the education of children. At best the accumulation of petty sums offers only a speculative chance, since failures of banks, errors in investment, dishonest manipulation of stocks, deterioration of real estate and a thousand other causes give such accumulations an uncertain value. Insurance gives an absolutely safe fund for invalidism and old age when it has behind it the power upon which national banks rest, the promise of government.

Of so-called insurance against unemployment there is not space here to write. "Industrial insurance" in private companies, while performing a useful function, at present is too costly and narrow in scope to be compared with the systems already sketched.

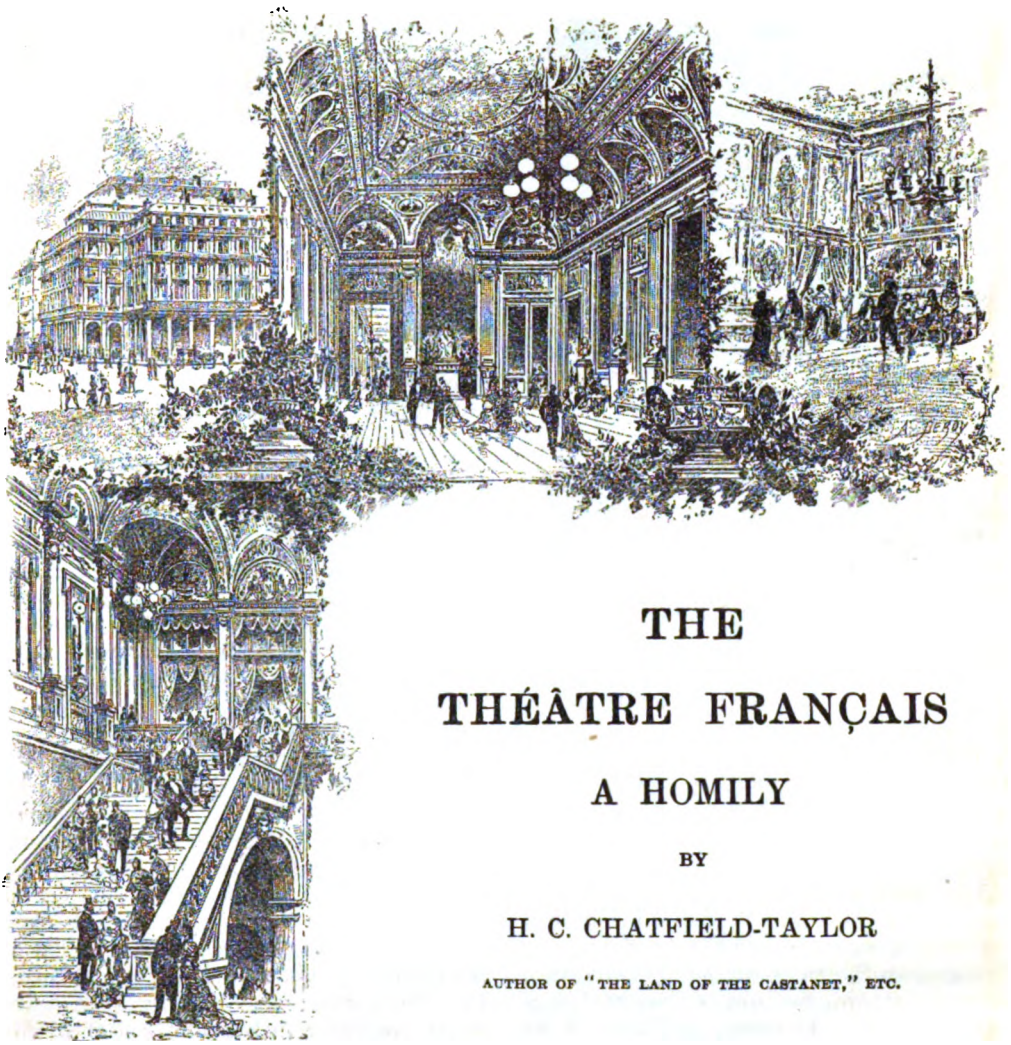
The influence of insurance on charitable relief should not be exaggerated. Injudicious advocates of the higher policy are promising the extinction of pauperism. It should be remembered that insurance is a protection of workingmen and that dependents, defectives and other parasites belong to another social group which exists by means of alms or theft. Wage-workers as a class are not paupers nor defectives; they are the very bone and sinew of the nation, and they create wealth not only for themselves, but for parasites also. Charitable relief is for those who can not support themselves; penal codes and reformatories are for the anti-social members of society; workingmen's insurance is for the true "industrial group." Insurance tends to diminish the number of workmen who fall into the dependent or criminal class, and doubtless will ultimately diminish the need for relief; but the direct effect can not be very great in respect to those already parasitic.

Nor will insurance of workingmen suppress trade unions and socialism. These organizations arise from the need of collective bargaining, and from the belief of socialists that private control of capital is immoral. These matters must be dealt with in argument and politics on their own merits. The necessity for insurance lies in an entirely different field. Social friction and hate will be reduced by a reasonable social care of wage-workers, and men will come to discussion of disputed points in a better spirit; and that, taken in connection with the sense of a national duty well performed, is all that may reasonably be asked.

No system has yet been devised which may not be improved. Dr. Boediker has recently said of the German system itself, the most advanced of all: "The coat which fitted the boy does not fit the man. So it is with workingmen's insurance. It must be extended and developed. There are men who call a halt and utter warnings, and their words meet with a certain response just because the existing form is in real need of amelioration." While he admits the room for improvement and offers, as an expert, radical suggestions, yet he continues: "If we should send around German lands a memorial, and inquire whether in case of sickness we should again pass the beggar's bag in the factories, or whether in case of accidents we should return to the litigation procedure of former times, or whether we should again cast the invalids grown feeble in productive labor upon pauper relief, there is not a man who would answer in the affirmative. German workingmen's insurance would perish only with the German Empire, whose power and energy it augments, because it uplifts and strengthens the mass of the population; but it needs reform."

The problem in America is to find a way to improve and modify our laws relating to accidents, to extend and universalize the existing voluntary agencies and to bring all schemes under the control of sound administrative principles taught by the experience of all countries during the last century. We have many hopeful beginnings upon which we can build, and while we are at present behind several European nations, we travel rapidly when we once decide to start.

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THE THÉÂTRE FRANÇAIS

A HOMILY

BY

H. C. CHATFIELD-TAYLOR

AUTHOR OF "THE LAND OF THE CASTANET," ETC.

THE Théâtre Français has served so frequently as the fetich of enthusiasts seeking to elevate the American stage that a word upon its origin and growth may help to demonstrate the futility of attempting the work of three centuries in a single day.

La Comédie Française, as it is called officially, with the exception of a temporary cessation during the Revolution, has had a continuous existence as a governmental theater since 1680. Brilliant as its history has been, its birth was humble.

In France, as elsewhere, during the middle ages, miracle plays were presented as an adjunct to religion, but secular acting was under the ban of the Church, the player was merely the mountebank. At the beginning of the seventeenth century, the mystery play had waned, the day of the drama was dawning. To men almost unknown, except to students, belongs the honor of founding French dramatic literature; for Jodelle, a dramatic poet born in 1532, and Alexandre Hardy, the playwright of a band of strolling players, far more than Corneille, or even Molière, should be called the fathers of the French drama. Jodelle substituted for the moralities and mystery plays, tragedies

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FRONTISPIECE OF THE ORIGINAL EDITION, 1651

founded on the classics; and Hardy (1560-1631), while traveling from village to village as the author of a *troupe ambulante,* continued the work thus begun, and wrote tragedies with a facility only excelled, in quantity at least, by Lope de Vega. Many of his pieces had literary merit; but crude in form and founded on the work of the ancients, they were but stepping-stones to greater things.

Hardy's life, however, and that of his comrades, was typical of those nomad days when the actor was reduced to the first principles of Thespis. Picture a rumbling chariot, drawn by a yoke of oxen, struggling through the mire of an unpaved country road! Huddled on a heap of battered boxes, actresses sit swaying as it jolts; beside the van, lean actors trudge beneath the weight of "props" or blunderbusses; while the ox-boy goads his weary cattle. That was the private palace car of three centuries ago. But the highway was not the least of the actor's miseries. Hunger and persecution were often his lot as well.

When a traveling company reached its halting place—some village with one long, rambling street—housewives stared from upper [illegible] scampering urchins shouted insults, village bucks left their dice-cups to ogle the actresses, an archer of police, with rapier atilt, demanded the quality and business of the vagabonds. While the leader of the troupe went forth to seek official permission to set up his trestles, the hungry actresses sat together in the inn, submitting to the advances of gallantry. There was cheer for the comédiennes, of course, at the price of their charms; but in those traveling companies there was more virtue than the world would credit. A man and wife tramped, often hand in hand, over the high roads of France, and marriages and baptisms were of common record.

A barn or a vacant tennis court was the playhouse; the stage, a few deals laid upon saw-horses. The lights were but tallow dips; the scenery, a strip of painted cloth, more often a tattered curtain. The costumes were in keeping with the stage accessories: a few tinselled dresses and pasteboard crowns, some pseudo-Roman togas and dinted helmets.

Such was the cradle of the Théâtre Français; for Molière, the creator of its most glorious traditions, was, like Alexandre Hardy, a strolling player. After failing in Paris with a company of actors he had brought together to play for the love of art, under the title of *L'Illustre Théâtre,* he tramped the highroads of France for thirteen years. In that school of adversity, he perfected his art. To fill the mouths of his company, he was forced to write farces; and, having been a frequent spectator in his youth at the Hôtel du Petit Bourbon, where Scaramouche and a company of Italians held the boards, he adopted Italian methods to amuse his country audiences. The plays of the transalpine players were but frameworks, *canevas,* as they were called, bare outlines of a plot, the words to be supplied by the actors' ready wit; and Molière's first attempts at play-writing were of this description: rough farces with gross allusions and risqué situations. Emboldened by success, he tried his hand at verse. When *"L'Etourdi"* was produced at Lyons, in 1653, he found his own; when *"Les Précieuses Ridicules"* was placed upon the boards of the Hôtel du Petit Bourbon, in 1659, Italian methods were discarded and French comedy was born.

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Corneille preceded Molière as a writer of the first magnitude; but Corneille had never been a barnstormer, so the touch of human nature so peculiar to the younger poet was lacking in the author of "The Cid." During those bitter years of tramping the highroads of France, Molière met every type of man and ran the gamut of human emotions. To supply his people with material suitable to their talents, he wrote plays from the characters he had met and the feelings he had felt, plays as replete with human nature and truth, to-day, as when they were penned. But Molière was not alone a poet; like Shakespeare, he was an actor-manager as well. After thirteen years of wandering, he was given an opportunity to play before Louis XIV.; and one of his trifling farces, *"Le Docteur Amoureux,"* so amused the king that Molière's company received his majesty's protection and became the most popular theatrical organization of the capital.

The Théâtre Français is frequently called the house of Molière. This is, in a way, a misnomer; Molière created its most glorious traditions, it is true, and it now stands near the site of his theater; but it was not founded until after his death, and its predecessor, the Hôtel de Bourgogne, was in existence long before his birth. Even before the day of this latter playhouse, there was L'Hôpital de la Trinité, a theater founded in the fifteenth century by *Les Confrères de la Passion,* a semireligious order presenting passion plays; and there was, besides, a legal body, *Les Clercs de la Basosche,* who gave morality plays on the occasions of royal festivals; but the professional French stage really dates from Jodelle, whose secular tragedies were performed at the Hôtel de Bourgogne, then owned by *Les Confrères de la Passion.* At the close of the sixteenth century, this house became a royal theater, receiving a subsidy from the privy purse, its company



THE FIRST COMEDIANS AT THE HOTEL DE BOURGOGNE

In the above picture is shown a part of the balustrade which kept the spectators in the pit from attacking the actors in moments of excitement. The stage was at the height of a man's shoulders

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being known as *La troupe royale des comédiens.* Not until 1677, however, were *Les Confrères de la Passion* completely dispossessed as proprietors of this, the oldest of French secular theaters.

The drama, as an institution, received an impulse from the patronage of Richelieu. Not only was the great cardinal a patron of the stage, but a playwright as well, or, rather, he was an editor of plays; for it was his habit to give the idea of a piece to several dependent dramatists to compose, and then to hack it and slash it to suit his whims. Richelieu did much to ameliorate the actor's lot and make the drama fashionable, but in spite of his protection and a royal decree to the effect that no aspersion should attach to the profession of comedian, the actor was under the ban of the Church and denied the right of Christian burial even so late as the eighteenth century.

At the time of Molière's advent in Paris (1658), there were three playhouses: the Hôtel de Bourgogne, under royal protection; the Théâtre du Marais, and the Hôtel du Petit Bourbon, the home of the Italian buffoons. The first of these was the precursor of the Théâtre Français. The reader who recalls the first act of Rostand's play, "Cyrano de Bergerac," should have a fairly accurate idea of the Hôtel de Bourgogne.

The stage of this theater was at the height of a man's shoulders. Before it stood a balustrade to keep the spectators in the pit from attacking the actors in moments of excitement. The pit (parterre) was devoid of seats, and, there, a various rabble gathered: lackeys, soldiers, artisans, bourgeois and impecunious gentlemen. The king's musketeers were deadheads, and their presence was often a cause of disturbance, for they were not slow to draw their rapiers. Indeed, duels in the pit were not unknown, and the interruption of Montfleury, the actor, by Cyrano de Bergerac, was an actual occurrence. Ladies and their lapdogs filled the boxes; orange girls hawked their wares in the parterre: Confitures, cooling liquors, China oranges, Spanish wines and rissoles of various sorts. The dandies of the court had seats upon the stage and talked at will, or interrupted the play when the fancy seized them; and as their presence there prevented the use of wings, the scenery consisted solely of a back drop, while the lights were but clusters of tallow dips suspended from the roof by a cord and pulley.

In this atmosphere of smudging candles, French classic drama was created, a drama which is the admiration of the world. Yet the poets of that time were but satellites of some noble's household. Molière, it is true, made the king's bed; but it was by right of inheritance as *valet de chambre tapissier du roi.* When he died, he was denied confession, and his body refused burial in consecrated ground, until at the ardent intercession of friends, the church deigned to grant permission that he be borne to his last resting place at night and in silence. Even then, an angry mob gathered before his door, and could only be dispersed by his widow showering gold from a balcony.

Throughout Molière's lifetime the royal troupe of the Hôtel de Bourgogne was the governmental theatrical company of France, and he and his comedians, officially at least, were in a secondary place. After his death, in 1673, Lully, the composer, who had often been his collaborator in ballets for the court, obtained, for the opera company, the Palais Royal, the theatre where Molière's greatest triumphs had been won, and the comrades of the great comedian were forced to set up their trestles once more in a tennis court. In the Jeu de Paume de la Bouteille, at the end of the rue Guénegaud, Molière's widow and such of his comrades as had not deserted to the Hôtel de Bourgogne, continued to play the pieces of the master with indifferent success, until forced by financial losses to unite with the comedians of the Théâtre du Marais. The Théâtre Guénegaud then became the sole rival of the Hôtel de Bourgogne.

In 1680, Louis XIV., grown austere from advancing years and the influence of Madame de Maintenon, decided that one theater was sufficient for the amusement of the citizens of Paris. By royal decree the companies of the Hôtel de Bourgogne and the Théâtre Guénegaud were amalgamated, and, thus, unified, the national French theater has existed to our day.

The reign of Louis XIV. is the age of its greatest glory. Corneille, Racine and Molière stand as unequaled in France as

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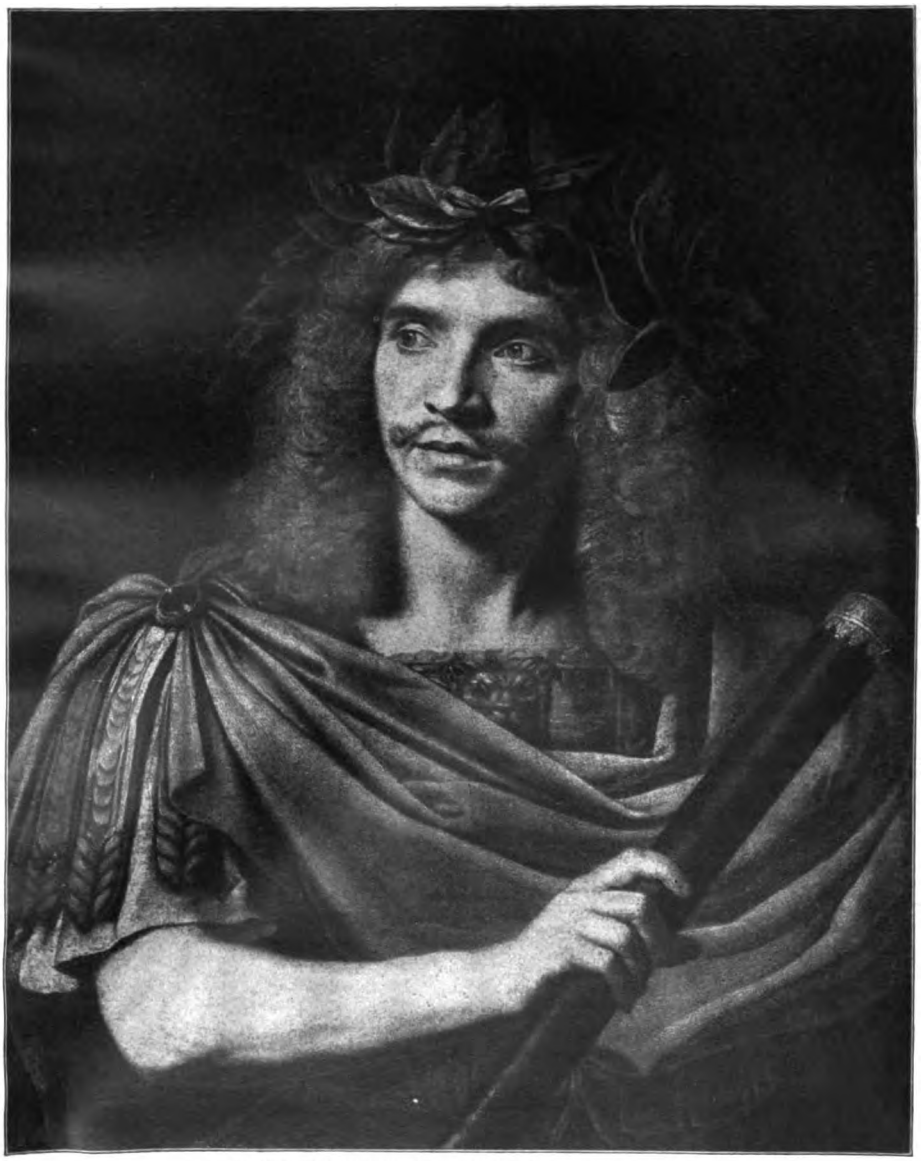
LES SOCIETAIRES DE LA COMEDIE FRANCAISE, 1863-64
Painted by Geoffroy

Shakespeare in England; while the eighteenth century passed without a single poetic star of the first magnitude rising above the dramatic horizon. Regnard was gay, Le Sage satirical, and Beaumarchais bold; Voltaire emulated Euripides and Crébillon wrote horrors; there was Marivaux, too, of whom Voltaire said: "He is a man who knows all the paths of the human heart but who does not know the highway"; yet all these men were only the Cibbers, or, at best, the Sheridans of the French drama: they were not the Shakespeares. To Molière we must turn for the drama of humanity, the drama of truth.

Histrionically, however, the eighteenth century was preëminent. Adrienne Lecouvreur, Madeleine Gaussin and Mlle. Clairon were tragédiennes whose fame has added glory to the annals of the universal stage. It was the century, too, when the players of the Comédie Française found their permanent abode. In 1689, they had ceased to occupy the Hôtel de Bourgogne, and were playing in the rue des Fossés-Saint-Germain-des-Prés under the title of *Comédiens Ordinaires du Roi;* in 1770 they established themselves at the Tuileries in the Pavillon Marsan; while in 1782 they removed to the Luxembourg quarter, occupying a new theater built on the site of the Hôtel Condé, the present Théâtre de l'Odéon. In 1789 they took the name of Théâtre de la Nation; but, despite this attempt to cater to the revolutionary spirit, their theater was closed for political reasons in 1793; and for five years thereafter their forces were scattered. One group occupied the Salle des Marais, rue Culture-Sainte-Catherine, another gave performances in the Théâtre Feydeau, a third had a theater opposite the Bibliothèque Royale, while a fourth, led by the great Talma, the David Garrick of France, played in the rue Richelieu. In 1798 these various companies reunited, and established the Théâtre Français de la République in the Palais Royal, the site their successors still occupy, the house of Molière.

During the Revolution, the Directory and the Empire, the dramas played on the political stage were so stupendous that no Frenchman need seek emotion in the theater; consequently, this period was dramatically sterile. With the Restoration, a new era dawned. Victor Hugo, Alfred de Musset, Alexandre Dumas, Alfred de Vigny, are names needing no encomiums. Scribe, the vaudevillist, too, though his greatest triumphs were won on the stage of the Gymnase, Augier and Dumas the younger, each added luster to this period of the Théâtre Français, and helped to make it

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PORTRAIT OF MOLIERE, JEAN BAPTISTE POQUELIN

almost rival in brilliancy the age of Louis XIV., while, in histrionism, Rachel stands unequaled.

It is not the purpose of this article to speak of the living. Mounet-Sully and Mlle. Bartet, Coquelin cadet, Silvain, Truffier and Le Bargy have the glorious past to inspire them. A governmental subsidy, alone, does not make their theater truly national, but its wealth of traditions, its glorious history. The Théâtre Français stands where Molière's theater stood, its actors have a pedigree dating to the time when Jodelle wrote his secular tragedies. Even its *sociétaires*, sharing in the profits, are merely modern exemplars of Molière's players, dividing the *chambrée*, or daily receipts, into one share for each member of the company.

Think what it would mean if there had been in London a governmental theater, where, since the days of Shakespeare's

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Globe, the works of every great dramatist had been first presented and every great actor and actress had appeared! What traditions would not hallow it, what archives would it not contain!

Such is the Théâtre Français. Ambitious actors and women's clubs talk glibly now of establishing a similar theater in a day. Impresarios, too, and social leaders announce that, forthwith, such a playhouse is to grace New York. The movement in Chicago to establish a stock company by subscription for the presentation of only meritorious plays is a modest and worthy effort in the right direction, but until its creation is placed in studious hands that are free from want, the national theater of America will remain a chimera.

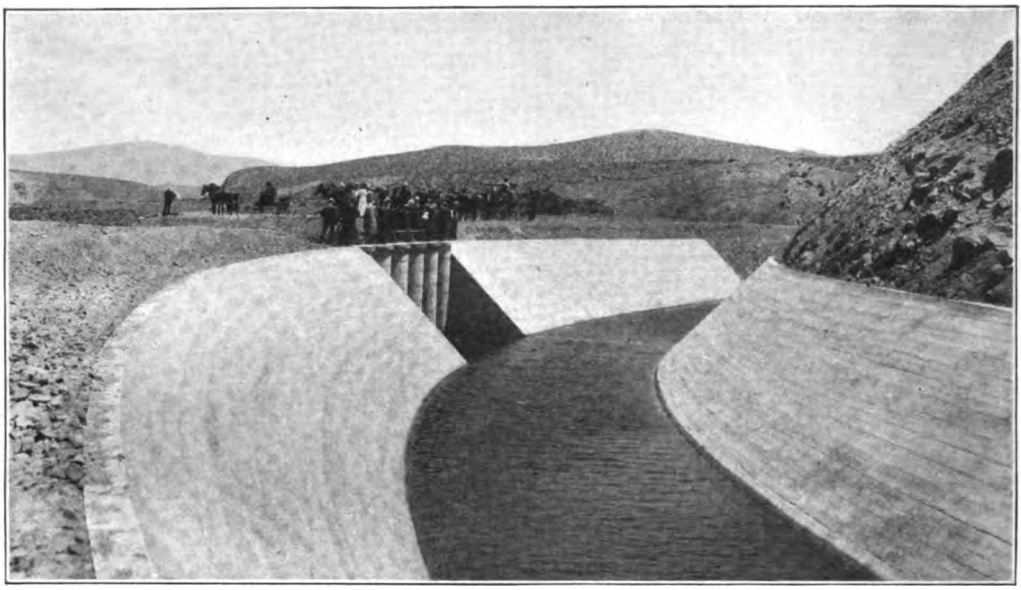


PORTRAIT OF COQUELIN CADET
As Trouſaldin in *L'Etourdi*

The establishment of an American counterpart of the Théâtre Français is an ideal impossible of attainment. As well call the Metropolitan Museum of Art or the Chicago Art Institute, the American Louvre. No one, however, will gainsay the value of these institutions, and it is along lines similar to theirs that our national theater should be developed. A governmental subsidy is, of course, out of the question; likewise, a *foyer des artistes* containing the portraits of three centuries of actors, or archives replete with the manuscripts of three centuries of dramatists; but a theater devoted to the best traditions of dramatic art, endowed so thoroughly that it may disregard the box-office returns and present only plays of the first order, is a dream requiring but a single sympathetic millionaire for its immediate and satisfactory realization.

Nowadays, $10,000,000 will found only a second class university, but think of the theater it would endow! There is no originality in adding one more university or even one more library to the myriad already in existence, whereas the man who founds a national theater and houses it in a monumental building, with the stipulation that a free performance for the people shall be given one day a week and that only the best plays of all countries and all ages shall be presented, regardless of the box office or the ambitions of stars, would be a national benefactor, unique among philanthropists. This well-doer, however, should not entrust his monument to a board of wiseacres or to an impresario. The director of the Théâtre Français, Monsieur Jules Claretie, is a man of the world, an author and scholar; the director of our national theater should be a man of similar parts —Professor Brander Matthews, for instance.

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CONCRETE WORK AND FLOODGATE OF THE TRUCKEE-CARSON IRRIGATION CANAL

THE GOVERNMENT AS A HOMEMAKER

BY

HAMILTON WRIGHT

AUTHOR OF "HARNESSING SIERRA STREAMS," ETC.

"OUT in Nevada not long ago a grizzled old prospector from Rhyolite put his arm over the shoulders of a United States Senator and drew him slowly from the crowd. "Senator, I've been prospecting fifty years in these Nevada deserts; I've made my pile in Virginia City in the Comstock days and I've lost it, and I've made it and lost it again. I've seen Nevada turn out millionaires, and then call back her loan with interest. I've never yet seen a ledge that I knew didn't run out somewhere. But, I want to say that in this irrigation proposition we've struck a pay streak that will never give out. When our old mining towns are off the map this proposition will be shipping hogs and alfalfa to new mining camps."

The Senator was Francis G. Newlands, of Nevada, "Father of the Reclamation Act"; the place near Reno, Nevada, and the time June 17 last. On this date just three years from the passage of the National Reclamation Act was celebrated the turning on of water into the Truckee-Carson irrigation canals. The observing prospector from Rhyolite had said the event signalized the first great step in the upbuilding of Nevada. It was appropriately honored. A special train bearing members of the Joint Committees of the House and Senate on Irrigation, including five of the seventeen who had drafted the Reclamation Act, Governor Pardee, of California, Governor Sparks, of Nevada, F. H. Newell, Chief of the Reclamation Service, and three or four hundred legislators and citizens, many of them of national reputation, pulled up early in the forenoon near the head-gates of the canal

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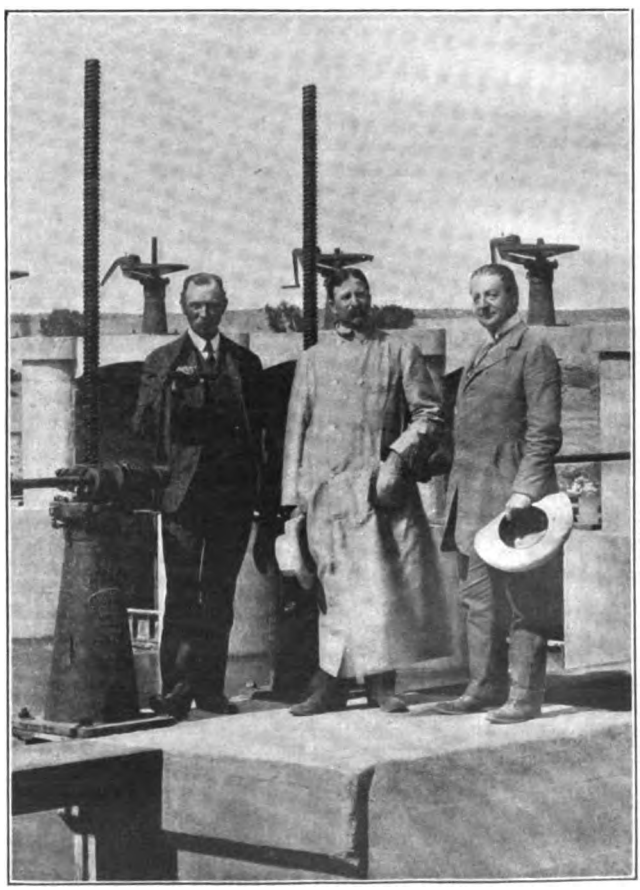
diverting water from the Truckee River. Shortly afterward Mrs. Francis G. Newlands broke a bottle of champagne over the huge concrete works above the head-gates. The "irrigationists" turned the mechanical cranks, the steel head-gates lifted, and the cool waters from the high Sierra rushed through the canal to the thirsty desert of the Carson Valley thirty miles away. A dozen Indians slipped to the river bed below the dam to gather up the stranded trout. Senator Du Bois, of Idaho, no less agile, picked the fish up carefully and returned them to the stream.

As the water flowed into the new irrigation canal and the whistling of the distant locomotive echoed in the hills, I saw a noted enthusiast, perhaps our greatest publicist in the cause of the irrigation of arid America, a man who has written volumes on the subject and who never neglects to talk irrigation on every public opportunity, wiping the tears from his eyes. "I couldn't help thinking of some of the old-timers who did not live to see this through," he explained apologetically. "There was old G. He worked with us on this proposition for ten years. G. lived in Nevada for fifty years, and even at the beginning of that period he talked of the possibilities of the very problem which has just been worked out."

It was more than a step in the upbuilding of Nevada; it was a move toward the reclamation of the whole West. It was the consummation of the dream of years and of the work of men who have labored long and faithfully in the cause of national irrigation.

Irrigation is no new idea. It was practiced in Egypt six thousand years ago. At that time there was a gathering on the banks of the Nile for the purpose of dedicating the first diversion and impounding dam in history. It is pleasing to recall that in all the changes of empire, irrigated lands are the only lands in all the earth that have been continuously and successfully cultivated. Irrigation was tried in California three hundred years ago by the Franciscan padres, and was established by the Mormons in Utah and Nevada half a century back with astonishing success.

But irrigation works built by the government is a new idea in America. And irrigation, scientific irrigation, as demonstrated by the experts of the Reclamation Service of the Department of Agriculture, and by other "irrigationists" (i. e., those who study the problems of irrigation, as distinguished from irrigators), was a subject apparently so little appreciated, despite the visible results, that it took ten years of talking at Washington before a majority of the national legislature became convinced that there was anything

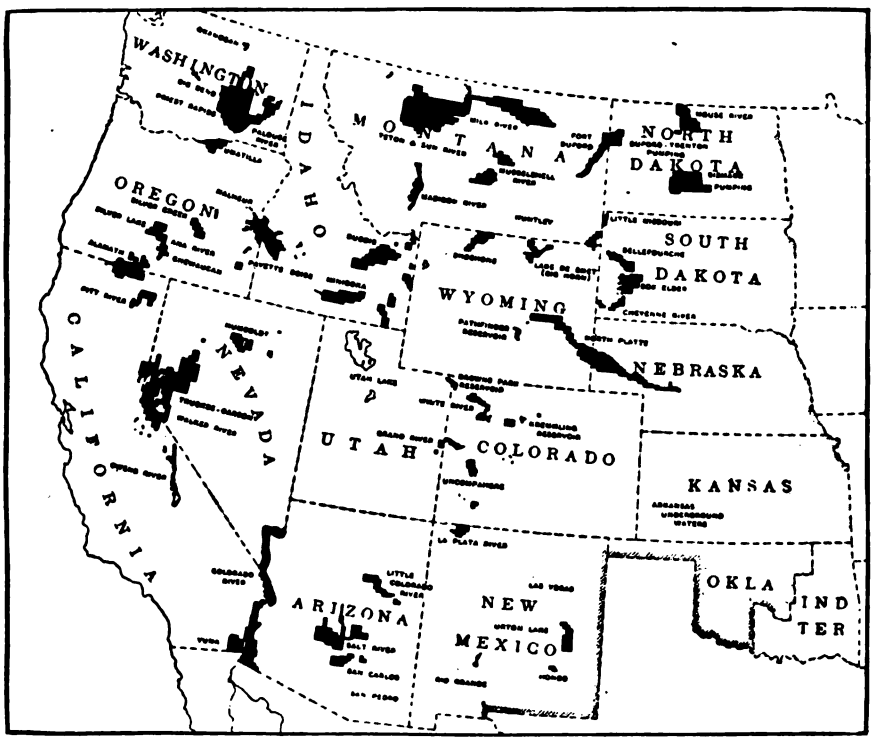


L. H. TAYLOR
Supervising Engineer Truckee-Carson Canal

F. W. MONDELL
Chairman House Committee on Irrigation

FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS
United States Senator from Nevada

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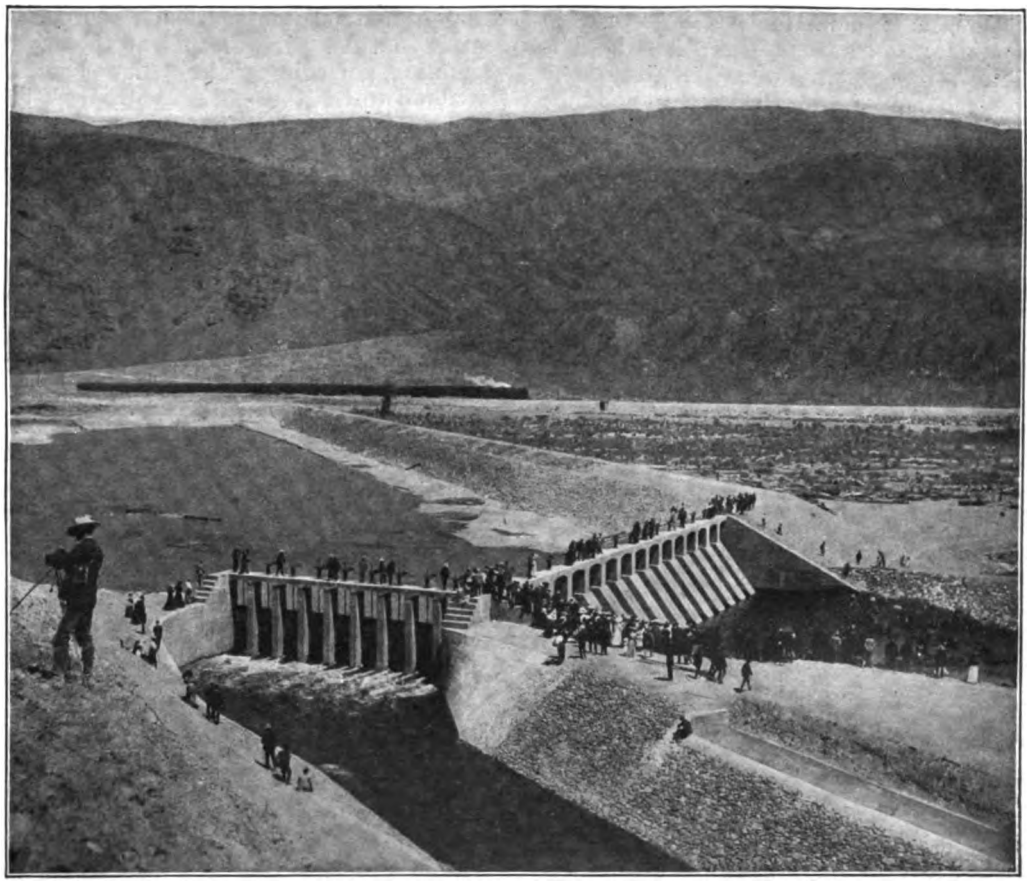
MAP OF GOVERNMENT PROJECTS AND RESERVED LAND AREAS

in the idea at all. Even then "Uncle Joe" Cannon stood in the way. Many others were opposed to the Reclamation Bill on account of the great expense involved. Congressman F. W. Mondell, of Wyoming, Chairman of the House Committee on Irrigation, sought out President Roosevelt who knows the West and knows irrigation. On the night before the bill was slated to come up he said: "Mr. President, the Irrigation Bill will not go through tomorrow unless something is done tonight." The President immediately dictated a letter to the Speaker of the House and sent it to Mr. Cannon at his hotel. "It would be a crime," wrote the President, "to kill this bill." The President's letter, couched in earnest and convincing language, won the Speaker. The bill passed.

Fifty million acres of arid land, it is estimated, at present totally unfit for agriculture, will be opened to the settler through the huge irrigation projects which the government will construct under the National Reclamation Act; still more land incapable of intensive cultivation will be rendered highly productive through irrigation. In all, the land to be reclaimed represents about two-fifths of the United States, including states and territories.

The Reclamation Act provides that funds from the sale of certain public lands shall be applied to the building of irrigation works by the government. The Reclamation Fund at this writing amounts to about $28,000,000, and is now increasing at the rate of $4,000,000 annually. It is expected that in a few years the fund will amount to $50,000,000. The Act does not contemplate government ownership in the sense that the term is used in the case of public utilities. While the government supervises the reclamation scheme, it does not intend to remain permanently in the business. Public land is sold to settlers, and, after the irrigation works have been constructed, the sum expended in the project is to be returned in ten equal annual instalments by the settlers. Thus the fund is revolving. At the end of the first year after which the project is completed, one-tenth of the amount expended on the

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THE OPENING OF THE TRUCKEE-CARSON CANAL
The head-gate and diverting dam by which the waters of the Truckee River are turned into the canal

works is to be returned and put into other projects until all the projects which the government has under consideration are completed, when the money will be finally returned to the government, and the entire reclaimed areas will be served by an abundance of water in perpetuity, and absolutely in the hands of the settlers.

The actual undertakings in progress in reclaiming the arid West under Federal supervision include expenditures in California of $3,000,000; in Arizona, $3,000,000; in Colorado, $2,500,000: in Wyoming, $250,000; in Nebraska-Wyoming, $1,000,000; in Nevada, $3,000,000; in Oregon, $2,000,000; in Washington, $1,500,000; in Montana, $1,500,000; in Idaho, $1,300,000; in North Dakota, $1,200,000; in Utah, $1,000,000. This total is being increased by approvals of other projects by the federal engineers.

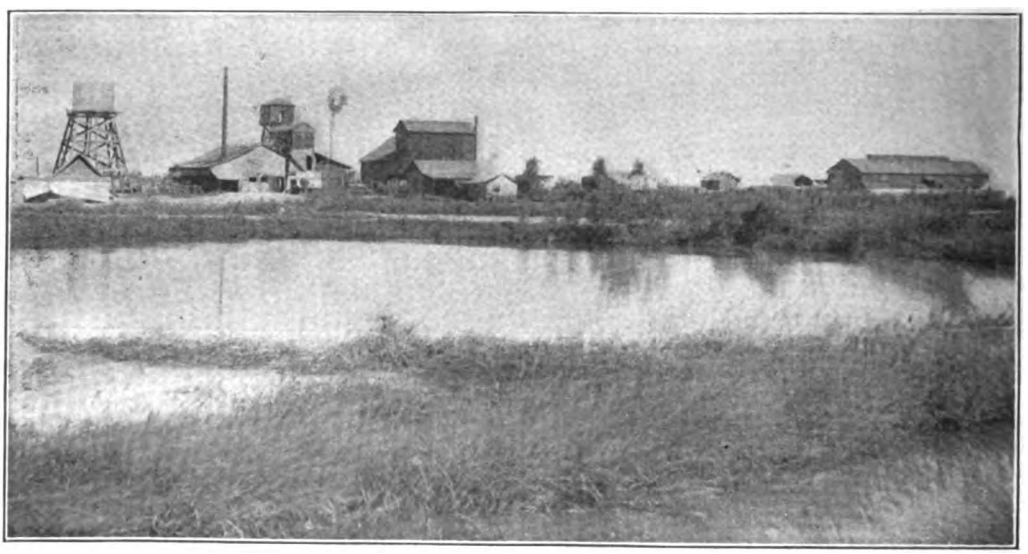
By the Truckee-Carson project, the first to be completed under the Reclamation Act, water is taken from the Truckee River at a point ten miles above Wadsworth, Nevada, to the channel of the Carson River by a canal thirty-one miles long. In the Truckee River there is plenty of water, but in the Truckee Valley there is little agricultural land. In the Carson Valley there is an abundance of agricultural land. In fact, almost everywhere in the arid West there is more good land than there is water. On the first of January, 1906, fifty thousand acres of land had been brought under irrigation in the Carson Valley by means of about two hundred miles of canals and ditches. Already the cabins of the pioneers are seen in the valley, little one or two room houses, mostly, but enough to shelter the frontiersman and his family, for the ob-

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ject of the Reclamation Act is to provide homes for the homeseekers. The land is divided into farm units limited to one hundred acres, and the settler must be bona fide.

That this bleak Nevada desert will be completely transformed through irrigation is fairly assured by the fact that wherever water has been brought to the land in the Carson Valley by the few owners of small farms scattered close along the bed of the little Carson River, crops grow with great luxuriance. One can almost see alfalfa grow. The stock feeding upon it look sleek and are in prime condition. Horses, dairy cattle, mules and hogs fatten on it. Where some settler may have planted a seed by his back porch, there has grown up a fruit tree. Deciduous fruits, grown for home use, do well and have a flavor that is often a pronounced characteristic of fruit grown in high altitudes. The arid regions, with their peculiarities of climate, may yet give birth to fruits, grain or vegetables superior to anything raised in this country.

Some of the land in the Carson Valley shows white with alkali. The government will redeem this land through underground drainage. The theory, which has been proved, is that the crops can stand a fair amount of alkali if it is distributed through the soil; it is when it forms a coating on the surface that it destroys vegetation. Ordinary irrigation brings the alkali to the top of the ground. The water impregnated with alkali is drawn to the surface as the ground becomes dry and evaporates. By underground drainage the water does not again come to the surface after irrigation, but passes away through porous pipes, carrying the alkaline matter with it. Necessary underground drainage is included in the general irrigation work. Before entering upon any project "soil tests" are made by government experts, to determine the fertility and characteristics of the soil. Water tests to ascertain the varying amounts of water necessary for irrigation in different localities are also made.



ONE OF THE BIG CANALS BUILT THROUGH THE COLORADO DESERT
The water tank, ice plant, creamery and warehouse at Imperial are in the foreground

The huge head-gates on the Truckee-Carson Canal are of concrete, all of one piece, and present an impregnable appearance. With ordinary care they will last for centuries, defying storms and floods, and keeping the water under absolute control at all times. Their finished and substantial appearance offers a striking contrast to the "intakes" where water is diverted from the Colorado River to the Imperial country in the southern part of California. With such head-gates the water could not have escaped through the

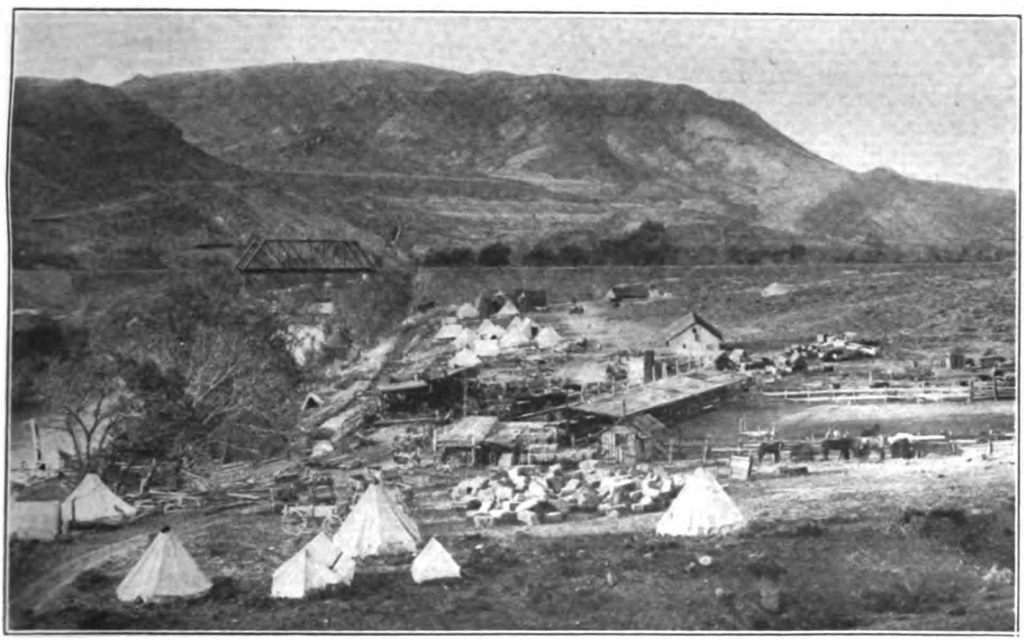
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irrigated country at Imperial into the Salton Sink, creating as it has at this writing, a vast inland sea thirty miles long, five to ten miles wide, and ten to twenty feet deep.

The works on the Truckee-Carson project testify to the fact that the government with its expert engineers and ample

price of land in the Imperial Valley in the Colorado Desert is about the same.

Five years ago there was not a home in the Imperial Valley of the Colorado Desert. There was not even an Indian *hogan* (earth hut) to shelter the engineers who surveyed the first canals from the Colorado River across the desert. The



THE TOWN OF DERBY DURING CONSTRUCTION WORK ON THE TRUCKEE-CARSON CANAL

funds is able to come to the aid of the West with projects of a lasting character: and, while encouraging and desiring irrigation work by private capital, has the ability to undertake the greater works with a completeness and permanency beyond the reach of individual funds.

All doubt as to the realization of the wonderful possibilities of this grand plan should be removed by the success which has attended the irrigation of the Colorado Desert adjoining the Colorado River in California and Mexico. Like magic, a vast, unproductive, sun-bitten area has been transformed through the influence of water into an enormously productive agricultural region. It is a twentieth century miracle. It is the largest irrigation project, either public or private, that has so far been completed in the United States. Land served by the Truckee-Carson project costs $26 an acre with water; the

parched earth was as bare of vegetation as a skating rink, and it seemed even less promising than Death Valley, for it lacks the mineral wealth of that region, the ground being a sedimentary deposit from the Colorado River.

To-day a hundred thousand acres are under actual cultivation on the California side of the desert, and ten thousand on the Mexican side. Towns have arisen almost in a night; the principal are Imperial, Holtville, Brawley, Calexico, Mexicali, Heber and Silsbee, ranging from 600 to 1,800 population. There are fifteen thousand people and eleven school districts in the valley. The reports from these school districts, for June, 1905, show 701 children against 370 one year ago. The population of the valley is greater than the school census would indicate, because so many men have gone there to start farms, leaving their families at home until they

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are prepared to receive them. Imperial, the largest town, has a $5,000 schoolhouse and a brick church which also cost $5,000. The men who work out in the open all day say they do not mind the heat; there are no instances of sunstroke in this dry air. The country is filled with young college men. The moral tone of the valley is illustrated by the vote against intoxicants which was carried out at two different elections. A telephone system has been extended throughout the whole irrigated area. The towns possess neat brick and stone business blocks, concrete sidewalks and graded streets. Shade trees are being grown, and, at eighteen months old, poplars are from fifteen to eighteen feet in height and afford substantial shade.

On the American side of the "desert" —I use quotation marks since the term is obsolete—no less than fifty thousand acres of the total one hundred thousand under cultivation are in barley; ten thousand acres are in alfalfa, which here produces from eight to twelve crops a year of from one and one-half to two tons an acre each cutting. Milo maize, Egyptian corn, sugar beets, and other field crops as well as vegetables grow luxuriantly in the sedimentary soil. Flaming Tokay grapes, melons and cantaloupes of the finest quality are produced in great abundance. And all this is on the Colorado "desert," a region as unpromising as any locality the government could select projects under the Reclama was, perhaps, more unpromi regions that have been sele fected by the operation of t

Fifty thousand head of c fattened in the Imperial cou ket. There is much dairy mules and hogs are rais breeders' association has be the purpose of introducing The little town of Imperial Los Angeles and San Ped third shipping point on the cific Railroad in southern

Actual work in the Im was begun in 1900, when miles long and seventy-five constructed to connect wi River bed. Canals were div river channel and took the the valley. The country is, as much as three hundred level. The Colorado River down each year enough se sixty-eight miles square w one foot deep, has built its than the surrounding coun out banks which once cut able body of water from t huge inland sea has evap the basin covers one t miles, only a little of whi gated. The government the ultimate extension



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THE SITE FOR THE ROOSEVELT DAM
The largest dam in the world, to be built under the supervision of the federal government

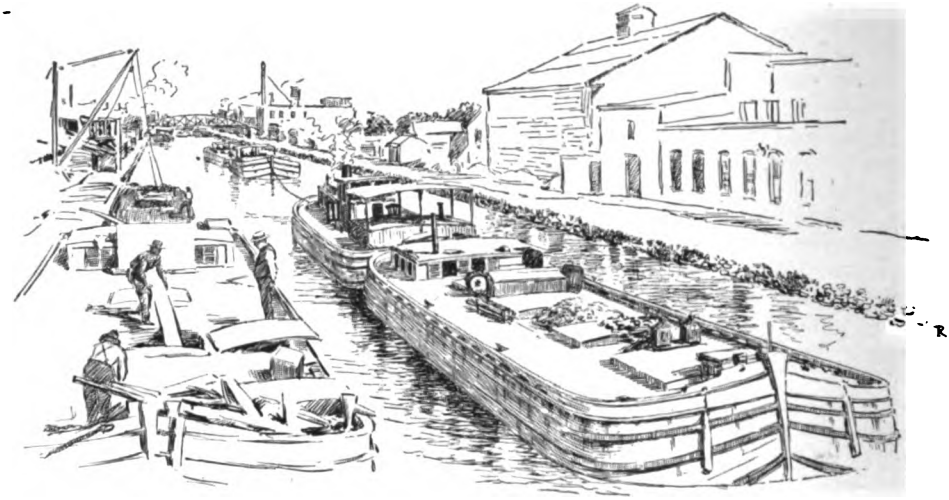
the Yuma project twenty miles or more from the Laguna dam ten miles above Yuma, to the Imperial Valley.

The largest and most comprehensive irrigation project which the government has under consideration is the reclamation of two million acres of land in the Sacramento Valley of California. Water will be conserved by means of seven huge reservoirs, and distributed over the valley, which is 250 miles long and from twenty to sixty miles in breadth. Here the problems of irrigation, reclamation, navigation and drainage are all closely connected; for, with the storage of waters, the crests of the spring floods which have often broken the levees on the lower reaches of the Sacramento River and destroyed millions of dollars worth of property, will be controlled. The climatic conditions in the Sacramento Valley are far less extreme than those in the desert regions.

Although the government contemplates irrigation works for the benefit of homesteaders and endeavors as far as possible to undertake works with the view of bringing water to available government lands, yet, in the event that individuals are willing to subdivide their lands and to sign a contract which will prevent land speculation anticipating increased values through irrigation, irrigation works will be undertaken under the Reclamation Act where the land is in private ownership. This is the case in the Salt River Valley, Arizona, where a dam capable of impounding enough water to irrigate two hundred thousand acres of land will be constructed. The settlers in that section have gone ahead and accomplished marvels; now the government is coming to their aid. In the Sacramento Valley the land is mainly in large holdings, there being individual ranches of one hundred thousand acres in extent. At present, however, it looks as if many of these huge estates would be subdivided.

In view of all these facts, it is not too much to hope that these erstwhile arid lands will support permanently a large population. For the first time in its history, the government with humanitarian purpose enters upon a work which has hitherto been regarded as belonging to private enterprise. The first impounding dams, head-gates, canals, laterals and ditches have been built by the government and are ready for the settler. It remains with the settler to determine whether he will succeed or fail.

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THE ERIE CANAL AND FREIGHT REBATES

HOW THE NEW CANAL WILL EMANCIPATE THE SHIPPERS OF THE MIDDLE WEST

BY

C. H. QUINN

IF the shippers of the Great Lake ports were asked to pay a million dollars a year for the privilege of sending their cargoes to the Atlantic seaboard by way of Buffalo, would they meekly hand over the money?

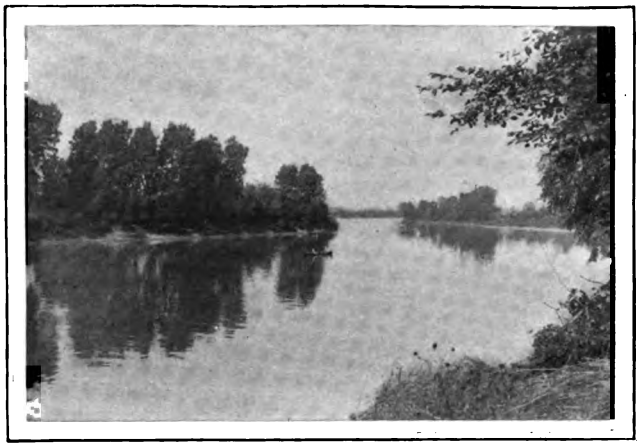
Whether meek or not, the million would be exacted, or that tax of a million, and perhaps much more, would be eventually taken from the western producer or the eastern consumer, were it not for New York State's Erie Canal.

When the Great Lakes were enabled, by the Erie Canal connecting link, to establish a freight rate from Chicago to New York, a limit was fixed to charges from interior cities: St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cleveland and Cincinnati, for the rate from Chicago was taken as a basis. The object of the railroads in adopting a schedule was to prevent diversion of western freight to the water route.

Lake traffic began in 1886 to be one of the most important features of internal commerce in the United States. The value of a water route for western freight was aptly stated by the report of the Cullom committee:

"The evidence before the committee accords with the experience of all nations in recognizing water routes as the most efficient cheapeners and regulators of railway charges. Their influence is not confined within the limits of the territory immediately accessible to water communication, but extends further and controls railroad rates at such remote interior points as have competing lines reaching means of transport by water."

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WHERE THE BARGE CANAL CROSSES THE GENESEE RIVER
The most difficult engineering feat of the 345 miles of canal

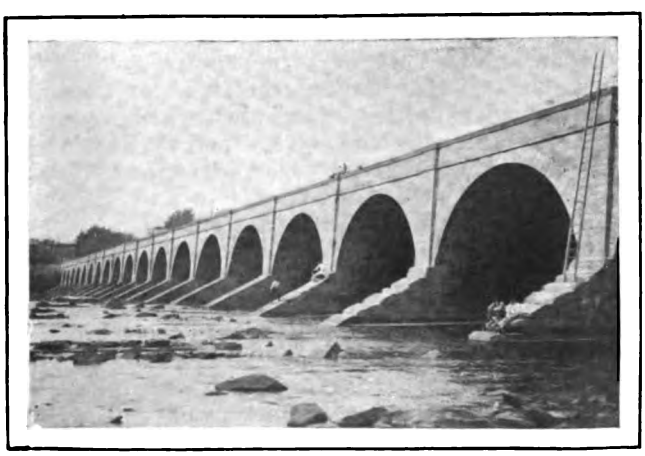
The average difference on all grains, between the winter and summer schedule, on grain shipped from Buffalo, is estimated by shippers in the business during the better part of a lifetime, at one cent per bushel on loose grain, and a far greater difference on package freights. The sole reason for reduction of grain rates by railroads out of Buffalo, when the canal opens, is to get all of the legitimate canal freight possible. If there were no canal the railroads would not only maintain their winter rate, but would, by all precedent, raise it. New York's 1,000-ton barge canal, now in process of construction, is designed to perpetuate the regulating power of water traffic and immensely increase the benefits of low rates for all classes of freight, both by water and rail.

The year 1904 saw the smallest shipments of grain eastward that have been recorded in twenty-five years. Yet the railroads exported from Buffalo elevators during the months the canal was closed, 23,172,600 bushels. If the freight rate on this was in excess of the canal rate only one cent per bushel, the extortion on this small lot amounted to $231,726.

Receipts of grain from Great Lake ports at Buffalo during 1904, according to the report of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, were:

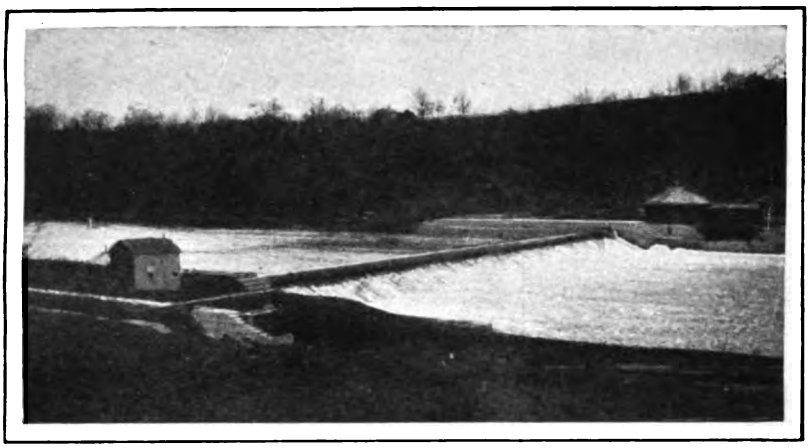
Chicago	39,088,914	bushels.
Duluth and Superior	38,564,983	"
Milwaukee	5,000,512	"
Green Bay	2,848,400	"
Washburn	4,511,848	"
Gladstone	4,279,725	"
Manitowoc	1,425,598	"
Toledo	638,000	"
Fort William	3,979,909	"
Port Arthur	500,111	"
Total	100,838,000	"

Of this amount 9,475,280 bushels were made into flour in Buffalo and near-by mills, leaving 91,362,720 bushels to be carried eastward to various points. About one-third of that amount was exported last year. If we are generous enough to allow that the railroads out of Buffalo carried grain distant from the line of the canal as low as they did paralleling the canal, then one cent per bushel was saved on the 57,166,800 bushels shipped by rail, or a total in cash of $571,668. As the average canal rate is fully two cents per bushel lower than the railroad winter rate, a saving of $182,397 may be credited to the canal on the 9,619,880 bushels carried through to New York in 1904. This total saving in a poor season amounts to $769,065 on grain alone. The saving on local shipments is exclusive of these figures.



THE GREAT MOHAWK AQUEDUCT
These immense arches and stonework supporting the Erie Canal will be torn away and the Mohawk River canalised

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THE OSWEGO RIVER CANALIZED
The lock in the foreground permits boats to pass the dam. This river will connect Lake Ontario with the direct route of the barge canal

Of this total eastward shipment 13,431,939 went by canal at the average rate of 3.2 cents per bushel, or nearly three cents per bushel lower than the standard railroad winter rate. The grain figures do not include 68,101,186 pounds of flaxseed. The allowances made give the railroads the best end of the estimates, but the figures convey some idea of the vast sums within the reach of the common carriers if they were unchecked by the competitive rates of the Erie Canal. Flour shipped from lake ports to Buffalo in 1904 equaled 30,804,825 bushels of wheat.

But why did not the Erie Canal carry more?

Because the canal has been the victim of many kinds of unfair discrimination and unfair competition for a long series of years. Not only did the boatman and the consumer suffer thereby, but the western dealer and producer. Perhaps the most insidious, persistent and destructive enemy that the canal has had, and still has, is the much-discussed rebate. It has been long believed that railroads allowed rebates to elevator men or "scalpers," as the grain commission men are called in Buffalo, to divert grain shipments from the canal to the railroads.

It was never shown more plainly than at the inquiry of the Interstate Commerce Commission last July, into charges of rebate giving by Buffalo elevator companies. William B. Hoyt, of Buffalo, on behalf of the Interstate Commerce Commission, examined James A. Patten, a prominent grain shipper and broker of Chicago. Mr. Patten admitted that he had received a rebate of one-eighth of one cent a bushel on two cargoes of oats from Chicago to New York, via Buffalo, through the Kellogg elevator. A dispatch from Washington says of this admission:

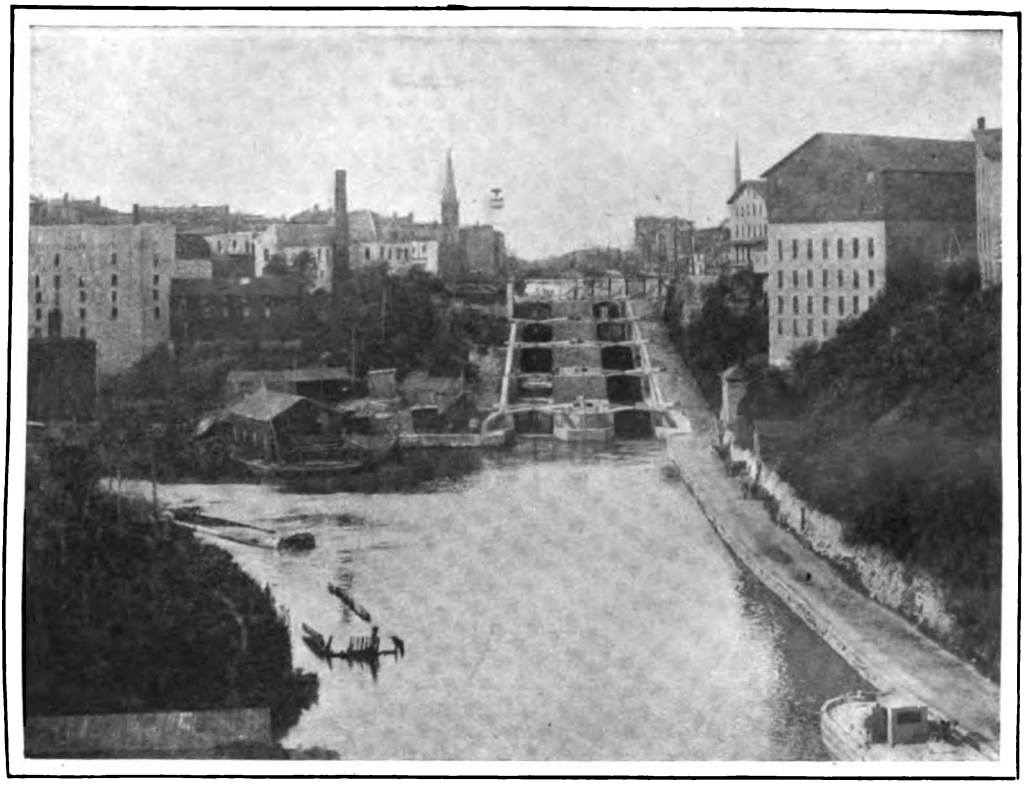
"This was brought out in spite of strenuous objection by the attorneys for Kellogg and the firm of Knight & McDougall, who, it is claimed, offered the rebate as the representative of Kellogg. Mr. Hoyt succeeded in proving the giving and acceptance of the rebate, but when the commission adjourned it had not been ascertained whether the one-eighth of a cent rebate was allowed by the Kellogg Company or the Lehigh Valley Railroad, which handled the grain from Buffalo to New York.

"Mr. Patten confided to Chairman Knapp that he was always looking for the lowest rates to be had and that he did not know that he was doing wrong when he accepted the rebate."

It was shown that Mr. Patten had paid the lake freight himself and that the rebate came from either the elevator or the railroad. To what extent the Erie Canal and its patrons have been robbed of their due by this same sort of rebate it is impossible to determine, but it can be safely estimated that millions of dollars have been diverted, in excess freights alone, every year for a quarter of a century.

When such a condition is revealed at the gateway of eastern consumption and

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FIVE COMBINED LOCKS ON THE ERIE CANAL AT LOCKPORT, N. Y.
The lift of these locks is fifty-eight feet. They will be replaced by one pneumatic lock in the barge canal

export, is there any question of the need for keeping open New York's great waterway? As a regulator of monopolistic combinations in restraint of trade and as a preserver of the great Northwest's position in the markets of the world, New York's barge canal will prove unequaled.

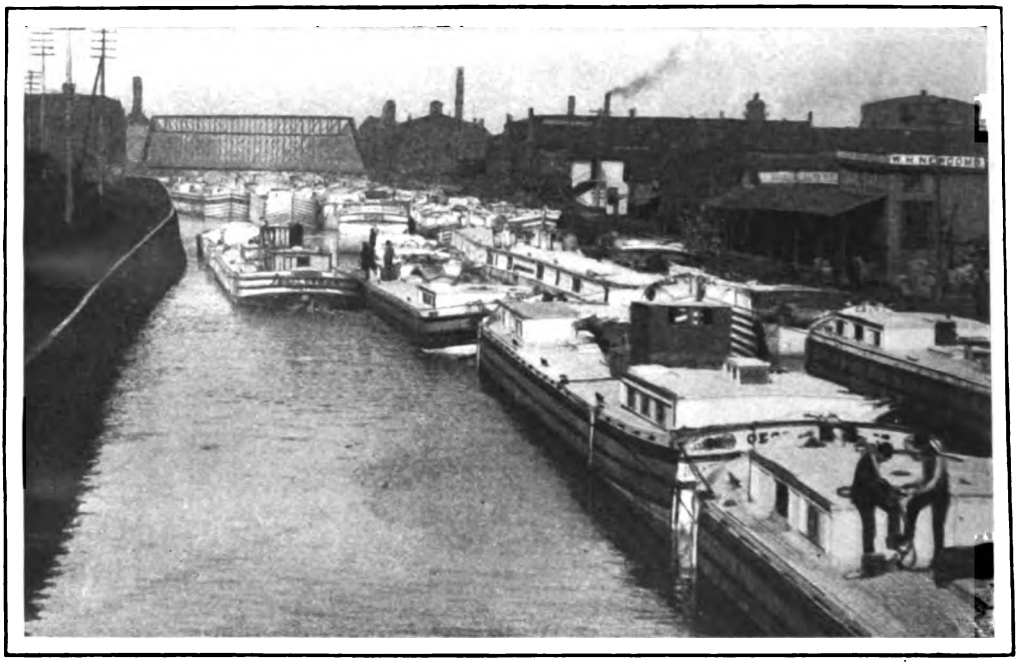
Thus far we have not considered the immense tonnage of package freight, lumber and ore shipped down the Great Lakes to Buffalo, for reshipment to New York, Boston and other seaports, also to points in New York on the canal. The cheap water rate, not only through the lakes, but through the canal to tidewater, is closely linked with the demand for western products, be they grain, lumber or minerals.

The war of the railroads on the Erie Canal has been waged unremittingly for many decades. From an average canal freight rate of 7.4 cents a bushel on wheat, in 1877, the war gradually reduced it to 3.2. During this decline hundreds of boatmen became discouraged, sold their boats and turned to farming. Railroads actually carried grain at a loss to hasten the end of the canal. The highest Erie Canal rate on wheat in 1904 was 3⅞ cents a bushel; lowest, 2½; average, 3.2. The railroad rate during the same time was over one cent a bushel higher, although that rate was about one cent a bushel lower than the railroads' winter schedule. It has come to a point where the canal has to underbid the railroads in order to get business.

The history of railroads in the East is black with the records of crimes committed in closing canals. The long list of closed canals would have been soon augmented by that of the Erie, had not the people of New York acted in time and voted the barge waterway.

Sooner or later competition between railroads results in combination or consolidation. This has been demonstrated by railroads carrying freight out of Buffalo in competition with the Erie Canal. While it might be as difficult to establish

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THE ERIE CANAL IN BUFFALO
The boats in the foreground are loaded, bound for New York. Those in the distance are waiting for loads at some of the great elevators



HOW THE ERIE CANAL CROSSES THE GENESEE RIVER IN THE HEART OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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proof of a conspiracy to kill the canal as it is to prove conspiracy among the Chicago beef packers, the striking similarity of schedules on all railroads competing with the canal effects the same result. This result has made boating unprofitable and uncertain on the Erie Canal; discouraged the building of boats and reduced the number of boats from thousands to hundreds. Still, remarkable as it may seem, the power of the canal to regulate freight rates for an immense area of the United States has remained. This power was almost lost when, in 1903, the question of building a twelve-foot barge canal at a cost of $101,000,000 was submitted to the people at the fall election.

The project was fought by the press outside of New York and Buffalo with singular unanimity and the polls showed a crushing defeat for the improvement until the returns were received from New York City, where an overwhelming vote in favor of the new waterway carried the proposition.

This great engineering feat will, it is estimated, be completed within ten years. Then, in place of mule-towed and steam-propelled boats of 8,000 bushels capacity, there will be barges carrying 33,333 bushels, or 1,000 tons. It is calculated by experts that the trip from Buffalo to New York will be reduced from twelve to five days, and that ten instead of seven annual trips will be made. Some idea of the vast improvement may be realized when it is considered that in place of the usual fleet of four boats carrying 870 tons, there will be fleets of four barges, one propeller and three consorts, carrying 4,000 tons.

Decreased cost of transportation will place the lake and Erie Canal route to the Atlantic seaboard on an equal footing with the Soulanges Canal route via Montreal and the Chicago drainage canal to the gulf. If Chicago should not then get the cheapest freight rates in the country it will be because of combination among all the freight-carrying interests. The tonnage of package freight shipped by water will, hardly without doubt, be greatly increased, and carried at half the railroad rates.

Expert investigation by the canal improvement state committee determined the present cost of carrying grain from Buffalo to New York, with fleets of four boats, at 87 cents per ton, or 1.75 mills per ton-mile. The cost of carrying on the barge canal, as now being constructed, was estimated at 26 cents per ton or .52 of a mill per ton-mile. The average net cost of railroad transportation was estimated, on careful calculation, to be 2 mills per ton-mile. Though great improvements have been made in railroading, the increased cost of many materials hardly permits of lowering the rate quoted. The ruling rate on grain by rail from Chicago to New York, in 1904, was 20 cents per 100 pounds, in car lots, from January 1 to May 1, and 17 cents till December 4. The rate was then raised back to 20 cents. It will be seen that the rate was lowered 60 cents a ton during the lake and canal season. Here is a clear difference of $2.44 per ton in favor of the water route, as the average lake rate was 1.5 cents and the average canal rate on wheat 3.2; total 4.7 or $1.56 per ton.

These official figures on grain give no idea of the far greater saving, by water transportation, on package goods. It is generally considered that canal rates between New York and Buffalo, both ways, are fully fifty per cent lower than rail rates. West-bound freight is now being carried for from 80 cents to $1 a ton, about one-fourth the railroad schedule. The variety of package freight, the many changes of rates, special arrangements and conditions attending its shipment permit only of rough estimates of the total amount saved the people by the Erie Canal.

On this kind of freight the West receives a more direct benefit than the East because the West is the consumer. Some idea of this traffic may be gained from the fact that 49,382 tons of sugar and 12,298 tons of coffee were left at Buffalo in the canal season of 1903. This was largely for reshipment to Chicago and other lake ports. Besides these two leading commodities there were 57,971 tons of all other merchandise, the total saving on the freight of which, by water, amounted to hundreds of thousands of dollars. This the Erie Canal has done under adverse conditions; the one-thousand-ton barge canal will easily treble present benefits for both East and West.

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F. Howard Mason, secretary of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, who has gone thoroughly into the lake and canal transportation problem, estimates that with the barge canal, grain can be profitably loaded at Chicago or Milwaukee and landed in New York for 3.5 cents per bushel. He apportions the rate thus: lake freight, 1.5; elevator charges, ½ cent; canal freight 1.5 cents. Thomas M. Ryan, for twenty-five years a large shipper from Buffalo by canal, estimates the Chicago-New York rate at 3 cents and says that larger lake carrying vessels, larger canal barges and improved motive power for the latter will make the low rate possible.

It is confidently expected by the state authorities in charge of the barge canal work that a type of barge will be developed that can navigate the lakes, the canal, and land its cargo anywhere on the Atlantic coast in America. Gasoline is being talked of as the coming fuel for the propulsion of canal barges.

Work on the barge canal is now being pushed at six different places. The methods of canal building in use are in striking contrast with those of 1817, when the original canal was dug. A Pittsburg firm which has the heaviest contract on the entire line of the canal in amount of excavation is granted three years by the state in which to complete the 3.28 miles of canal. This contract is three miles west of Rochester, and electric wires from the city convey current for lighting the operations at night. Earth is taken out at the rate of 65,000 yards a month of 26 working days. This firm estimates that its contract will be completed in two years from the beginning, June 1 last.

An invention of the late Harold A. Boedker, of Chicago, who was prominent in the engineering work of the Chicago drainage canal, will be used on this contract. This machine, costing $100,000, is designed to seize a heap of blasted rock, elevate the large load and carry it beyond the range of work. Electricity will be the motive power. By way of contrasting old canalmaking methods with present, it may be stated that 60 men, with machinery, excavate as much now in 24 hours as was excavated by 400 men on the original Erie Canal.

The course of the barge canal takes it through 170 miles of earth and rock, 107 miles of canalized rivers and 68 miles of open water. From Buffalo the canal will follow the present line of the Erie to Lyons, about 100 miles, with the exception of a new course taking it out of the city of Rochester. From near Lyons a new channel will lead to Oneida Lake, which is to be utilized. From the east end of Oneida Lake, Wood Creek, enlarged, will be made use of and, with a new channel, will connect with the Mohawk River, which will be canalized to Waterford on the Hudson.

Through the earth section, the canal will be 75 feet wide at the bottom, 123 feet wide at the water line and 133 feet at top of banks. In sections where the canal will be through rock, it will be 94 feet wide at the bottom and 96 feet at the top. The rocky sides will be smoothed. Through the great Montezuma marsh the channel will be 200 feet wide.

The 38 locks in the entire course of the canal will be each 300 feet long, 45 feet wide and have 14 feet of water over their sills. This size of locks will allow barges now plying the Soulanges Canal to use the New York route. They will enter the barge canal through the Niagara River from Buffalo to Tonawanda and after leaving the canal at Waterford will follow the Hudson for about 160 miles to New York.

Spurs of the barge canal will be built into the largest two interior cities, Rochester and Syracuse. The Syracuse spur will connect with Lake Ontario at Oswego and such barges as can stand the rough seas of that lake can take that course to the Atlantic seaboard.

It is hoped that the success of New York's barge canal will obviate any necessity for the proposed thirty-foot waterway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic, via the St. Lawrence. That it will turn the atrophy of New York's export grain trade to a healthy growth is one of the great hopes of its friends.

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THE RIDDLE OF LIFE

HOW AND WHEN DID LIVING MATTER ORIGINATE ON THE EARTH

BY

H. CHARLTON BASTIAN

Dr. Bastian has been for forty years one of the most independent investigators in biology. In 1872 he published "The Beginnings of Life" and in 1874 "Evolution and the Origin of Life," both of which attracted much attention and opposition. Since that time his many publications have treated of nervous diseases. Dr. Bastian was one of the earliest champions of the theory of spontaneous generation, and his present article may be taken as a summary of his general position.

THE old belief that living things first appeared upon the surface of the earth owing to miraculous agency, and that all the various species which subsequently appeared have owed their origin to a similar supernatural agency, is now commonly known as the "Special Creative Hypothesis." It is a notion no longer entertained by the majority of scientific men, because of the absence, as they believe, of all strict evidence for the occurrence of miracles of any kind, either now or in the past. This old view has been displaced by what is known as the "Evolution Hypothesis." And it is commonly believed by those who favor this hypothesis, that as the surface of the earth cooled down sufficiently to admit of various chemical affinities coming into play, living matter must have been formed by natural synthetic processes, gradually leading to the production of more and more complex compounds, till at last those combinations which we know as living matter made their appearance.

Some have been willing to believe that this took place at one time and site only—by a quasi-miraculous process. Others see no reason for any such restriction and think that the process being natural and non-miraculous must have occurred in many sites at the same time, and that it must have recurred at many periods—that is in many past ages—though it may now have ceased to recur. Others still—though they are comparatively few—believe that if living matter originally came into existence by natural processes, there is nothing to show that such processes have not been operative in all past ages since the time when they first began, nor that such processes do not continue to the present day.

Neither one of these views in regard to the past can be supported by any positive evidence. The history of early changes on the earth's surface is absolutely beyond our ken.

Many men of science, while perfectly willing to postulate the natural origin of living matter in the past rather than accept belief in miracles, have been willing to believe, though without adequate evidence, that the natural affinities and conditions which led to its production in the past have now ceased to be operative.

Several things have, however, to be borne in mind which will, as the writer hopes to show, be found fully to justify this statement as to the absence of adequate evidence for a belief in the cessation of the natural production of living matter.

In the first place the whole history of science tends to show the uniformity of natural phenomena—that everything which goes on in the universe, so far as

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we have been able to ascertain, takes place as we are accustomed to say in accordance with fixed "laws." It is the prevalence of this uniformity which has gradually displaced in the minds of men of science anything like a belief in miracles or supernatural causes, hence the disbelief in the creation of living matter, and the belief in its becoming, its origin, that is, by natural causes. This being so, it seems only logical to suppose that the causes originally operative for the production of living matter would have continued to exist through all past ages, and should still continue to be in operation. The properties and chemical tendencies of material bodies appear to be quite constant through both time and space, and no one has attempted to show that there were any forces or sets of conditions existing on the surface of the earth at the time when they assume living matter to have first come into being, different from what may be operative at the present day. On the contrary, it might with much show of reason be assumed to have been more difficult for living matter to come into being then than now, seeing that the non-vital organic products derived from pre-existing living things which are now everywhere widely dispersed, would then have been absent.

If positive evidence that living matter has ceased to come into being independently and by natural processes is wholly wanting, how comes it that so many men of science are content to believe in this particular discontinuity? There are, the writer believes, two principal reasons for this state of things.

It has been said over and over again that a present-day *de novo* or natural origin of living matter is contrary to the experience of all mankind—that we see everywhere living things coming only from pre-existing living things. That is perfectly true in regard to the question of the origin of all the living things that come under our observation: but it is absolutely devoid of all cogency in reference to the question of the *de novo* origin of living matter, seeing that the origin of living matter, like the origin of crystals, can only take place in fluid or in semi-fluid media, and that in each case the initial molecular combinations would lie far beyond the region of the visible, even were the observer aided by the most powerful microscope ever made.

Suppose we admit that absolute proof, by experiments, has not yet been brought testifying to the *de novo* origin of living matter at the present day; to decline to admit that absolute proof exists of the present-day origin of living matter is one thing; but in face of all the difficulties as to origination and as to proof, under experimental conditions, it may well be asked: Are we on this account warranted in assuming that living matter is not now constantly originating *de novo* under conditions more favorable for such a process? This view seems to be the real heresy, since to adopt it is to assume, without a scrap of evidence, a break in the continuity of natural phenomena for which no reason has ever been alleged. The occurrence, whenever it takes place, is one which must always elude the observation of men. It may now be taking place all over the face of the earth in favorable media, and yet this most subtle process will reveal itself to no one.

This formation of living matter by a process of synthesis from its primitive elements, to which we have just been referring, is what I term archebiosis. The living matter so arising, in the form of minute particles, is assumed to speedily develop into one or other kind of the lowest living things. Similar living things may, however, originate *de novo* in another way, known as heterogenesis. Thus in archebiosis we are presumed to have to do with the actual origin of living matter, and its subsequent speedy development into living things of different kinds; while in heterogenesis we are presumed to have to do with transformations of already existing living matter, and a consequent *de novo* birth of alien living things.

If all the forms of life that have ever existed upon the surface of the earth have been derived from the primordial forms which first took origin by natural synthetic processes in an incalculably remote past, no adequate and consistent explanation would be forthcoming of the undoubted existence, at the present day, of the teeming multitudes of such lower organisms as have been referred to. For if the assumed gradual development of higher forms of life during all past

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geologic ages has been largely due to the intrinsic mutability of living matter, as the evolution hypothesis assumes, would it not be a stultification of that hypothesis to suppose that such primordial forms as bacteria, torulae, monads, amoebae and ciliated infusoria have remained practically unchanged and in these low grades for untold millions of years?

As the writer long ago pointed out, persistence of low types of life is much more explicable on "the assumption of successive evolutions of more or less similar forms from similar starting points under the influence of like conditions, than on the assumption that such changeable forms should have continued to produce their like through such vast and unrealizable epochs of time." Persistence of types among lower forms of life is, in fact, to be expected in accordance with the newer views, seeing that the living things that are assumed to have been constantly arising by archebiosis and heterogenesis have been the immediate products of ever-acting material properties and natural laws, the same in all times, however much or little the environing conditions may have varied from age to age.

Thus the continued recurrence of low types throughout the geologic strata from the Silurian system upward; and, among higher types, the constant admixture of previously known forms with others altogether new, will be found quite consistent with the notion of a continual surging up through all geologic time of freshly evolved, lower forms of life, representatives of which, as they become more and more highly organized, mix, in successive epochs, with those of their predecessors which still remain. There would thus always be a continual striving onward of old and new alike, toward those highest goals which the direction of development and the sum-total of surrounding conditions at the time rendered possible.

What has just been said will be found to have a very important bearing upon another problem of great speculative interest, namely, the question of *the time needful for the evolution of all the forms of life that have appeared upon earth.* It is well known that this is a problem to which very different answers have been given by physicists, by geologists and biologists respectively. The time that could be conceded by Lord Kelvin (that is something less than forty millions of years) was thought to be hopelessly too short by Darwin. And this same doctrine was more strongly and explicitly announced by Professor Poulton. He seemed to consider that many hundred millions of years would be needed to account for the evolution of all the different forms of life that have appeared upon the globe.

One of the principal reasons that induced Darwin to think it needful to make extremely large demands upon time is to be found in his view that low forms of life change or become modified less quickly than the higher forms.

If instead of believing with Darwin that "all the living forms of life are the lineal descendants of those that lived long before the Cambrian epoch," and that "all the organic beings that have ever lived on this earth may be descended from some one primordial form," it should be admitted that life originally started from multitudes of centers (as the uniformity of natural phenomena would demand); that from the earliest stages of the earth's history up to the present time new starting points of simplest forms (by archebiosis as well as by heterogenesis) have been ever taking place all over the surface of the earth, we may see, not only how many of the facts concerning "persistent types" may be explained, but also how the time needed for the whole evolution of life upon the globe may have been far less prolonged than most biologists have hitherto supposed.

Dr. Bastian's criticism upon current scientific beliefs is so radical that we submitted his article to a number of leading scientists of America, asking them to reply to the following questions:

1. Have geologists overstated the time needed for the evolution of life on the earth?

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2. Is there any likelihood that living matter is now being formed by nature? Their replies are as follows:

DAVID STARR JORDAN

President Leland Stanford, Jr., University

1. No one knows what length of time is necessary for the processes of evolution. We have no adequate measure, and opinions vary very widely as to the yardsticks we try to use. Geologists are equally far from agreement, and for analogous reasons. We know that in some groups forms change more quickly than in others, and we have some slight measures in geological time of the period of endurance of some species. But the whole matter of time is still in the guesswork period, except as to the relative succession of events. If we *knew* that the time had been as short as the forty million years allowed by Lord Kelvin, we could trim our theories of evolution to match.

2. We can only answer this by saying (1) that we have no present evidence that living matter is now formed from non-living matter. Dr. Bastian's early experiments, not accompanied by adequate care to exclude germs, or by adequate recognition of our present knowledge of the life histories of infusoria, bacteria and fungi are regarded as of little value by skilled experimenters. So far as any one has yet found out, every cell comes from a cell, all life from life.

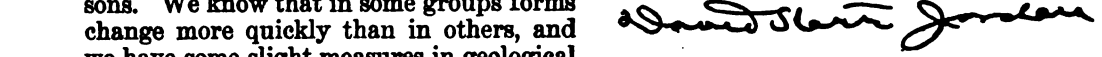
(2) But this is inconclusive. If life is really generated from non-life, we have reason to believe that it would not appear in specialized forms like infusoria, but in groups of molecules so small that we could not find them, so simple that we could not recognize them. We might expect them to compare to a drop of water as a clam to the ocean.

(3) The fact that all lines of life on earth are joined together by homologies, diverging like branches of a tree, is an argument that all life sprang from one stock. This again is not conclusive, though it offers a rational explanation of present conditions.

(4) The theory of evolution allows for forms quiescent or degenerating as well as for forms progressing. There is no inherent reason why a group of low organization should not persist little changed for thou[illegible]nturies. Specialized forms are adapted to varied conditions of life, and natural selection forces rapid change.

Adaptation is the essential fact in evolution, not progress or change.

(5) We know nothing whatever of the origin of life. Speculation "darkens counsel."



JACOB REIGHARD

Professor of Zoology, University of Michigan

1. Eminent geologists and physicists, Lord Kelvin, G. Darwin, Helmholtz and others, have by various methods calculated that the time which has elapsed since the earth became habitable must be between twenty and forty million years. It is remarkable that the results obtained by different methods should agree as well as they do. The selection theory seemed to Darwin to need a longer time for the production of existing animals and plants. This was one of Darwin's difficulties. At the present time many evolutionists are taking refuge in the mutation theory of Hugo De Vries. According to this theory new species are produced, not by the long-continued addition of small variations, but at a single bound. On this theory the time allowed by physicists and geologists is ample for the evolution of the existing fauna and flora, without the aid of "archebiosis."

2. That eels were produced from mud and flies from decaying flesh was formerly commonly believed, even by scientific men. That bacteria and other micro-organisms might originate spontaneously was later held by the opponents of Pasteur. Wherever such alleged cases have been investigated by rigid scientific methods, they have been shown to be without foundation. As methods of investigation have been refined, the number of alleged cases of spontaneous generation has lessened. There are now none which scientific men credit. I do not see how any one can deny the possibility of such origin at the present time. But in the absence

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of all acceptable evidence the scientific man must continue to regard the origin of living matter from non-living under existing conditions as most unlikely. A single valid case would change his whole attitude.

Jacob Reighard.

ALBERT P. MATHEWS

Associate Professor of Physiological Chemistry, University of Chicago

1. As regards the first question, whether geologists have overstated the time needed for the evolution of life on the earth, my opinion is of no value, as I am neither a geologist nor a physicist. My impression is that the disagreement between geologists and physicists concerning the length of time the earth has been in an inhabitable condition has arisen from computations of the age of the earth by Lord Kelvin which rested on assumptions which have been overthrown by the modern discovery of radioactivity and atomic sources of energy. Kelvin when he made the computations knew nothing of this source of energy and his computations are invalidated by the discovery of a source of heat unknown to him.

2. I think it unlikely that living matter is originating at the present time spontaneously on the earth outside of pre-existing living matter. There is no evidence of any such spontaneous generation at present. At the present time bacteria and other living organisms are everywhere, and if any accumulation of raw material out of which living matter could be made occurred anywhere, this raw material would be elaborated into living matter within the bodies of bacteria and other organisms long before it would have a chance to change spontaneously into them, assuming of course that it could so change if given time enough. It is, however, possible that in the absence of such living cells, if sufficient time were given, such spontaneous generation might take place. In my opinion it did in all likelihood take place.

Albert P. Mathews

EDW. B. WILSON

Professor of Zoology, Columbia University.

1. I do not feel myself competent to express any opinion as to the time needed for the evolution of life on the earth, nor do I think any one can offer more than a vague guess on this subject. If the mutation theory of De Vries be well founded, the time required may be much less than has, until recently, been assumed.

2. I know of no evidence that living matter is now being formed under either natural or experimentally modified conditions, except as a product of pre-existing living matter.

Edw. B. Wilson

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'TWILL SOON BE A PLUCKED BIRD
[Donahey in Cleveland *Plain Dealer*



IF YOU BELIEVE ALL YOU HEAR, TEDDY'S GOT TO BE A PRETTY GOOD BOY TO GET ALL HE WANTS
Bartholomew in Minneapolis *Journal*



THE SENATE'S HELPING HAND
W. L. Evans, in Cleveland *Leader*



Mr. Roosevelt—"The discord at the bass end of this organ is getting worse and worse"
McCutcheon, in Chicago *Tribune*



AND NOT ENOUGH SNOW FOR A SNOWBALL!
Imagine the feeling of the small boys. Such a mark in sight, and an open winter
Bradley in Chicago *Daily News*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE SENATE

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THE COTSWOLD HILLS, BY P. WILSON STEER

THE NEW ENGLISH ART CLUB

BY

E. DOUGLAS SHEILDS

THE Royal Academy, London, whose annual exhibition of pictures is so well known, is a typical example of a too perfect organization. It exists, stands solid, on the basis of royal favor. For does not the Prince of Wales preside at its annual banquet? It can count on social support, its necessary corollary, and on the support and esteem of the public which in loyal England are an equally certain consequence. Fifteen thousand pictures are presented annually to the judges by aspiring artists. The election of the distinguished artists to become associate members, and later full members of the Royal Academy, not only gives excellent and abundant opportunity for wire-pulling, but gives them for life the right to exhibit six pictures annually. These life members tend to become, as is inevitable, a bodyguard to tradition. The result has been that the Victorian phase of English art has been preserved and its exponents kept before the English public long after its place had been taken by another spirit, one which was rejected and despised by the judges of the Royal Academy.

A band of younger men, realizing that there was no chance of their gaining a hearing unless they themselves gave the public the opportunity, formed what has since then been known as the New English Art Club. As can be understood, the revolt against aged conventions, dull respectability and placeseeking was boun to carry its members further than the

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"MOTHER AND CHILD," BY AUGUSTUS E. JOHN
An extraordinary piece of realism

might otherwise have gone. Nevertheless, from the first there were some among those who came to the exhibitions to laugh and to join the critics in jeers, who saw that there was in the thing life and sincerity and devotion to ideals. For the latter, the men were evidently ready to starve, for the British public was far from being able to appreciate the vivid, extraordinary canvases hung up for their view. It would be interesting to find out how many of them were purchased during the first years of derision.

One becomes curious to know what kind of organization was formed by these men. One of the first things that strikes one is the fact that candidates for election to membership of the New English Art Club are not required to submit work. They are merely elected by a two-thirds majority of voters after being proposed and seconded by members in the usual way. The executive committee of eight members of the club is elected annually, and decides upon the number of works which members may submit to the jury. The jury of selection consists of thirteen artists, and the hanging committee of [illegible]re elected by the members of the club at the annual time of voting. One of the interesting features of the club is the hospitality it is ready to offer to artists who are not members, but who may be invited by two members to submit their work on the same footing as members. These exhibitors, as they are called, are invited to vote at the election of the jury of selection and the hanging committee of the exhibition that follows the one at which they exhibited. The executive committee has power to invite a distinguished artist of any nationality to contribute pictures to any one exhibition of the club, the number of the pictures which are exempt from passing before the jury being the same as that fixed on for members.

It will be seen that we have here an organization of extraordinary elasticity, the result of which is shown in the fact that of the original members who exhibited during its first year, thirty-five years ago, only two are now showing pictures. There are probably various reasons for this, but it forms a hopeful contrast to the rows of pictures from superannuated artists that have covered miles of wall space in the Royal Academy shows each year, artists who, because they had been made Royal Academicians, had the right for all time to show six or eight pictures annually. That exhibitors who are not members should have a vote in the election of the jury also shows a catholicity of spirit and a readiness to catch not only the wind of progress but the spirit of the age, from whichever quarter it may blow. True art and moneymaking so rarely go together that one is not surprised to find this art club has the regulation that the subscription of £4 "4" per annum is returned to any member whose works are totally rejected, and who on that account retires from the club.

Few now remain of the original mem-

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bers of the club, but of these the most distinguished is Mr. P. Wilson Steer, who is not only regarded as the greatest English landscape painter of his day, but who has been one of the best influences at work in England for the furtherance of true and sincere art. Fortunately possessed of private means, and, therefore, able to follow his own bent, he has of all British artists developed the most original style. To a certain extent it suggests the influence of Constable and of Turner, but it is strongly individual. No one else has painted like Steer. A great colorist and a master of atmospheric effect, he possesses a sense of comparative magnitude to a degree possessed by no one else since Turner. Like him he discards the ordinary method of producing perspective by converging lines, the crudest example of which is familiar to us in the converging lines of a railroad, and produces his effects by the relative position and sizes of the objects depicted, but, above all, by the atmospheric effects by which distance is shown. Although a realist, or perhaps because he is one, there is in many of Mr. Steer's works that sense of mystery in broad daylight which only the poet's eye discerns in nature.

Steer, however, is not only a landscape painter. At a time when every one looked on Mr. Sargent as the only man living who could paint a portrait group and handle light, Steer's "Mrs. Butler and Children," burst upon the world as a surprise, surpassing anything Sargent has done. For, although there is not the same dramatic effect which Sargent gives his sitters, the canvas is truer, and fuller of light and of atmosphere. One does not have the impression that a curtain has suddenly been drawn and revealed them to us, in a position theatrical in its effectiveness, but rather that we are brought into full and rounded knowledge of them not only visually but in a subtler sense.

Perhaps the most famous picture by Steer is one which has for its subject a boat in harbor, with figures going down toward it. This has been described as the finest picture of modern times. It will interest Americans to know that no one is a greater admirer of Mr. Steer's work than the distinguished portrait painter, Mr. Sargent, who, by the way, is a member of the New English Art Club, and is loyal enough to its ideals to serve as one of its jury of selection.



A PORTRAIT OF AUGUSTUS E. JOHN, BY WILL ROTHENSTEIN
Mr. Rothenstein has been strongly influenced by Rembrandt

David Muirhead, a Scottish artist, as his name betokens, received his early training along with a group of vigorous students at the Royal Academy, Edinburgh, under Professor Frederick Brown, now at the Slade School, London. He is a painter of dignified landscapes, generally in a low tone, showing strongly the influence of the Dutch school. His work shows a fine feeling for color, and some-

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times suggests the thought that Mr. Muirhead belongs to that class of artists whose love of color is stronger, though perhaps unconsciously so, than their love of "nature" so-called. And there is a point of view in which this love of color in the abstract and joy in portraying its harmonies take a higher position in art than the love of formal nature. Mr. Muirhead, who may repudiate the above suggestion, is one of the foremost of the landscape painters. His work is full of fine feeling and restraint, and has in it the essentials of the very best work.

Notable among the artists whose names are connected with the New English Art Club are those who received their training at the Slade School, London. It is a moot point whether it is to the students or their professors that an art school owes its reputation. If the position occupied by the Slade School is to be ascribed to its students, the first names that would rise to the mind would be those of Augustus E. John and William Orpen, the former a Welshman and the latter Irish.



A PORTRAIT, BY AUGUSTUS E. JOHN
Style is formed upon that of Rubens

Mr. John resembles in appearance a Hungarian or Gipsy rather than a Welshman, and his style of dressing suggests the Gipsy strongly. Before coming to London he had frequent intercourse with one of the professors at the University of Liverpool, who is an authority on the Romany tongue. Mr. John used to accompany him on his tramps, and learned the language of the Gipsies and also came to feel the fascination of those strange people, whom he still joins occasionally in their expeditions. He is an exponent of the sound methods of draughtsmanship taught at the Slade School.

Augustus John is the kind of personality round which legends soon cluster. And, although he is still a young man, there is one which has already grown and which deserves telling. When he was a callow youth, tall and unformed, about eighteen, and as yet having given no signs of unusual talent, John took a holiday. The story goes that one day he was bathing on the sea coast and, when diving, struck his head against a rock and was for some time stunned. But he came back to the Slade School a genius!

There is a good deal to criticize in his work. The coloring leaves much to be desired, especially in his flesh painting. The portrait by him, here reproduced, entitled "Mother and Child," is an extraordinary piece of realism, vivid, brutal and unconventional to a startling degree. The crudity of the coloring—and even John's greatest admirers can not grant him a sense of color—accords with the "bare bodkin" spirit of the picture. The woman holds in her hand a toy, a beetle with crimson head and brilliant green body. Her bodice is of a peculiar shade of yellow with orange bows, and the child's flesh is an unearthly color. There is, of course, no attempt at composition. There is no bland arrangement as one sees in the Italian school. It is more like a snap-shot in paint; in its arresting, instantaneous effect, rather like a Velasquez, but with an individuality which marks it sharply off and sets it apart.

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"THE DOLL'S HOUSE," BY WILL ROTHENSTEIN
This painting is full of light and shade and suggestion. Whistler's influence is traceable in it

John has been described as having been strongly influenced by a French school of literature, and as wishing to be a Balzac in painting. He is a man about whom many things will always be said. One can only hope they affect him little.

When William Orpen came over as a young student from Dublin, he very soon set the Slade School agog with his marvelous draughtsmanship. His first picture, entitled "The Mirror," exhibited in the New English Art Club, was a masterly piece of skill in color and paint. Since then he has executed numerous portraits and composition pictures and charming miniature portraits, the best known of which is that of W. McColl, the critic. He has also done some remarkable work as landscape painter. His "Flower Girl," which is reproduced here, is a strong, fine

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"LOTTIE OF PARADISE WALK," BY WILLIAM ORPEN
A strong, fine piece of painting

piece of painting, remarkable in a man still in the mid-twenties. Although sometimes the color is a trifle treacly, one can not but be struck with the soundness of the painting, the skilful handling and the dignity of tone and color. The subject is one that is familiar to all Londoners: the flower girl, saucy, warm-hearted, impudent, the bane of the policeman, who often is told home truths by her when he is too zealous in the performance of his duty. "Lottie of Paradise Walk," as Mr. Orpen has called her, is evidently one of the best of her class, clean-living, self-respecting, brave. The outline of her face is indistinct, lost in the dark background, but the rich warm glow of the cheeks and, in fact, the whole face, is full of life. The red shawl she wears over her dark bodice, the dull-green skirt and the flowers form a pleasing color scheme.

Mr. William Rothenstein, whose portrait of A. E. John, which we give here, was bought by the Walker Gallery, Liverpool, is one of the best known members of the club, and one of its leading spirits. Recently he has been strongly influenced by Rembrandt, especially in his paintings of East End Jews. Some years ago he painted what is perhaps his best work, "The Doll's House." It is a beautiful scheme of silver gray, the two figures standing out against a background of warm black, the one strong note of color being the woman's dress of sulphur or pale lemon yellow. It is full of light and shade and suggestion, with the influence of Whistler distinctly traceable in it.

It is unfortunately impossible to refer specially to any great number of the artists who compose the New English Art Club. One would like to reproduce "The Gold Shawl" of Mr. A. Ambrose McEvoy, who was an intimate friend of Whistler, and whose work has an intimacy, a graceful ease and gaiety which are especially welcome in these days. Mark Fisher, who was one of the original members of the club, is a successful exponent of one of the salient features of the school—atmospheric effect. He has been one of the most successful artists of his day, and is specially noted for his skill in drawing cattle and sheep and for giving the animals individuality and life, much in the spirit of Jules Millet, instead of suggesting them by daubs that only experience enables one to distinguish from maggots of unusual size.

Among the water-color artists, and there are some that are wedded to this medium, one would mention A. W. Rich and H. B. Brabazon. Mr. Francis Dodd, in his "East Acton," exemplifies to the full two tendencies, one clearly visible in the New English Art Club, and the other

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in the literature of the present day. "East Acton" is a luminous and delightful drawing, showing a row of houses seen against a sunset sky. Closer examination discloses the fact that the mean suburban street that forms the subject is not even showing its front to the public, but the backs of the houses. This is what G. K. Chesterton and others who are running tilt against the centralization of great cities and the contempt of everything suburban would highly approve. Still



"SHEEP," BY MARK FISHER

This painter has peculiar ability to draw animals, giving them individuality and life

life is also represented in the club by some exquisitely painted flowers and fruit, showing that the love of texture and the art of depicting it have fortunately still their votaries.

The most important thing about the New English Art Club is not, after all, the club, or even the work produced by its members, but the very fact of its existence and the influence that it is bound to have on art in the British Isles. This it would be difficult to overestimate. Already a change is detected in the attitude of the Royal Academy toward modern tendencies in art. Mr. Clausen, one of the early members of the club, is now one of the professors at the Royal Academy, while several men who became first known through the New English Art Club have been honored by the Academy. Of course, these honors are refused by some sturdy souls, but there is another and perhaps a wiser section that sees in them the best hope for English art. A country that calls itself democratic while loving only that which royalty honors is a difficult country to deal with. But the New English Art Club has found that it pays in every sense of the word to ignore the country, "gate money" and "success." For the result has been that success comes; the country, though slow to do so, honors truth when it sees it, and the New English Art Club is becoming recognized as the leaven of true art in Great Britain.

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THE FEAST OF THE LILIES AT NOLA

BY

WILLIAM G. FITZ-GERALD



I KNOW a host of remote, old-world cities whose sleepy, grass-grown streets occasionally echo with unaccustomed sounds of carnival that ill accord with crumbling medieval walls and towers and queer old toppling buildings of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. I call to mind the curious "Dancing Procession" at little Echternach, in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, the still stranger *"Palio"* or barebacked horse race of the trade guilds round the great Piazza of old Siena; and a dozen other public pageants that have come down in direct line from remote antiquity.

But among them all, I know none more remarkable than the June "Festival of the Lilies" at Nola, that ancient but sleepy city lying twenty miles out from Naples in the lovely Campagna Felice. I often wonder when I tread its drowsy streets whether there is much difference in its aspect to-day from that of the days when Nola was successfully resisting Hannibal after the Battle of Cannae, more than two hundred years before Christ was born.

Nola's great hero and patron saint is St. Paulinus, poet and bishop of the fifth century. He is credited with having invented church bells, and was altogether so remarkable a person that he was carried off into captivity by the Moors. His captors, however, were so impressed by the sanctity and sweetness of the bishop that they suffered him to escape, and when he returned home the whole population turned out to meet him, carrying in their hands the great, tall, white lilies so familiar to this day to visitors in this lovely part of Italy. As years passed away, the anniversary of Bishop Paulinus's return was celebrated with more and more ceremony, until at length the trade guilds began to erect elaborate ornamental towers which they carried in procession as symbols of the lilies with which the joyous populace welcomed their bishop on his return.

The date of the festival to-day is June 26; and so remarkable is it that it attracts visitors from all over Italy, besides the crowds of foreigners, chiefly Americans and British, who are usually visiting Naples. On this day sleepy little Nola wakes up to a great, mad, merry-making carnival; and tram-cars, railroads, carriages and country carts are hard put to it to transport the gay crowds flocking in for the festa. Thousands of these bring their own provisions, and even tents; for Nola's accommodation for visitors is very limited indeed, and what is more, the natives charge preposterous prices in the hotels and restaurants.

The first thing to do on arriving in the quaint little town is to inspect the eight colossal "machines," as they are locally called. There are eight of these lofty church-tower-like erections deposited in courtyards and by-streets on the eve of the great feast. They are, indeed, marvels of beauty, and it seems strange that skilled artisans should work so patiently and laboriously upon these curious and lofty symbols of a day.

The framework is of light scaffolding, tapering toward the summit. Each is in quite a different style of architecture; and it must be borne in mind that a special board of art critics will presently pronounce upon the respective merits of each and award prizes accordingly. The *"gigli,"* or "lilies," rise in seven graceful and tapering stories, ornamented with

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THE "LILY" PYRAMIDS IN THE GREAT SQUARE AT NOLA

These papier-mache towers, erected by the trade guilds, are carried in procession once a year. Each is borne by forty men who, at a given signal, execute a fantastic dance, the towers bending hither and thither at alarming angles. The ceremony concludes with a procession of prelates from the cathedral, bearing the silver statue of Bishop Paulinus, the patron saint of Nola. The towers are symbolic of the lilies with which he was welcomed on his return from captivity

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round or pointed arches, cornices and decorations of cherubs, angels or grotesque figures in papier-maché. Some of them glitter with mirrors in all their interspaces. Others, again, dazzle one in the bright sunlight with their tinselled mosaic; all of them flutter gaily with flags.

The front part of each tower is slightly concave, and the bare scaffolding in the rear is concealed by luxuriant natural foliage and flowers. Standing under one of these fantastic erections one sees on the topmost point a colossal figure of some saint or hero, while on each one hangs prominently the sign of the particular guild or trade to which it belongs. Thus on one may appear a waistcoat; on another a loaf of bread; on a third a shoe, and so on. These queer pyramids are designed by professional architects in consultation with the members of the trade who bear the expense of each, and much anxiety is evinced as to whether or no the chosen design will gain a prize from the festa committee.

On the eve of the great day, when the *gigli* stand ready, all Nola is illuminated in their honor, and thousands of colored lanterns are hung on ropes across the streets, or from the beautiful tower itself to the houses on either side. One notices that the base of the pyramids consists of a massive framework of beams; on the lowest story is accommodation for an orchestra; and every tier and detail of the towering flower-like *gigli,* that rise glittering above the highest housetops, is worked out with as much pains as though it were intended for some great cathedral which should endure, not for a day, but for a thousand years.

On one side of the big market place is the town hall, and, facing it, is the cathedral of Nola with its great tower built ages ago out of the marble ruins of two Roman amphitheaters that graced the Nola of the Caesars, which was a walled city with twelve gates and many splendid temples to the gods.

Every Whitsunday, Nola wakes up to great excitement. A vari-colored Italian crowd, largely mixed with foreigners, pours through the narrow streets to the market-place. There are thousands of well-to-do country folk who have come in their gigs; the women in flaring silks with long gold [illegible] their necks, and earrings of enormous rough pearls in their ears. For a few *lire* they secure seats on a balcony, at a window, on a flat roof, or even on some crumbling and dangerous projection of the hoary old cathedral. The streets at the four corners of the market square are kept clear for the passage of the giant *gigli.*

Suddenly the confused sound of many bands is heard, and one by one flashing, glittering and swaying crazily like the mast of a ship in a gale, the great pyramids advance into the square, their lofty spires nodding to the rhythmic feet of their bearers, who are always porters from the great arsenal of Naples. These men are famous all over the Campagna Felice for their great strength. The flags flutter and decorations glisten in the blazing sun. The figures of the Virgin and saints on the pinnacles of the *gigli* bow and bend as they advance. Before each moving tower a man walks backward, guiding the bearers by beating time with hand and foot. There is a reason for this, because the ten porters at each of the four massive sides of the base can not see each other, on account of the great beams that rest on their shoulders.

Other men run beside them ready to lay hold of a beam and place their own shoulder beneath it, should the strength of a comrade fail. The traveler is irresistibly reminded of a Hindu festival, such as that of Juggernaut at Orissa. The weight of these towers must be very great; and tall and powerful as the arsenal porters are who bear them, it is easy to see that every muscle is strained and many faces manifestly express a severe degree of exertion.

The men are clothed only in cotton drawers, most of them rolled up above the knee; white shirts; a crimson scarf about the waist; a red fez upon their heads, and a many-tinted kerchief round the neck. All maneuvers of these bearers are guided by a whistle. When this is heard for the first time, the forty men with one accord lift the enormous tower, and the moment it is "afloat" it advances swiftly up the street.

The moment all the eight *gigli* have entered the market-place, an extraordinary spectacle is beheld, for the lofty towers begin a fantastic and apparently most dangerous dance, dangerous, so far

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THE PROCESSION OF PRELATES LEAVING THE CATHEDRAL
The solid silver statue of Bishop Paulinus is in the rear

as one can see, alike for porters and populace. Round and round each tower dances. Collisions seem inevitable, but are always skilfully avoided in the mazes of a kind of waltz, surely the strangest dance in the world, with forty struggling men beneath each of the eight *gigli*, and the whole army of dancers guided by the shrill whistle of the captain.

After a few minutes of this dance the massed bands strike up a wild tarantella. Immediately the bearers dance more recklessly than ever, and the huge crowd rushes hither and thither to escape annihilation from the fall of the great Juggernauts. And imminent enough does this seem. The towers, many of them from seventy to a hundred feet high, bend this way and that at a terribly alarming angle. But presently the crowd realize that after all there may be no real danger and they, too, begin to dance and sing.

A sight indeed is it to see this great populace dancing furiously, and the eight colossal towers dancing also in their midst. Just when the porters grow so fatigued that their burden becomes a very real danger, the board of judges send the police over to interfere. Gradually the waltzing pyramids are brought to a standstill and ranged in a row before the town hall.

And now begins the second act of this strange drama. Into the great square rolls an ancient ship, flying at its masthead an oriental flag, and carrying as its figurehead a bust of St. Paulinus. On board, and half sheltered by the spreading sails, are seated a gorgeous grand vizier, a turbanned white-clad crew, and another band of music. The grand vizier suddenly rises and throws handfuls of sweetmeats among the crowd, causing a sudden frantic scramble among the merry-makers.

A few moments later the porters, who had retired for refreshments after having set down their colossal burdens, return in eight small "armies" and form circles around each towering "lily." In the midst of each crew steps a man carrying what looks like the rod of a Roman lictor, topped by a bunch of flowers. The nine bands now strike up another tarantella, and the eight crews of porters interlace their arms and whirl in dance about the staff-bearers, leaping and swaying with frantic *élan*.

The bacchanal is at its very height, a the populace likewise excited and dancir

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when, suddenly, the grand old bells of the cathedral peal out across the sunny Piazza, and simultaneously a procession of prelates, gorgeously robed, issues from the church and enters the square, led by the Bishop of Nola himself in full canonicals. Bringing up the rear of this imposing procession comes the solid silver bust of St. Paulinus, borne on the shoulders of two men. Other enthusiastic Nolans hold a baldachin of cloth-of-gold over the silver figure, and on to this fall the curious little sweetmeats thrown by the spectators. The procession makes a solemn round of the Piazza, and when its last member has disappeared once more into the ancient cathedral, the bands on the lofty *gigli* strike up the "Royal March"; each set of forty porters hasten to their posts; piercing whistles are heard, and once more with a great simultaneous heave, the towering and colossal "lilies" are again under way.



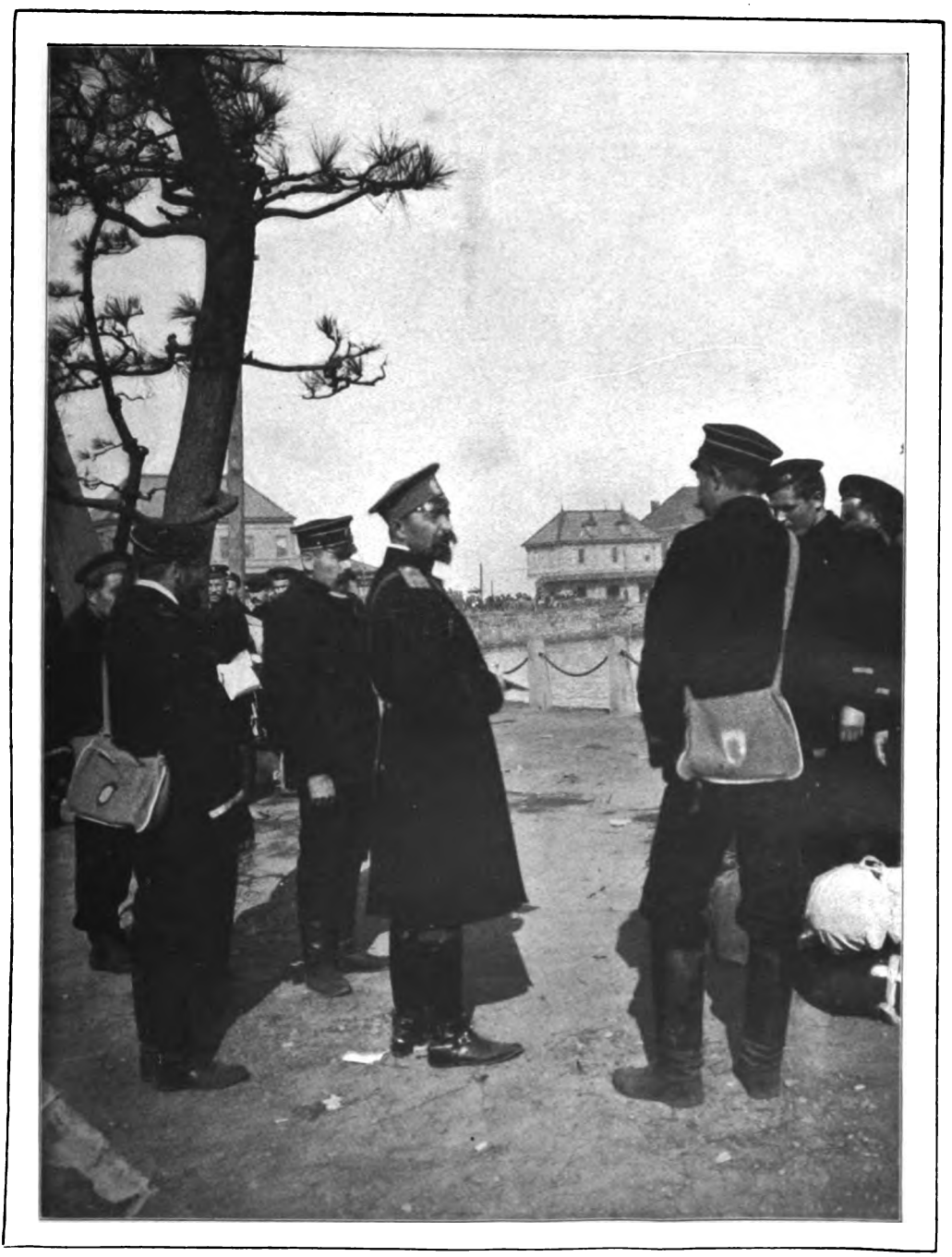
THE TOWER WHICH RECEIVED THE PRIZE
It was richly decorated with molded papier mache and statuary

In the path of each, long rows of crackers are laid, and as the bearers advance with their weighty burdens, these crackers explode with an appalling din. The excited populace laugh and shriek and fly in all directions; and so, amid clouds of gunpowder smoke and excitement and hilarity, the lofty "lilies" of Nola disappear or another whole year, and the tens of thousands of spectators likewise desert the Piazza in search of entertainment.

As to the pyramids, I am told these cost at least 1,500 *lire* each, or nearly $300; and each trade pays for its own. The unfortunate porters who carry these tremendous burdens receive but sixty cents for the arduous day's labor, besides their food and drink. The mayor told me he estimates the profit to the town itself at something like $25,000.

Oddly enough, when the giant *gigli* retire from the great stage of the Piazza, they are thrown violently to the ground with the object of loosening the nails in the massive framework at the base. The more costly decorations are stored up until the following year, and then the various trades interested may choose what part of the old ornamentation they would like to form a new "lily."

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Russian officers about to embark after their release

The Last Scenes in the Russo-Japanese Drama

It is only recently that the Russian prisoners of war have been sent back to Russia. The embarking of these prisoners recalls the uniform kindness shown them by the Japanese throughout the war. So remarkable has been this treatment that eighteen thousand of these prisoners wish to take out naturalization papers and remain in Japan.

Peace is welcomed by the Japanese Empire. The anti-treaty riots were the work of a

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Russian soldiers, prisoners of war, on their way to their ship



Japanese troops about to start for Sakhalin

few politicians who opposed the government. The actual lawbreakers were few, although the crowds were large. The rejoicing over the fleet and the magnificent welcome accorded the navy were a truer expression of the spirit of the people. Admiral Togo has been a model to his country of modesty and greatness. He seldom appears in any other but a fatigue uniform, [illegible]ion except a single star on his breast. The story told of the Admiral and [illegible] on the day of the great naval parade illustrates something of the Japanese

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Watching the naval review at Yokohama

spirit. The master of ceremonies had arranged that the Admiral and the Crown Prince should ride together in a carriage following the Emperor, but the Crown Prince replied: "I can not ride with Admiral Togo; he is an admiral and I am but a captain. I will ride in a jinriksha behind him." When Togo heard of this he said: "I can not permit this; if my Crown Prince rides in a jinriksha, I will ride in a jinriksha, too." And so it came to pass. Following the carriage of the Emperor there came a jinriksha with the Admiral, and then another in which rode the Crown Prince. Next came the carriages with other admirals and state officials.

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MEN OF THE MONTH



GEORGE W. BOSCHKE

ENGINEER OF THE NEW SEA WALL OF GALVESTON

BY

C. M. HYSKELL

GEORGE W. BOSCHKE, chief engineer of the Harriman railroad lines in the Pacific Northwest, just now has the distinction of directing work on more miles of final survey and actual construction than any other railroad engineer in the country. The work cut out for him at this time involves an expenditure of $24,000,000 before the close of next year. The Southern Pacific main line in Oregon is being relaid with heavy steel, all wooden bridges are being replaced with steel structures; the main line of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company is undergoing similar treatment and a block signal system is being installed; a chain of fuel-oil tanks is being built to provide fuel for oil-burning locomotives that are to be put in commission on both systems: 90 miles of new railroad are being built along the Snake River from Riparia to Lewiston; 60 miles of new road are under construction through the canyon of the Grand Ronde River and up the Wallowa to Joseph, Idaho; 90 miles of new road are being surveyed from Drain, Oregon,

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to Coos Bay, at Pacific tidewater; a new branch line 35 miles long from Arlington to Condon, Oregon, is being completed; surveys are being run through central Oregon from Huntington to Eugene, and from Eugene to Klamath Falls; a number of short branches and cut-offs are being built; extensive docks are being erected in Portland to replace those recently burned; and plans are being drawn for a belt line to rim the Willamette River the entire length of Portland's harbor, cutting through all the docks and passing under twenty streets and four drawbridges.

It does not seem possible that Boschke ever could have been a very little boy. When you take up your Gayley's Mythology, and your mind dwells on a picture of Atlas, carrying the world on his back, you think of Boschke. Broad as his solid shoulders are abeam, he is nearly as thick fore and aft. A dark mat of short, curly hair covers the round crown of an otherwise square-cut head. His face is a mixture of grim humor and decision, the latter predominating. I asked him to tell me something about his life. He glared at me a minute, then a smile broke into lines positively roguish.

"Oh, no, you don't get me there," he said, with a shrug, and puffed with increased vigor at a large, black cigar. The man who would "get" Boschke must go after him with dynamite, enough to blow up a tunnel. I glared back at him, and asserted that I would get the desired information elsewhere. He said I could "go to the devil," or something of that nature. I went elsewhere. Among other things I learned was, that his father was an exiled Russian engineer who came to Boston in the fifties, and designed the government defenses about Washington in the fateful year 1863. The boy grew up accustomed to strenuous scenes, and associated with captains of industry. Following in his father's footsteps, he became a civil engineer, but early chose the Far West as a field for a career.

Although the men who conceived the bold plan of raising Galveston and protecting it with a sea wall wanted a breakwater quickly, they nevertheless demanded that it should stand for ages against the ceaseless tides. They wanted a man who would accomplish in a few years what the ancients required generations of time for doing. The mere cost of the wall was a bagatelle in considering the purpose of it. Millions of dollars—embedded in crushed granite and 125,000 barrels of cement, and steel rods; a cohesive mass 17,593 feet long, 17 feet high, 16 feet thick; resting on 20,000 piles planted 45 feet deep at the ocean's brink, and riprapped with 120,000 tons of granite—was nothing when compared to the lives and wealth of the city it was designed to protect from a recurrence of the disaster that destroyed Galveston at the beginning of the twentieth century.

They wanted workmanship, without regard to its price. A man offered to take the job for $300 a month. They ceased negotiations when he named his wages. The task needed one who, vested with the deciding power, would invariably decide right. Unwary supervision, wrong proportions of any ingredient, foundation flaws of any nature, and the grim old sea would laugh as it tossed aside the structure made by misguided hands. A wrong calculation of a penny, carried through all the elements of cost, would entail a loss of tens of thousands of dollars.

When they had figured out the staggering truth of this conclusion, they realized one thing above all others, that it was important they should not find the wrong man. They found Boschke.

The first thing they tried to impress on him was the awfulness of consequences that might attend delay. That avalanche of green, churned water, twenty feet high and whirling like a thousand liquid tornadoes, was in their daily thought. It had done terrible execution, and tidal waves sometimes return. Here the $300-a-month man came in with a challenge that he could build the wall in fifteen months. Boschke figured a little while, and told them it could be done in two years, allowing for possible interruptions. The cost in dollars, he said, would be about three millions. They asked him how much money he would want for himself. He said he didn't know. They offered him a salary of $10,000 a year. He replied that he would "see the railroad boys" about it.

When the Galveston commissioners found Boschke he was not looking for a job. He never had needed work. There

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had been plenty for him as far back as he could remember, when he was a chunky youngster. Just now he was directing the construction of $2,000,000 terminals at Galveston for the Southern Pacific Railroad, of which system he was assistant chief engineer.

He took up the matter with the railroad officials, to learn if it would be agreeable to them to accept his resignation. The company decided that his resignation would not be accepted. The commissioners held another session. They were reminded that delay was dangerous, and that there was a man who could do the task in fifteen months, at $300 per month. They recalled this man's application, and, after a long, torturing discussion, put it back on the shelf and sent for Boschke.

Couldn't he take the job in addition to his railroad terminals and conduct both undertakings at the same time?

Boschke was touched. Could he do two men's work? He said he would be willing to endure the toil if the railroad company would agree. The proposition was sent up to the company, and the company was willing. So Boschke was cut loose, with his $2,000,000 terminals in one hand and his $3,000,000 sea wall in the other.

"Did you have any hard problems to solve?" I asked him. "Were there any great difficulties to be overcome? Any setbacks or discouragements?"

"Not a thing of the kind," he answered, too promptly, and, without batting an eye, continued: "Everything went along nicely. It was just straightaway jamming 'em down and filling up according to specifications."

I inquired further and learned that he had to get his granite out of a mountain 285 miles away from the sea wall. The four million feet of lumber required for sheet piling was selected and milled in Louisiana. The face of the wall was built with a concave shape, which tapered it from a thickness of sixteen feet at the bottom to five feet at the top. Down in the great forms, where the wall was builded, the air was so stifling that white men could not stand under the strain. The labor was done entirely by Louisiana negroes. The rehabilitation of the city of Galveston, requiring great armies of workmen, caused a scarcity of labor almost unequaled in the history of like undertakings. There were troubles constantly, and all kinds of troubles. And one day, when he had his railroad terminals about half done, a cyclone picked them up and threw piers, docks, tracks and elevators over into the bay.

There is only one thing about the whole job that Boschke seems to be particularly proud of, he finished the terminals on time, and completed his 17,593 feet of the sea wall fourteen days before the expiration of the two years. But he worked every day, with a carefully picked army, as large as he could maneuver in the space allotted for it. His success encouraged the commissioners, and they extended the wall a mile further.

Prior to all this he built the longest ocean pier in the world. It winds like a gigantic letter S along the beach at Santa Monica. But his greatest works are the Galveston sea wall and terminals. And he is still under forty years old.

FRANKLIN W. HOOPER

THE DIRECTOR OF THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE

Portrait on page 118

BY

HENRY MACMAHON

BACK in the early seventies there was a youth in attendance at Antioch College in Ohio who, in the intervals of study swept out the halls, chopped the wood and rang the college bell. He had journeyed out to the Middle West from a hillside farm in the State of New Hampshire, but he was not working as a janitor from dire poverty, but because his father, like so many other practical men in that day, opposed the higher education.

"Very well, father," said the young

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New Englander, "I know how you feel and that you would greatly prefer I should stay on the farm and keep up the old traditions. But I want to go to college and if you will give your consent I will pay half my own expenses and for the other half contribute my services vacations."

The offer was accepted, and that was why twenty-year-old Franklin W. Hooper, a raw-boned country youth, was doing chores at the fresh-water college, sitting at the feet of Edward Orton, the professor of natural science, and acquiring a passionate love of that subject.

When Orton left Antioch to become president of the Ohio State University, Hooper decided to leave Antioch also and to matriculate at Harvard in order to study under Louis Agassiz. The New Hampshire boy, as before, made ends meet by hard work; he was janitor of old Massachusetts Hall and caretaker of the reading-room. Agassiz at this time was building up the natural history museum that bears his name. Hooper was one of his most zealous and indefatigable undergraduate assistants, specializing in botany, zoology and the details of museum administration. The older man inspired the younger with a life-ambition. "Wherever I am called as teacher or otherwise," said the pupil of Agassiz, "I will start in by founding a natural history museum!"

After his collegiate and graduate courses at Harvard, the young man found limited opportunities to realize his ideals, first at Keene (N. H.) high school, where he introduced the study of natural science and founded the Keene Natural History Society, and later at Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, New York, where he started the collections in mineralogy and osteology. The Adelphi's young professor of geology and chemistry spent the year 1886 abroad, visiting the chief European museums of science, hoping meanwhile for the help of some wealthy patron who should enable him to carry out the scheme of founding a museum. It was after his return from Europe, in the autumn of 1887, that opportunity opened.

At that time the City of Brooklyn had the ghost of a popular culture-institution which, developing from an Apprentices' Free Library, had grown into a lusty and vigorous middle age as a public forum and patron of the arts and sciences and had then gone rapidly down hill into a state of decrepitude and senility. The truth is that the back of the Institute had been broken by a crushing load of debt and by its trustees' inability to do more than carry the burden. Endowment fund income and rent income had been partly diverted to pay interest on mortgages; and when in 1887 this indebtedness was at last cleared off, the once-flourishing Brooklyn Institute was still land poor, library poor, art poor.

Professor Hooper and General John B. Woodward, the new and active president of the institution, were walking home from church one Sunday morning when Woodward stopped and said:

"Hooper, I wish you would go down to Washington street some time and look over the collections there. At present we are doing absolutely nothing in the way of scientific work. What collections we have are stored away as junk. I wish you would study the situation and suggest improvements."

Farsighted and enterprising as General Woodward was, it is unlikely that he had even an inkling of the improvements that Hooper would suggest. The idea born in the educator's brain a decade before leaped into activity, expanding as it rose. Through the *disjecta membra* of the educational skeleton before him, he saw the vast outlines of a real people's university, teaching by means of hundreds of lectures and classes, uplifting art standards by concerts, dramatic presentations and exhibitions, forming a center of light and leading by bringing all scientific and artistic interests to a focus, establishing a museum not merely of natural history but of all departments of human activity, maintained by the city for the benefit of all the citizens. But where were the funds required to carry it out? No Carnegie loomed even faintly on the horizon. Small wonder that President Woodward was astonished, even appalled by the immense outlines of the project. But he was presently infected by Professor Hooper's energy and enthusiasm, and the aid of the trustees was enlisted, they electing him director in the spring of 1888.

The secret of the future institute's success was to be coöperation. In the modern great city there are forces enough and

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more than enough for the execution of public-spirited enterprises, provided those forces can be brought together and their waste energy utilized. That was Professor Hooper's task. He started with his personal friends and with the families of the pupils at the Adelphi, causing them to become associate members and contribute at least $5 per annum. One by one the scientific societies of the town reorganized as departments identified with the larger life of the institute. Organizations of professional men entered in the same manner or were newly created; the engineers, architects, musicians, lawyers, artists and above all, the teachers, found a home and a welcome there. Meetings of departments and lecture courses by distinguished scholars were the means of holding together the rapidly expanding institution, which was now renamed the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and the project definitely broached of founding a great city museum. By June, 1890, an active membership of over eleven hundred had been attained, the number of meetings and lectures held that year was 445, and the total attendance no less than fifty thousand, truly a remarkable showing for only two years of work during which the institute had been practically recreated by its membership and its director with insignificant aid from outside sources.

In the autumn of 1890 the executive abilities of Mr. Hooper were put to their severest test through the destruction by fire of the old Washington Street building. A splendid program for the year had been arranged, the memberships were coming in finely, and there were fair prospects of a surplus to be applied to the museum project, which the city authorities had promised should be got under way as soon as the institute could show permanent funds of $200,000. Never was a disaster more adroitly turned into a victory. The insurance money realized $27,000; the site of the old building was sold to the city for the Brooklyn Bridge approach for $72,000; and then the director, in the spring of 1891, went out to raise the required balance by personal solicitation. It was a strenuous campaign; the country was none too prosperous, and already the silver bogey was beginning to frighten the timid. "Hooper," said one admiring millionaire, as he drew his check for $5,000, "you are positively the best beggar I have ever met!" Hooper pocketed the compliment and credited the cash to the institute, without a murmur. He was not begging for himself; he had headed the list with the subscription of his own family fortune of $10,000, which the trustees subsequently declined to accept, and he felt like the Old Guard at Waterloo, that it was a case of do or die. When, after incredible exertions, $51,000 had been raised in comparatively small sums and the last few heart-breaking thousands seemed in sight, David A. Boody, soon to be mayor and a warm friend of the institute, came to him and said:

"What's this foolishness about trying to raise your endowment fund to $200,000? I think that with a showing of $100,000 the city will authorize the museum."

It would have been an occasion with the unregenerate for profane swearing. Hooper held himself in and replied:

"Why in the name of all that's good didn't you tell me so a year ago? I had it direct from friends of the administration that $200,000 would be necessary."

Such is the irony of affairs. To-day Director Hooper by no means regrets that he made the all but impossible effort, which, according to one man at least, was not necessary, but which immediately secured for the institute a financial stability of the highest importance in developing its work.

A structure was planned by McKim, Mead & White, following a prize competition, the total cost of which with its interior fittings might well reach $10,000,000. Ground was broken on September 14, 1895, and the first section was completed a year and a half and dedicated approximately two years later. The City of New York has expended over a million dollars on the magnificent marble and granite structure, only three-sixteenths of which is yet completed, although work has been going on for a decade. While the vast design will not be completed before another fifteen years or quarter of a century at the least, the museum is rapidly taking its place among the leading ones of the country in natural science, ethnology, archeology and pictorial art.

In his role of university builder, Mr. Hooper has developed a reputation as a

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keen business man and promoter which is far outshadowing his earlier fame as a scholar. Like the successful wide-awake American, he has not been afraid to tackle anything, no matter how remote from his old province. His aim has included every sort of instructive or uplifting entertainment for the seven thousand and odd members of the institute, except out and out theatrical performances. It has made the Boston Symphony Orchestral Concerts a financial success, has had Paderewski and the greatest soloists and instrumentalists on its programs, while its department of music, with a membership of nearly three thousand, and advisory board comprising the chief musical experts of the town, has held beneficent if somewhat trust-like sway over all important musical activity.

"Book concerts and lecture dates in Brooklyn!" remarked Rafael Navarro, former manager of the Academy of Music, with a disgusted expression, the other day; "well, I guess not! What's the use when the institute has preëmpted that field all to itself?"

Professor Hooper has figured in the public activities of Brooklyn also, having been for eight years a member of the Board of Education, and in consequence a target for criticism on account of his fearless and independent attitude. He has resented most strongly the application of political pull to posts in the public schools, and waged at least one long and bitter fight to prevent personal influence from dictating choice of a high official.

In person Mr. Hooper is very tall and very large of frame, so that he would tower as a giant over his fellows if he did not stoop. His full black beard is barely whitened at the ends, although he is well into middle life. He has a charming suavity of manner, a fund of scientific knowledge which he makes as interesting to the hearer as a romance, and a wide knowledge of this world's affairs, seen from the angle of a quaint, half cynical, wholly human New England humor. Under the surface is the strong idealism that has made so mighty an impress upon Brooklyn; for it is the personality of the man and not only his tremendous strength and executive capacity that has enabled him to achieve what he has. He still puts in twelve to fourteen hours a day at his work; in summer moves the whole paraphernalia of the institute office to the old homestead at Walpole, New Hampshire, and there combines the labors of directorship and of farming his 190-acre ancestral glebe.

It would be a mistake, of course, to attribute all the manifold successes of the institute to this one man. Without public-spirited citizens, such as the late General Woodward and his brother, Robert B. Woodward, President A. Augustus Healy and President of Council L. Mason Clarke, former Mayors Schieren and Boody, the members of the committee on art museums, together with the great army of college-bred and professional men working in the twenty-seven departments, the institute could have done but little. It is glory enough for Mr. Hooper that he aroused the civic life of a great community and enlisted its best element in the march to a higher goal.

HENRY SMITH PRITCHETT

THE FIRST DIRECTOR OF THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION

Portrait on page 114

BY

FREDERICK W. COBURN

THE resignation of President Henry Smith Pritchett, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, took place on December 12. The immediate effect is to enable Dr. Pritchett to go to New York as executive head of the Carnegie Foundation, which was recently endowed by Andrew Carnegie with $15,000,000, to be the nucleus of a great pension system for superannuated college teachers.

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How the departure of its president will affect the New England technological school, for which, until lately, he had been making ambitious plans, can not yet be foreseen. Mr. Pritchett's presidency at "Tech," as the Massachusetts Institute is familiarly called, will at all events be memorable in the history of the institution by reason of the humanizing of engineering studies and school life that he has attempted. In this respect he has been unqualifiedly successful. Of the failure of his grandiose scheme for an alliance of the institute with Harvard University, soon to have at its disposal several million dollars left by Gordon McKay for the upbuilding of a great technical school, the world has already heard. Indeed—so it is currently believed—it was essentially this failure, due partly to an adverse decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court by which the institute has been inhibited from selling the land on which its present buildings are located, and still more to the uncompromising attitude of a majority of the Tech alumni and faculty who have opposed the plan throughout, that led to Mr. Pritchett's being willing to leave a community in whose progress he had become deeply concerned. The change appears to have been made with extreme regret, even though the opportunity to give undivided attention to the Carnegie Foundation will generally be held to be a promotion.

The side, at any rate, of Mr. Pritchett's presidency that has never been adequately described is the narrative of his efforts, for the most part very successful, to make the institute something better than a factory for grinding out engineers. Both the strength and the weakness of the student material with which he has had to deal has been well understood. "The American," he said in an address some time ago, "is alert, energetic, resourceful and superficial. He can make a little knowledge go farther than the citizen of any other country, and this lesson he has had every opportunity to learn in our schools. Initiative, resourcefulness and nervous energy were great factors in our pioneer work and they are great factors still; but they will not endure in competition with efficient training, patient study and exact knowledge. The pioneer epoch has passed."

Bringing culture to Boston might be regarded as equally superfluous with carrying coals to Newcastle; yet that has certainly been Mr. Pritchett's most worthy service to the technical school over which he has presided for the past six years. He has thrown his influence into humanizing the life of the place. Recognizing that the prospective engineer, just as absolutely as the student of classical courses, needs comradeship and diversion, as well as technical instruction, he has built up the Tech Union, with its opportunities for social intercourse and harmless amusements. He has welcomed the growth of a normal and healthy interest in athletics. Whatever has seemed to foster the community spirit has had his hearty support.

Nor have his efforts been confined to the student body. In order to promote greater solidarity of sentiment among the alumni he organized the big reunion of 1904. He followed the example of a few of his teachers, and set an example to many more of them, by taking an active part in the work of building up the city beautiful that is gradually supplanting the commonplaceness of old Boston, and his appointment as chairman of the Charles River Dam Commission, a position which he still holds, came about in recognition both of his remarkable engineering capacity and his appreciation of the artistic part of an undertaking which involves converting the tidal estuary known as the Back Bay into a decorative fresh-water lake comparable with Hamburg's Alster Basin.

A conviction as to the duties of citizenship led him soon after he settled in Boston to become a resident of the lesser city instead of following the majority of the privileged classes to a pleasanter and better-governed suburban town. And this civic interest has not been confined to attending the primaries and voting. A scheme for a radical reform of the system of Boston city government, one which would, in theory at least, be applicable to most American cities, was elaborated before the Massachusetts Reform Club two years ago, and although it has not yet been adopted, for it was too far in advance of the times, it has stirred up abundant discussion and has already influenced the thinking of others. It called, amongst other requirements, for a mayor with very

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large powers, an assistant mayor, a cabinet of seven heads and a single chamber of forty representatives, all these to be paid relatively large salaries in order that a better class of men might be attracted to the public service.

In addition to many other responsibilities Mr. Pritchett very lately accepted the chairmanship of the board of management of the Franklin Fund, the money left by Benjamin Franklin for the creation of an institute to benefit workingmen. That he had a hand in Mr. Carnegie's endowment of that fund is, to say the least, suspected.

Not only in deed but in word Mr. Pritchett has emphasized for the benefit of the institute students and of the general public his ideas of service. Again and again in public address he has upheld the conception that young men should be prepared in the technological schools not so much to hold certain jobs as to live the best life possible while holding them.

In charge of Mr. Carnegie's pension fund Mr. Pritchett will have every possible opportunity to justify the faith of those who believe him to be one of the strongest of modern educational thinkers. Everything on the material side will be in his favor; whereas in Boston he has had great odds against which to contend. Mr. Carnegie is a personal friend of long standing, and the two are said to be in agreement on all vital points. Even had Mr. Pritchett remained at the institute he would still have been the ironmaster's right-hand man. It is indeed generally believed that Mr. Carnegie stood ready, in case the merger of Harvard and the "Tech" had taken place and Dr. Pritchett had been in line to succeed President Eliot, to endow the combined institution with untold millions. That chance to make out of the oldest American university and the largest of American technological schools incomparably the leading university of the world, if it ever existed, has seemingly been lost. At all events, the former president of the Massachusetts Institute will have a free hand in his new undertaking, directed from headquarters in Forty-fifth Street, New York.

Mr. Pritchett's career up to this time has been so comprehensive, and he has thought so broadly along various lines, that he should be an especially efficient man in managing the great humanitarian work which Mr. Carnegie has in mind. The director of the foundation is now in his forty-ninth year, a native of Missouri, a graduate of Pritchett College at Glasglow in that state, and a sometime enthusiastic disciple of the German methods of scientific research, in which he still believes with modified zeal. His doctorate in philosophy was gained at Munich; his honorary degrees were received from Hamilton, the University of Pennsylvania and Johns Hopkins. At the time that he was called to the presidency of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1900, he was superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. His equipment for holding that important position had been acquired through years of service in governmental and private astronomical observatories.

That still further honors are ahead of Mr. Pritchett has already been rumored from Washington. The Carnegie Institution will, one year hence, lose its present president, Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, who finds the labor of directing so great an establishment too onerous. The two men most prominently mentioned as possible successors to Dr. Gilman are Charles D. Walcott, now director of the Geological Survey, and Henry Smith Pritchett.

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THE KANSAS LAND FRAUD INVESTIGATION

BY

SHEFFIELD COWDRICK

ON December 16 the grand jury in the United States District Court for the first and second divisions of Kansas was discharged. In the nine days that it had been in session in Topeka, it had returned indictments against twenty-five men charged with illegal acts in connection with government land in western Kansas. At the beginning of the Kansas land fraud investigation, the government officials announced that the Department of the Interior had determined to put an end to fraudulent homestead entries and illegal fencing. The results of the grand jury session indicate that the government will carry out this threat to the letter.

As the deliberations of the grand jury progressed, the little information obtainable was such as to prepare the public for startling developments. In its final report, however, the jury exploded a bomb and caused one of the biggest sensations of the year in Kansas by returning an indictment which charges F. Dumont Smith, T. E. Ryan and Roscoe Wilson with conspiracy. F. Dumont Smith is one of the most prominent men in Kansas. As a lawyer, a politician and a leader in the fight of the state legislature against the Standard Oil Company, he has made himself known from one end of the state to the other. Roscoe Wilson is Smith's law partner. T. E. Ryan a few months ago resigned his position as special agent of the general land office in Kansas, and took up his residence at St. Charles, Illinois. He is well known in Illinois and Kansas.

The accusation against Smith, Ryan and Wilson is substantially as follows:

Some two years ago, a man named W. A. Hannah made a false homestead entry on government land in Hodgeman county. In filing his final proof on the land, he took the required oath that he had complied with the conditions prescribed by the government. According to the evidence presented, he had not complied with these conditions. George M. Montague signed Hannah's papers as a witness. T. J. Palmer, the probate judge of Hodgeman county, took the evidence in the final proof. C. J. Johnston had also been guilty of irregularities in connection with a homestead entry.

Upon learning of these illegal deals, Roscoe Wilson approached Hannah, Palmer, Montague and Johnston, and told them that for a consideration, he and Smith could induce T. E. Ryan, the government inspector, to overlook the irregularities. The amount of money demanded varies, according to the different stories told, from $2,000 to $2,500. The attorneys paid a part of the money thus obtained to Ryan. They also secured for him a railroad pass. Influenced by these considerations, the government inspector did not report the illegal acts of Smith's clients. This deal was made about a year ago. Hannah, however, failed to escape trouble with the government. He was indicted for perjury, and at a session of the United States District Court last fall he was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and spend ten days in jail. In some way the deal between Smith, Wilson and Ryan leaked out, and the grand jury indictment was the result.

This, in substance, is the accusation brought against F. Dumont Smith. The defendant denies the charge. Shortly after the indictment was returned, he told the writer that the government's case would fall to pieces when the facts came

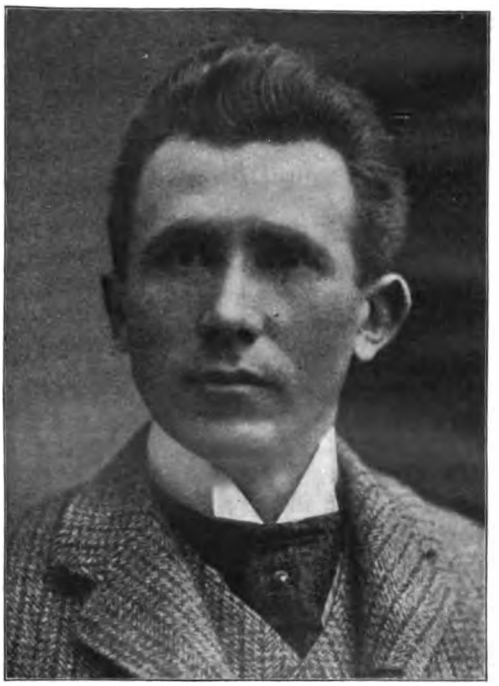
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to be investigated before a court. For the crime with which Smith, Wilson and Ryan are charged, the maximum penalty is a fine of $10,000 and two years' imprisonment.

F. Dumont Smith is a member of the state senate, representing the largest senatorial district in Kansas, the district which includes most of the western counties where land dealings are being investigated. He has served in three sessions of the legislature, having been elected to the senate in 1900 and 1904. Last winter he was the recognized leader of the senate. When the Kansas legislature declared war upon the Standard Oil Company, Smith plunged into the fight with untiring energy, and became one of the leaders in the movement to shake the power of the big corporation in Kansas. He wrote the anti-discrimination bill, which Governor E. W. Hoch in a public address characterized as the most effective oil legislation enacted in Kansas. He also drafted the child-labor law now in force in the state. He had much to do with framing the present railroad law, and introduced an original idea of his own by writing the section creating the office of special attorney for the board of railroad commissioners, with power to bring suit before the board without waiting for complaints to be made by injured shippers.

Smith is a lawyer and a newspaper man. He owns the Kinsley *Mercury*, a country paper which he founded in 1892. He graduated from the National University of Law at Washington, and at the conclusion of his legal studies he came to Kansas and opened an office at Kinsley. He prides himself upon being a "short-grass" lawyer, with clients among the rank and file in western Kansas. During recent years his practice has been extraordinarily extensive. He was chosen as one of the attorneys for Kansas in the law suit with Colorado in the United States Supreme Court, in which the two states are contending for the use of the water of the Arkansas River.

The man who engineered the Kansas land fraud investigation is Albert R. Greene, special inspector for the Department of the Interior. Greene brought to the Kansas fight the reputation he had made when he unearthed the land frauds in Oregon and secured the indictment of



F. DUMONT SMITH
Kansas State Senator indicted for conspiracy to defraud the government of land

Senator John H. Mitchell. A fighter by nature and a detective by training, he has few equals in the work of bringing to justice men who have tried to cheat the government out of its public domain.

Albert R. Greene was born in Illinois some sixty-five years ago. He came to Kansas in 1857, and during the war he served in the Ninth Kansas Cavalry. After he had again become as nearly a man of peace as it is his nature to be, he went into newspaper work. He tried several experiments with country papers, then became Kansas correspondent for the Kansas City *Journal*. In the early eighties he was appointed inspector for the United States land office, and held this position until a general proscription under Cleveland's administration threw him out of the government service. In 1892 he was elected department commander of the Kansas G. A. R. Later he again went into the government land service. About five years ago he was appointed special inspector for the Department of the Interior and sent to Oregon to fight out the cause of the government against the land grabbers.

On October 23, 1905, Greene made his

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appearance at Topeka. The news of his arrival aroused a lively interest throughout the state, and caused consternation among the ranchmen in western Kansas, to whom the coming of a man of Greene's propensities boded no good. Greene had a conference with John S. Dean, at that time United States district attorney for Kansas, then disappeared. The federal officials talked with studied indifference about land investigations somewhere in the western part of the state, and the public was left to do its own speculating on the subject.

After a few weeks Greene appeared in Topeka again as suddenly as he had vanished, and locked himself in an office in the federal building. Once or twice more he made trips into western Kansas, then the announcement was made that Judge John C. Pollock had called a special grand jury in the United States District Court upon instructions of the attorney-general. By this time it was an open secret that the government land situation would be aired before a grand jury, and that cattlemen in western Kansas were in danger of indictment and prosecution.

On December 4 the grand jurors, gathered from every part of the state, appeared before the court. Judge Pollock, in giving his instructions to the jurors, warned them of the serious nature of the work before them. "When it is shown," he said, "that any person has broken the laws of the government, you should return an indictment. Consider in no case the standing of the person charged with crime. The laws of the United States must be fairly and fearlessly enforced, whether they concern persons in high position or low."

On the morning of December 5 the probing of the land cases commenced. An immense mass of information had been collected by Albert R. Greene, and this evidence was supplemented by the testimony of a crowd of witnesses from the country of buffalo grass and barbed wire. Each day brought additions to the company of men who thronged the corridors of the government building and waited to be taken before the grand jury. It is a far cry from Topeka to the cattle ranches of Morton and Wallace counties. Many of the witnesses looked strangely out of place and uncomfortable. Cattlemen with fur caps and bushy beards jostled cattlemen with broad felt hats and long mustaches and talked about Texas fever and the prospects for winter pasture.

The vague and incomplete information that leaked from the jury room served only to increase the curiosity of the public and the anxiety of the men who had cause to dread the disclosures that might be made by witnesses on the other side of the locked doors. It had been for some time hinted that the situation was more grave than it had at first been supposed to be, and that even former officials of the government were in danger of indictment. Men waiting anxiously for information haunted the offices and paced nervously up and down the halls. And out on the prairies of western Kansas the cattlemen watched each solitary horseman with anxiety, dreading the appearance of a deputy United States marshal who might have outrun the stage coach and brought the first news of an indictment.

On the afternoon of December 6 the first partial report of the grand jury was made. District Attorney John S. Dean announced that indictments for illegal fencing of government land had been found against A. B. Lynch and Robert Merton and against the Boice Cattle Company. Lynch and Merton are ordinary cattlemen with a ranch in Stevens county, where they live. Their case presents nothing unusual. The case of the Boice Cattle Company is different.

Henry S. Boice is one of the best-known residents of Kansas City, Missouri. He is reputed to be a millionaire, and is prominent in business affairs. In addition to being president of the Boice Cattle Company, he is treasurer of the Kansas City Live Stock Company, and his business associates say that his reputation has been one of integrity and fair dealing. He has been prominent in benevolent work, and was at one time president of the Kansas City Provident Association.

The ranch owned by the Boice Company is one of the largest in Kansas. It is thirty-five miles long and twenty-five miles wide, and contains, in addition to a part of Morton county, in the southwest corner of Kansas, considerable districts in Oklahoma and Texas. This ranch was purchased from the Beaty Brothers in 1898, at a cost, it is said, of $300,000 for

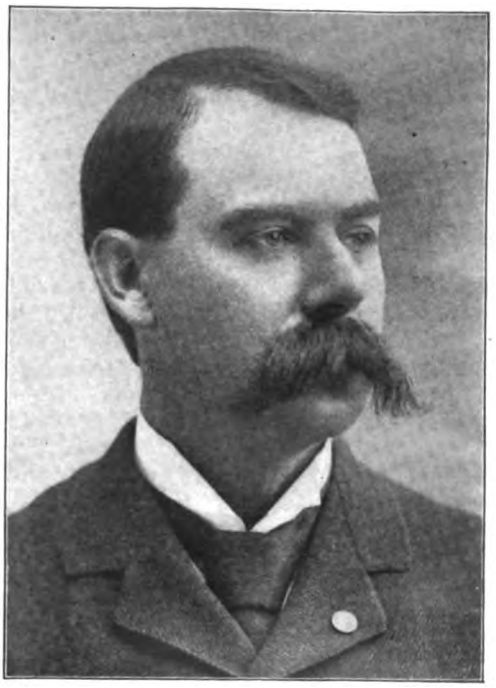
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the land, stock and implements. The indictment charges that the ranch is made up in part of government land illegally fenced. The officers of the Boice Company are Henry S. Boice, president; A. E. Merdian, of New York, secretary, and Emanuel Lehman, of New York, treasurer. The federal statute prescribes that the punishment for illegal inclosure of government land shall consist of both fine and imprisonment, and the maximum penalty is a fine of $1,000 and a year's imprisonment on each count.

The other reports of the grand jury were made on December 9 and 16. The last report included the indictment of Senator Smith. On December 9 it was announced that the jury had found indictments against J. S. Bilby, John E. Bilby, R. I. Bilby, James H. Drain, Lewis C. Jenkins and Arthur Bowman. Four separate indictments were returned against the Bilbys and their associates.

J. S. Bilby is a millionaire living near Quitman, Missouri. John E. Bilby and R. I. Bilby are his sons. The other men indicted are employees. Two large ranches in western Kansas are operated by the father and the two younger men. The charge against John E. Bilby, James H. Drain and Lewis C. Jenkins is subornation of perjury. It is charged that they induced men from Missouri to go to western Kansas and make fraudulent filings on land, in order that the land might be added to the Bilby holdings. For these services, it is charged, each bogus settler got $50 and his traveling expenses. It is said that the defendants built a "shack" on each quarter section thus obtained, but that the improvised homesteaders never saw the cabins in which they were supposed to have lived the time allotted by the government. The Bilby case is the only one reported by the grand jury in which the defendants are charged with actual fraud, other than illegal fencing, in securing government land.

In addition to those already mentioned, eleven men were indicted on the charge of unlawful enclosure of government land, varying from 1,680 to 17,760 acres on the individual counts. One of these men is R. M. Crawford, county treasurer of Stevens county, and another, M. J. Allen, county attorney of Morton county. The total acreage included on these charges of unlawful enclosure amounts to 67,440 acres.



JOHN S. DEAN
United States District Attorney for Kansas at the time of the land fraud investigation

Most of the illegal fencing brought to light by the recent investigation is in Morton and Stevens counties, in the very corner of the state. These counties are devoted almost exclusively to cattle raising. Neither is crossed by a railroad. Communication with the outside world is by way of Syracuse, on the Santa Fe, and Liberal, on the Rock Island. From Richfield, the county seat of Morton county, the distance to either of these railroad stations is almost sixty miles.

At the time of the rush of immigration to western Kansas in 1885 and 1886, the extreme southwestern portion of the state was filled rapidly. Hundreds of settlers, lured by the promise of profitable farming on cheap government land, removed to the Southwest and took homesteads. They found the land in possession of ranchers. These original cattlemen had for years pastured their herds on the prairies at will. The invention of barbed wire had given them the key to a new method of ranching. They had abandoned the system of herding on the open

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range, finding it cheaper to run barbed wire around vast tracts of land, thus fencing it for their own use. This was the situation when the settlers invaded the country.

Between the cattlemen and the settlers there arose a bitter feud, the herders using every means to keep the grangers, or homesteaders, from occupying the land which they had appropriated to their own use. By enacting the law against fencing government land, Congress came to the aid of the homesteaders, and the cattlemen were beaten. One by one they gave up the struggle and either went out of business or removed to Texas or Oklahoma.

Then the grangers, left in undisputed possession of the land, tried to farm as they had done in Illinois, Ohio and Indiana. It was a disastrous experiment. From 1888 to 1896 little rain fell, and farming was a total failure. During those disastrous years three-fourths of the population of the southwestern counties gave up the fight and left the country. The rest stayed, but gave up farming and took to cattle raising.

For a time the settlers, each with his small ranch and herd of stock, were fairly prosperous. Then the beef trust reduced the price of cattle and profits declined. Only the most economical methods brought returns. The ranchman found that he could not do business profitably with less than one thousand head of cattle, and that for this stock he required twenty thousand acres of land. Then this second dynasty of cattlemen reverted to the tactics of their former enemies, and fenced indiscriminately their own land and unoccupied land belonging to the government. It is for this that they have embroiled themselves with the United States Court.

The ranchers thus in danger of conviction make their defense on grounds of utility. They say that the land they have fenced is worthless except for cattle raising, and that if they did not inclose it, it would lie idle. On the other hand, the government officials contend that much of this fenced land would be available for cultivation in this latter day of increased rainfall if the fences were removed. The cattlemen say that they have never opposed settlers, and that they have even been willing to fence off quarter sections in the midst of their "pastures" whenever a settler wanted to settle upon a homestead.

Whatever may be the merits of the controversy, the fencing system is doomed. The relentless prosecution of the federal courts will soon drive out the fences, even if the renewed immigration to the Southwest for agricultural purposes would not of itself soon have made necessary a new régime.

OUR PARENTAL SCHOOLS

BY

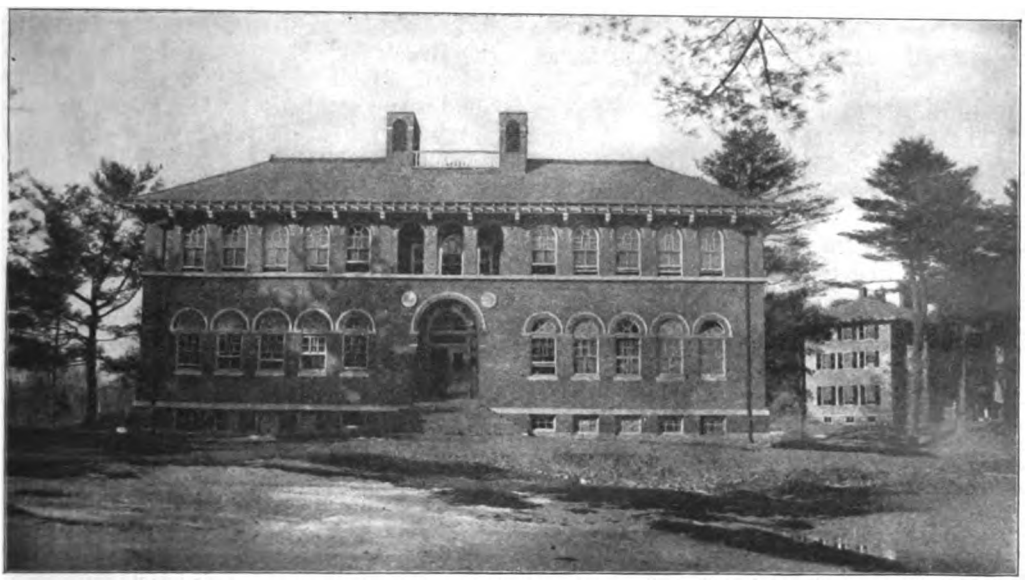
MARY RICHARDS GRAY

"AN ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." The prevention rather than the punishment of crime is the watchword of the day, the idea actuating our most advanced thinkers and workers in criminology. Prisons filled with offenders, barred and bolted reform schools full to overflowing with boys and girls handicapped in the race of life by having upon them the stigma of crime—these are conditions which ought not to be. When we stop to consider that in nine cases out of ten, according to the authorities at Pontiac, one of our large reform schools, truancy is the beginning of a downward course, it seems as if the parental or truant school, which aims to save the child from himself, to prevent his becoming a criminal by taking him in hand while he is still young, is the solution of a grave problem.

The parental school is what its name implies, an institution in which the management takes the place of parents. This means that the physical needs of the pupil are taken care of, that the moral part of the curriculum is an important part, and that the intellectual development is safe-

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guarded by having the best teachers obtainable. It is a regular part of the public school system, a reform school, but not in the penal sense of the word, for the children committed to it are in no way criminals, being convicted of no offense except truancy. It is a charitable institution in the sense in which a public school is an eleemosynary affair. In every city and every school in the country we find truants—boys and girls who dislike the discipline of daily tasks and find ways of evading them. Unfortunately their number is large, especially in our big cities.



THE MAIN BUILDING OF THE BOSTON PARENTAL SCHOOL
Located at West Roxbury, eight miles from Boston, and having a frontage on the Charles River of 1,000 feet

One of the truant officers of New York recently estimated the number there to be more than a thousand; in Chicago there are quite as many. This is the class which the truant schools aim to reach.

Parental schools are always in outlying districts, as far removed as possible from prisons, saloons and crowded districts. The grounds are large to give opportunity for outdoor sports and exercise, and for teaching gardening in summer. The organization is on the cottage plan, that is, the boys are separated into small groups or families who live in separate cottages or homes where they receive individual attention and home training from the family officers—the married couple at the head of each establishment and their assistants. The term preferably runs during the entire year, with light courses in summer, those in gardening being the most attractive. The curriculum is the same as in the first eight or nine grades of the public schools, so that when leaving children are fitted to take their regular places in their own schools. The time of commitment varies; it may be definite or indefinite, but the length of stay depends, at least in part, on behavior. Military training, singing, gymnastics, school, gardening in summer, light housework, and games form the daily routine. A military system of discipline prevails; every family of from twenty-five to forty boys is a company and drills every day. A system of marking for lessons and for conduct in and out of school determines the ranking, and, in some schools, the length of stay. Punishments consist of deprivations, extra work, and confinement in "the solitary" for a period not to exceed twenty-four hours. Of corporal punishment there is little or none, no matter what the offense. Attempts to run away add one month to the length of stay. Great stress is laid on the physical side of the boy's nature. When he enters he is measured; his peculiarities are noted. his record is put on file and to it from ti· to time changes are added. In accorda

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DORMITORY BUILDING, CHICAGO PARENTAL SCHOOL

with these facts he receives his individual help. His food is plain and hearty, properly cooked and measured out after a regular dietary. The most scientific assistance that it is possible to give is his during his stay.

That one of these schools may be a possibility, a compulsory education law, making truancy a crime for both children and parents, and a juvenile court or its equivalent, must be in force. The task of seeing that delinquent children are in school rests upon the truant officers who, after gathering their data from the schools in their district, hunt up the truants, urge them to go to school, warn them and their parents, and finally failing to keep them where they belong, have notices served on them to appear in the juvenile court, which has in charge commitments to the parental schools. Many boys are put in charge of probation officers, citizens who volunteer to watch over them. This plan is followed with all who are paroled from the school. Quite naturally the probation officers are liked while the truant officers are disliked by those under their supervision. The system works admirably. According to statistics forty per cent of those warned by the officers give heed; from eighty-five to ninety per cent of those who take the discipline of the school are saved; and only a very small percentage of those who remain in the school so long as the authorities deem it necessary, ever break their parole or give the probation officers any trouble.

Of these schools only those in Boston, Brooklyn and Chicago are of the most approved type, that in Chicago being the finest. We have all over our country reform schools without number, ungraded rooms and ungraded schools for truant children. schools for incorrigibles, industrial schools, and so-called parental schools, all of which aim at reform work and do a great deal of good, yet have not the fundamental requirements of parental schools. For example, the New York parental school in a congested part of the city lacks the first essential feature of such an institution—a location in the country. The Glen Mills House of Refuge, with the cottage system of organization, has all the features of a parental school, yet is merely a reform school, for it takes only juvenile offenders, those already having upon them the stigma of crime.

The oldest of the parental institutions, the Brooklyn Truant School, originally a reform school, opened in an abandoned hotel near Enfield, and changed into a parental school in 1893, has expanded until it is very large. The buildings alone cost $70,000 and accommodate 118 boys.



MANUAL TRAINING AT THE CHICAGO PARENTAL SCHOOL

Unfortunately at present the longest term is nine months. This gives a long summer vacation during which a boy can do ill enough to offset the good effects of a year of training, and this, too, does away with the possibility of teaching gardening, although there are seventeen acres of ground belonging to the establishment.

The Parental School at West Roxbury, eight miles out from Boston, having a frontage on the Charles river of a thousand feet and almost twenty-eight acres of ground attached to it, was opened in 1895. The land and equipment cost $164,976.90. The yearly running expenses are $29,293, and the number of boys accommodated about two hundred,

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WRITING HOME TO MOTHER
In the hospital of the Boston Parental School

making the cost for each approximately $146.

The Chicago Parental School, modeled after these and after the Glen Mills House of Refuge, is finer than any of them because it has the best features of each. The commodious and handsome buildings situated in thirty acres of ground, are in Bowmanville, eight miles out from the city, and were erected less than two years ago. The equipment, consisting of the main building with schoolrooms, cottages with open dormitories, superintendent's house, hospital, kitchens, laundry, bakehouse, icehouse, farmhouse, stable, team and wagons, stock and poultry, cost $250,000. On January 1 there were in attendance 231 boys organized in six families. This number, however, crowds the capacity of the present buildings to excess, and it is to be hoped will not long be maintained.

Of course, the most interesting thing in the institution is Boy. He understands why he is under restraint. He has learned that the warnings of truant officers, the threats of parents, and the breaking of a parole are matters of importance, and he has had it thoroughly impressed on his mind that no power on earth, except his own, can get him out of his unbarred prison. On his arrival that was the first thing that he was told very kindly yet very firmly, and it has been told him and his companions again and again. He has to work out his own salvation, earn his own freedom. The discipline is strict, and, of course, Boy does not like it, but that is to be expected. Unaccustomed to regular hours, the monotonous humdrum of regular work and absolute obedience, a "no bumming" program is an ordeal for him. Then, too, Boy gets no tobacco and no drinks and is obliged to conform to the usages of good society as regards language. He sleeps in a bed instead of under a sidewalk or in a doorway; he bathes and puts on all the underclothing which propriety requires every day; he indulges in no "ten, twent', thirt' shows," gives the police no merry chases, and has teachers who are enough for him no matter what dodge he attempts. The life is wofully tame and uninteresting, yet he gets used to it, and endures his bondage.

There was a time when he could not walk by a thing which was unattached without grabbing at it. On the day of

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THE DARNING CLASS IN THE PARENTAL SCHOOL

his introduction to the kitchen he grabbed a handful of scrambled eggs and put them inside his sweater. That was not because he really wanted the eggs to eat, but because he was in the habit of grabbing things to be "funny"; it was merely one way of expressing lawlessness. Boy does not like to go to school and never did, but his new teacher is "not so bad as the old ones." He *makes* him do things, thereby forcing Boy to respect him. So busy is Boy from morning to night that he does not think much about running away, though he would like to. There are no bolts, no bars, no high fences to hinder his decamping, yet he does not go. Has he not heard all about all those who have made the attempt? He knows of but one boy who got away in a blaze of glory, and "Mike's" escape was effected by his aunt, "Blonde Marie," who had all the policemen in their district "scart," and spirited him away on a boat. But when Mike comes back to the city, if he ever dares, the school authorities will have him. His day of reckoning is only delayed, it will surely come.

Everybody is so cheerful and hopeful that Boy is convinced that there is a great deal in life for him, and that being good is, after all, not so very hard. Gardening is the most delightful thing about the school. Last [illegible] had a garden plat, one-tenth of an acre, all for his very own. With what pride he attended his flowers and vegetables. The work was hard; the sense of ownership and the visible results of honest labor were his only reward, yet what more could he or any gardener ask for?

Boy's predominating characteristics on arrival are temper and a lack of moral sense. Without rhyme or reason he flies into a temper, the slightest thing oftentimes acting as a provocation for an outburst. He can and will show the most violent liking for a companion, be on terms of the utmost friendliness, then turn and "snitch" or tattle on him the next moment. "Snitching" being such a general fault it is doubly punished; "snitcher" and "snitchee" faring alike. He needs and gets a great amount of moral training of the simplest and most fundamental sort in and out of day school, and on Sunday goes to the Jewish, Protestant or Catholic Sunday school, just as his parents dictate.

Boy's vocabulary is interesting. It smacks of the street, and is an almost unintelligible patois, made up of slang and one knows not what. Full of life and vigor, it is a thing with which he does not part readily. Language work and reading are the studies to which he takes most kindly. He loves to talk and to be told

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stories which he can repeat. Although his baby days, if he really ever had any, are long past, swallowed up in worldly experiences, he will listen with intense interest to the simplest stories, and ask to have them repeated over and over again. And strangely enough, lacking as he is in moral training, those of a moral character oftener than not are the favorite ones. In school Boy is tractable, because the teacher has so much power behind him, and because the marks in school count so much in determining the rank at table, which in turn determines the amount of pie to be eaten or not to be eaten. The teacher and the family officers work adroitly upon Boy's weaknesses as well as upon his strong points. What worse punishment for a Boy than to sit by and see his foster brothers eat the pie denied him? What more tantalizing thing than having the latticework fruit cupboard so near "the solitary" that he can constantly see and smell the ripe fruit caged behind chained doors? The spirit of emulation, never so strong as in childhood, is also worked upon to spur him to action.



READY FOR THE DAY'S WORK AT GARDENING

Naturally the first questions asked concerning parental schools are these: Do results warrant the outlay of so much money as is required to equip and keep them in running order? Do they serve a better purpose than reform schools? Most assuredly they do. The boys with whom they deal are on the road to crime, and statistics prove that from eighty-five to ninety per cent of them are saved; that is, they come out with no stigma of crime upon them to become good law-abiding citizens. Half our boys and girls would be better citizens and better able to cope with the problems of life if they were given the training of these schools. The lessons of law, order and obedience imposed upon them are most salutary. So far, the time which the boys have been kept has been too short, because it was thought necessary to cut expenses and to take as many different ones as possible. In Boston all are committed for fifteen months, which term may be reduced on certain conditions of good behavior; in Chicago the term is indefinite, seven months being the shortest time in which a boy can earn his release. Authorities agree that in most cases fifteen months is not any too long, and that the term could be wisely extended. Almost invariably in the cases of those returned for further discipline the trouble has been that they were dismissed sooner than in the wisdom of their instructors they should have been. Money invested in making good citizens, it stands to reason, is much better spent than in prosecuting, trying and punishing criminals. May the day soon come when the public will realize this and be willing to spend money on preventives rather than on cures for crime.

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THE MAKING OF TO-MORROW

HOW THE WORLD OF TO-DAY IS PREPARING
FOR THE WORLD OF TO-MORROW

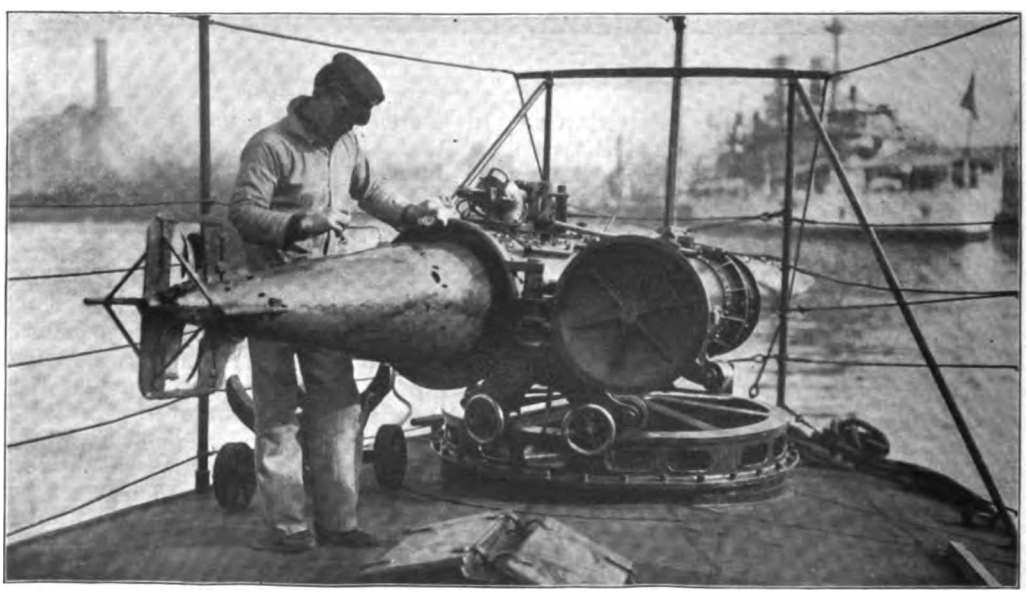
A New Turbine Torpedo for the United States Navy

By Walter L. Beasley

"THE chief aim of the navy is to fight, and the keynote of all efforts should be efficiency," says Rear-Admiral Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, in his recent annual report. Following quickly upon this significant utterance comes the announcement that the United States Navy has just adopted a new engine of destruction in the shape of a high-speed turbine torpedo, the Bliss-Leavitt.

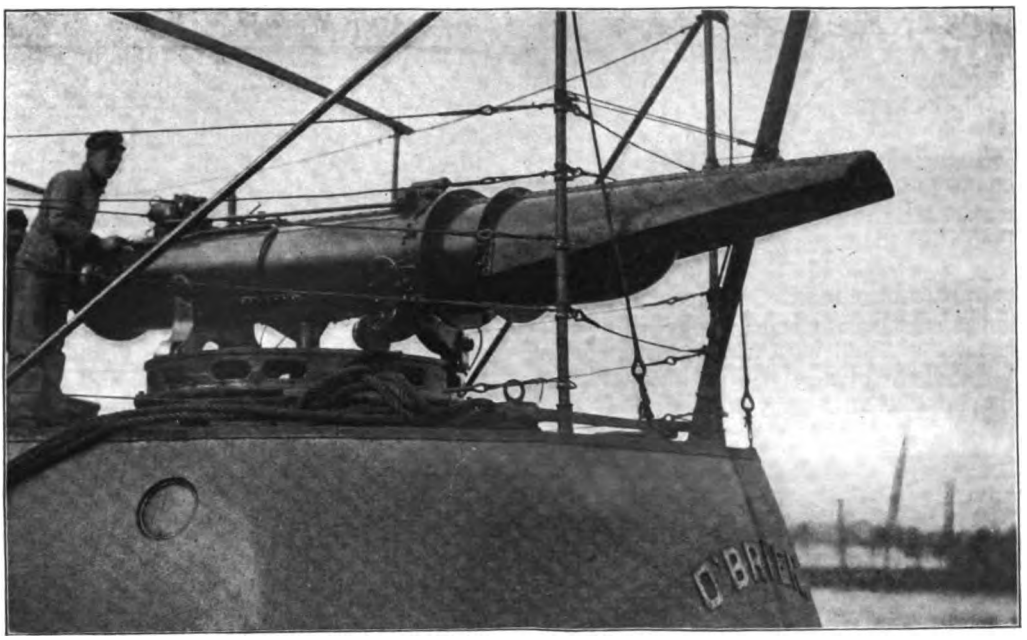
This self-propelling sea monster travels through the water at a pace of thirty-six knots and has an extreme range of four thousand yards, thirty-five hundred being the guaranteed contract range. Owing to its superior advantages in speed and range, being capable of going eight knots or twenty-five per cent faster and nearly double the distance of the latest Whitehead, it will supplant the latter, now considered to be obsolete. The best performance of the Whitehead is a speed of twenty-eight knots, going but two thousand yards.

The new torpedo has an additional advantage and one especially adapted for submarines, inasmuch as it can be discharged equally well from submerged tubes as on deck, a feat never successfully accomplished with the Whitehead. Two contracts amounting to several millions of dollars have been awarded to cover the purchase of the first instalment of the new weapons; four hundred have been ordered, three hundred twenty-one-inch and one hundred eighteen-inch. About thirty of the latter have been delivered at the Torpedo Station, Newport, and two of the twenty-one-inch. This latter giant is designed to carry one of the most destructive charges of explosives ever stored in a single shell.



GETTING READY TO CHARGE THE AIR FLASK OF THE NEW TORPEDO
The motive power is 2,250 pounds of compressed air

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THE TORPEDO IN THE TUBE ABOUT TO BE FIRED
An impulse charge of ninety pounds starts the cigar-shaped shell of steel on its course

The remarkable achievements in speed and range are brought about through the employment of a superheating process applied to the compressed air, which is the motive power, and the introduction of a turbine engine. These are the two revolutionary features embodied in its mechanical construction. The superheating of the compressed air, causing greater expansion and consequently increased energy and motive power in the air-flask, is produced through a burner or pot, the flame of which is fed automatically by alcohol in tubes or valves leading from two reservoirs. The flow of alcohol is regulated so that an even and steady temperature is kept in the air-flask at all times. This uniform temperature reduces the possibilities of an explosion to a minimum. The flame is automatically ignited the moment the torpedo is discharged from the tube.

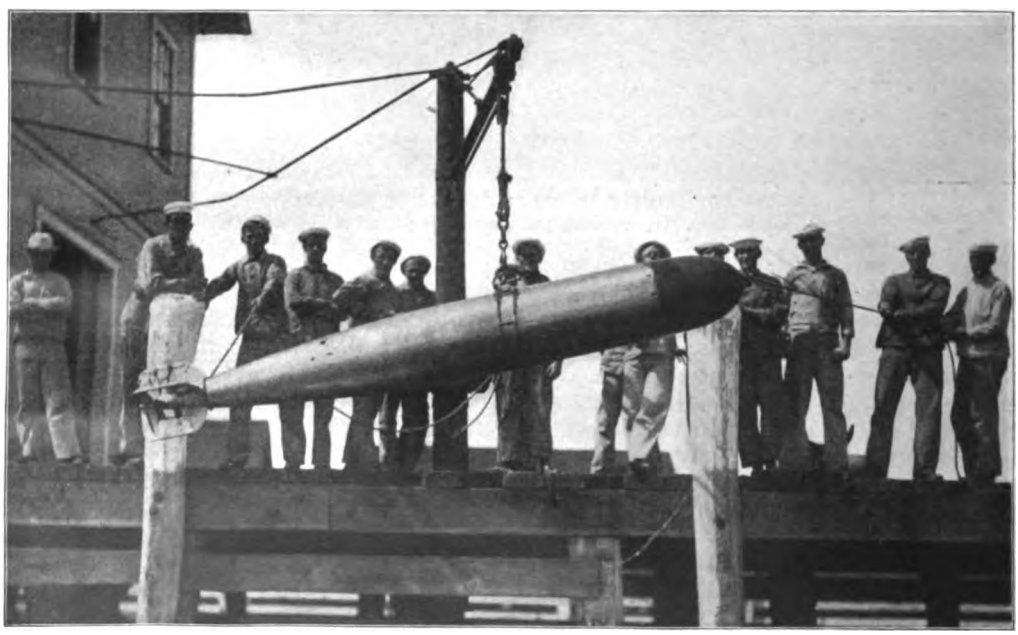
In conjunction with the superheating device, the next vital and unique engineering feature introduced in the construction of the torpedo is the turbine engine. This is about the size of a dinner plate, made of steel in two duplicate parts, separated by a disk, and is installed in the after-body or tail end. This apparatus, though weighing less than twenty pounds and but 11½ inches in diameter, yet develops 130 horse-power, making approximately eight thousand revolutions a minute. Rotating at this enormous speed, the engine drives the two propeller shafts, operating in reverse directions at the rate of twelve hundred revolutions per minute. Each of the turbines is supplied with eighty-four buckets, about one inch or more deep. In contrast to the turbine the three-cylinder reciprocating engine of the latest Whitehead weighed forty pounds and only gave thirty-nine horse-power. The addition of a pair of extra propeller blades is one of the minor improvements over the old Whitehead.

The torpedo is quite uniform in shape, the eighteen-inch fitting the tubes now in use. The war-head is more blunt, while the after-body or end tapers down less sharply than the Whitehead. Its length is sixteen feet nine inches; diameter, eighteen inches, and it weighs some eighteen hundred pounds. The torpedo is assembled in three parts, the war-head, holding the explosive charge of 132 pounds of wet gun-cotton, the air-flask and the after-body containing the engine, controlling mechanism, rudders and propeller. The air-chamber is larger and longer than in previous types, being seven feet

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and nine inches. This is made of heavy forged steel, tested to stand a pressure of three thousand pounds to the square inch, though 2,250 pounds is the regulation working pressure. During the run of the torpedo the air-pressure is reduced to about four hundred pounds to the square inch. The air-flask, three-eighths of an inch thick, is made of a special steel, having an elastic limit of ninety thousand pounds and a tensile strength of 128,000 pounds. The war-head, made of phosphor bronze, is fitted with a device for cutting through a protective netting. This is shaped like an auger, and is revolved by

inary foe. This, at the Noyak Bay proving ground, was represented by a submerged net twelve hundred feet distant. The torpedo goes through the meshes and after each shot the net is hauled up, the torn hole indicating the exact striking point. The required deviation in range is five yards to the right and left of the bull's-eye and thirty inches above and below five feet depth. Each torpedo must come within these measurements three out of five shots in order to be officially passed. A distance gear automatically shuts off the air from the engine at the end of the twelve hundred yards run, causing it to



THE SEAMEN GUNNERS' CLASS AT NEWPORT LEARNING TO OPERATE THE NEW TURBINE TORPEDO

the motion of the torpedo through the water.

The torpedo is fired out of a tube some twenty feet in length, the interior being well greased. About twenty minutes are required to force the 2,250 pounds of compressed air into the air-chamber. An impulse charge of ninety pounds starts the listening, cigar-shaped shell of steel on s course. On ships gunpowder and electicity are also used for this purpose. fter making a five-foot dive, striking the ater nearly horizontally, the torpedo rts off on a bee-line, foaming and tearg through the water to attack its imagfloat to the surface. It is then towed back to the steamer, carefully hoisted out of the water by a ring fastened to the center, recharged and fired over again.

After having been successfully tested on the proving steamer at Noyak Bay, Long Island, the torpedoes are sent to the Torpedo Station at Newport to be gradually distributed to the various battleships, torpedo boats and destroyers. Here special maneuvers and drills are given to the members of the seamen gunners' class and special detailed officers in firing and learning how otherwise to handle the new weapon.

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A Model Bakery in London

By E. S. Douglas

NOW that the "decadence of the drug" is becoming fully recognized, people are finding out also that they must have some substitute for their former prop. They are beginning to see that their best plan is not to require one. For several centuries they pinned their faith to the medical man and have taken with the best grace possible a variety of drugs that does credit to the industry of the profession. But in view of statistics of alarming increase in varieties of disease as well as of incapacity on the part of people to resist them, the common sense of many has led them to look elsewhere than to medicine for a solution of the health question.

The medical profession has not reached this length, because from the very nature of things the existence of a school involves a system to be taught, which in its turn results in crystallization and resistance of anything threatening to disturb or endanger it. In England the medical profession is looked upon in a way that shocks those who have been accustomed to regard their physician as a cross between a clergyman or father confessor and a chemist. People are feeling that doctors are business men who can not be expected to cure permanently the hen that only lays golden eggs when "out of order." They see that even the old "family doctors" limit their duty to curing the specific disease they are called in for, and leave the patient where he was with regard to retaining the good health he may have gained. Fortunately, however, there are some exceptions to the rule, and in London there are several doctors who have specially distinguished themselves by their efforts to reduce cure to a permanency by preventive measures. Naturally, and in fact inevitably, these have to do with food, and thus it is that we see Dr. Allinson's bread advertised all over the city, and are informed that the bakery is under the inspection of the doctor himself.

The other authorized bread is the result of a theory that no yeast should be used in raising bread. The doctor who advocates this theory found that her patients could not get bread free from yeast and chemicals. Owing to the busy-ness and laziness of this age they declared themselves unable to make it, and at first she used to send bread made in her own kitchen to those who complained of this difficulty. Soon, however, the demand for it grew too large, and she felt forced to erect a bakery. The "Wallace Bakery" is now well known and it has certain features which render it unique and which will no doubt tend to raise the standard of public requirements to a height that would somewhat strain the ordinary manufacturers of cheap bread and greatly benefit the public.

The flour used is whole meal, but prepared in a special way. After the grain has been ground, the meal is sifted and the coarse part is put into a mill which reduces it to the fineness of flour. When the two parts are again put together, there is produced a whole-meal flour as fine as the finest white flour. The dietetic importance of this is great, as all irritation which sometimes results from the use of ordinary brown bread is obviated. The milk used is guaranteed free from preservatives. This, in a city where almost all the milk is carried many miles and freely preserved with boracic acid and other means, is an advantage to which the general public has not awakened. The butter, besides being free from these preservatives, is also free from salt, which, according to the Wallace system, should not be used as an ingredient because it is a mineral. The natural salts found in vegetables and fruits are held to be sufficient not only for the body, but also for the palate of the natural man. These natural salts are, of course, unknown to the average mortal in civilized countries in which the vegetables are boiled in water which is thrown away. The "conservative" method of cooking them by which little or no water is used and where vegetables are steamed or served with the little water in which they were boiled made into a sauce, not only reveals the full flavor of the vegetable, but retains all the salts contained in it, which are, in fact, its most important properties.

Another feature of the Wallace bread and the various fancy cakes and biscuits produced in this bakery is that only cane sugar is used in their manufacture, beet sugar not being approved. The eggs used

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are fresh, according to another standard than that of the vendors who price their "fresh" eggs at the lowest, and have ranging up from that a bewildering array of "Selected," "Guaranteed," "Country," culminating with "New Laid."

The water used in the making of this bread is distilled on the premises, and the workmen are carefully chosen with a view to securing men who will be scrupulously clean. The machinery in the factory is driven by electricity, and the oiling is done by means of interior chambers which make it impossible for the oil to come into contact with the bread. One might be excused for expecting bread made without raising chemicals or yeast to partake somewhat of the nature of a brickbat, but the sifters and the mechanism for beating, whisking and kneading the dough entirely supply their place.

The first impression made by the bread is the "home-made" flavor. This, when analyzed, is merely its flavor of purity, the natural result of cleanliness and pure ingredients. Different varieties are made, some with malt, some with butter, one with a fresh egg to each pound loaf, another merely of the whole meal and water. It is a surprise that would delight the heart of the scientific dietetic physician or housekeeper to find that both bread and cakes made of this fine whole-meal flour, and on these absolutely hygienic lines, equal the best that are made of white flour and soda and tartaric acid or yeast in lightness and daintiness, while the nut flavor of the whole meal adds a distinct charm.

In these days when medicine is discredited, food is beginning to occupy the attention of some of the more advanced among the medical profession and by a still larger number outside it. The cry for a simpler life is accompanied by a demand for simpler, more natural food, but also for absolutely pure ingredients. It is felt that the food question lies at the root of more of the ill health, disease and sin of the people, than either the average man or woman, whether medical, theological or lay, might care to acknowledge. When this is more generally felt, bakeries on the plan of the one described will be the rule, and not as is now the case, a unique product of the effort of one doctor.

A Notable Chinese Imperial Decree

By H. W. Provence

CHINA is rapidly awaking from her long sleep. To those who are familiar with Chinese history the events of the past few years have been full of surprise. But since the Boxer uprising of 1900, perhaps nothing has occurred that means so much for the future of the empire as an imperial decree recently published.

Every one who has even a superficial acquaintance with the Chinese nation knows that one of its most characteristic features is its system of literary examinations. China has long been famous as "the one autocratic country where, by sheer intellectual merit, the son of the poorest peasant could rise to the highest offices in the empire." For the aristocracy of China is not an aristocracy of wealth nor an aristocracy of birth, but an aristocracy of letters. The possession of the higher literary degrees makes any citizen of the empire eligible to the most important official position. The striking peculiarity of the Chinese system of education has always been that it made no attempt to keep abreast of the progress of modern learning, but confined itself to teaching the Chinese classics. A thorough knowledge of these classics is the passport to success.

For a number of years the reform party in China has been seeking to introduce western learning and bring about some changes in the educational system of the country. The present Emperor has been in full sympathy with this movement. As early as 1898 he issued a decree for the abolition of the ancient system of examinations, in which he said: "We have been compelled to issue this decree because our examinations have degenerated to the lowest point, and we see no other way to remedy matters than by changing entirely the old methods of examination for a new course of competition. Let us all try to reject empty and useless knowledge which has no practical value in the crisis through which we are passing."

This decree produced a great deal of excitement. It was one of the causes that led to the Emperor's removal from power by the Empress Dowager and helped to bring on the Boxer uprising. But the influx of western ideas has wrought great

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changes among the Chinese people. And a few weeks ago the Empress Dowager herself, in response to a memorial from Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai, issued a decree that abolishes entirely the old style of examinations for literary degrees. Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai is one of the most powerful officials in the empire, and it was largely through his aid that the Empress Dowager succeeded in deposing the Emperor. That he should now be so in favor of a reform that seven years ago he bitterly opposed is significant of the change of opinion in the empire.

This imperial decree is indeed a notable one. After a complimentary reference to the old system of examinations it goes on to say: "Just now we are passing through a crisis fraught with difficulties, and the country is most urgently in want of men of talents and abilities (of the modern sort). Owing to the fact that, of late, modern methods of education have been daily on the increase amongst us, we repeatedly issued our commands to all our viceroys and governors of provinces to lose no time in establishing modern schools of learning in such number that every member of this empire may have a means of going there to study and learn something substantial, in order to prepare himself to be of use to his country. We have indeed thought deeply on this subject. On a former occasion the Ministers of Education memorialized us, suggesting that the old style of literary examinations may be gradually abolished by extending by three times the period for them. Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai in his present memorial, however, asserts that unless these old style examinations be abolished once for all the people of this empire will continue to show apathy and hesitate to join the modern schools of learning. Hence if we desire to see the spread of modern education by the establishment of a number of schools we must first abolish the old style of studying for the examinations. The said memorialist's arguments on the subject show the result of experience and knowledge, and we therefore hereby command that, beginning from the Ping-wu Cycle (1906), all competitive examinations for the literary degrees of Chujen and Chinshih (Master of Arts and Doctor) after the old style shall be henceforth abolished, while the annual competitions in the cities of the various provinces for the Hsiuts'ai (Bachelor of Arts) or licentiate degree are also to be abolished at once."

It will be seen from the above quotation that the decree is a sweeping one. To abolish by a stroke of the pen a system of education hoary with age and deeply imbedded in the national life is an act that might well be expected to send consternation to the hearts of the literary and official classes throughout the country. In order that no injustice may be done to those who have studied under the old system it is provided that "those possessors of literary degrees of the old style Chujen and Hsiuts'ai who obtained their degrees prior to the issuance of this decree shall be given opportunities to take up official rank according to their respective grades and abilities." And with a view to making the new education more acceptable to the people of the empire, known everywhere as the most conservative on the globe, the decree assures them that the purpose of the new is the same as that of the old. "In a word, the methods and aims of our modern schools of learning have the same force as the ancient form of selection of men for office from the schools, as mentioned above, and the methods of rewards in rank and degrees are the same as those hitherto obtained by the old style of literary competitions. The regulations and rules for the various modern schools of learning and their various branches of study have for their aim the attainment of substantial and practical knowledge. We are certain that the official classes and gentry throughout the empire on learning of this will enthusiastically set about to start as many schools as possible, and thus give the blessings of modern education to every individual subject of the throne. The government being thus enabled to obtain men of talents and abilities, it follows that the cities and towns producing such bright lights of learning will also enjoy a reflected honor therefrom."

Knowing full well that such a radical reform as this decree contemplates can not be successful without the coöperation of the official classes, and understanding how easy it is for Chinese officials to neglect a business in which they feel no personal interest, the Empress Dowager insists that

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all officials, from the ministers of education down to the district magistrates shall "make haste to establish primary schools in all the towns, hamlets and villages within their respective jurisdiction, and that the utmost care be taken to select intelligent teachers for them, so that the minds of all our subjects may be opened for the reception of modern knowledge."

The full significance of this notable decree it is perhaps impossible now to estimate. But in thus summarily abolishing the ancient system of education it undermines the strongest fortification of China's conservatism and isolation. It throws the doors wide open for the entrance of modern learning. It means that the men with western training will henceforth wield a larger influence than ever in the affairs of the nation. It will help on the struggle against the ignorance and superstition which have so long hindered the development of the splendid natural resources of the country. It is a long step toward the emancipation of the people, and it will be hailed with satisfaction by the friends of civilization throughout the world. It marks the dawning of the day in the great empire of the East.

The Future of Christianity in Japan

By John L. Dearing

THE future religious teaching of Japan is a growing problem. The attitude of the Emperor and the official class generally toward Christianity is most cordial. The large imperial gifts to the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, to Christian orphan asylums and other Christian eleemosynary institutions show this as well as the hearty endorsement by the government of Young Men's Christian Association work in Manchuria and of missionary work in the hospitals of Japan during the war.

On the other hand, the visit of Admiral Togo and his officers, on behalf of the navy, to the ancient shrines of Ise to worship, and the especial pilgrimage of the Emperor to those same shrines to give thanks for peace and to worship, are significant that the old religions have not lost their hold upon the nation by any means. This was the fourth visit of the present Emperor to this shrine and it is noted with pride by the press that no previous Emperor had shown such a religious spirit or visited the shrine so many times. The day of the visit and worship was religiously observed as a government holiday throughout the country.

At the same time he would be blind who fails to see that Christianity and Christian institutions have a marvelous hold upon the public mind, and probably at no time has the nation been so favorably disposed to Christian teaching as at present. What sort of religion the future will reveal it will be most interesting to observe. Doubtless it will be more practical than western forms of faith and yet not less devout and evangelical. The day of higher criticism, so called, has already passed with the churches of Japan, and there is a conspicuous return to the simpler forms of faith which the missionary first brought. Denominational union is not improbable and this spirit is fostered by the missionaries, among whom a most harmonious relation exists.

The special commission of the Catholic bishop sent by the Pope to the Emperor has attracted interest and has been thought to point to possible new relations with Rome; but it is doubtful if anything more than a kind expression of appreciation can be seen in the reception which the Emperor gave to the delegate from Rome, or rather from Portland, Maine.

The old Japan is fast passing away. The visitor can even now see quite as clearly the work of western civilization as of the eastern type. Even in religious work there is already being felt the new spirit of independence and confidence which the war has encouraged. Yet there seems to be at the bottom of Japanese character a wonderful amount of common sense which holds back the hot-spirited and gives a balance to society at large. In this true and commendable spirit of advance there will not be the overconfidence and unwise independence that some fear. In Christian work the independence and self-support already assumed is an augury of healthy growth among the churches.

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BOOKS AND READING

History and Travel

The Political History of England, in Twelve Volumes. Edited by William Hunt, D.Litt., and Reginald L. Poole, M.A. Vol. X, 1760-1801, by William Hunt, D.Litt. Longmans, Green & Co., 1905. Pp. xviii and 495.

Not for seventy-five years, that is, since Lingard's monumental work, has there been any attempt to cover the vast field of source-material and later historical literature and present the results in one progressive and consistent whole. During these years the mass of new material has continued to accumulate, showing characters and events in new light and correcting old errors. There is clearly justification for the present attempt to present in adequate size a new treatment of this mass of new material.

The present volume, the first to appear, but the tenth of the completed series, covers the period from the beginning of the reign of George III., October 25, 1760, to the resignation of Pitt, March 14, 1801. It covers, therefore, the period of the American Revolution, the French Revolution and the first stage of the Napoleonic wars.

The American reader will be particularly interested in what the author is pleased to call "The Colonial Rebellion." He will get here not only the point of view of an Englishman but of one who takes no pains to conceal his Tory sympathies. The author not only believes that were it not for French intervention England would have conquered America as easily as she has since conquered the Boers, but he further believes that George III. in pushing the issue with the Colonies to the point of war acted, perhaps not wisely, but certainly "within the principles of right." He accordingly has little sympathy with the attitude of the elder Pitt and Burke toward the Americans, and fails utterly to appreciate the brave service which they tried to render their country in preserving her from dismemberment. Even the purchase of Hessians by the King is justified. "They (the Americans) were making war on the King and he had as good a right to buy troops to fight in his quarrel as he had to buy cannon" (page 154).

Yet the work is meant to be judicious and fair. If the author has little admiration to waste on the American leaders, he has less for the English generals and admirals, to say nothing of the ministers of George, who by their incapacity made such a mess of the attempt to reduce America by force of arms.

At the end of the volume there are valuable maps and an important appendix, presenting a broad and comprehensive treatment of the historical literature that bears upon this period.

The Second French Empire. Being the memoirs of Dr. Thomas W. Evans, edited by W. A. Crane. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Pp. xx, 527. $3 net.

No American has ever had such intimate relations with Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugenie as Dr. Evans, the court dentist. From 1847 until the fall of the empire his professional duties as well as his characteristics placed him in a position of increasing trust. A profound admirer of the Empress, he was able, as the whole world knows, to be of supreme assistance to her in her great hour of trial in 1871. The most interesting part of the book is that in which he relates with great detail the way in which he assisted the Empress to escape from Paris. Dr. Evans had the ability to write vividly and with great simplicity and admiration. The volume makes an indispensable document for all those who would study the fall of the second empire, and for the general reader has the absorbing interest of a romance.

Historic Illinois. By Randall Parrish. Pp. lx, 480. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

This collection of sketches of early Illinois days, while not scientific history, gives a vivid picture of formative days of the commonwealth and shows the possibilities of a very romantic and interesting life-story of a great western state. The early part of the volume covers more or less familiar ground, dealing as it does with the activities of the Indians and the French pioneers. Apart from this Mr. Parrish tells of pioneer life and adventure as mingled with the excitement of Indian troubles and foreign war, Black Hawk being a central feature in one way and George Rogers Clark in another. Local difficulties in connection with the troublesome slavery question, the pestiferous Mormons at Nauvoo, or the location of the state capital, are described along with accounts of the work of pioneer ministers and the adventures of noted outlaws and equally famous pioneer characters. A half hundred illustrations enrich the narrative, which will find a ready welcome into any library which desires to be complete in its volumes pertaining to Mississippi valley history.

The Brothers' War. By John C. Reed. Pp. 460. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2 net.

Mr. Reed's little book on the Civil War and its aftermath finds place among the rapidly increasing literature dealing with the negro problem in the South, not so much because of the value of its contents, perhaps, as for the point of view it suggests. The author apparently be-

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longs to the old school, having been old enough when the war began to understand something of the excitement and the bitterness of the struggle, and therefore writing now in advancing years with the whole history of a generation in mind. There are chapters which make character studies; Calhoun, Webster, Toombs and Jefferson Davis are analyzed. Other chapters discuss the opponents of slavery, the abolitionist radical and the anti-slavery writer particularly being flayed. Many pages are devoted to a discussion of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which is unsparingly condemned, whether considered as a story of fact or a bit of literature. The assumption is that slavery made the condition of the negro much better than it had ever been before, and much better, too, than it has been since emancipation. The deeds of the Ku Klux Klan are held up to admiration, Mr. Reed expressing his own pride in connection with that as greater than his satisfaction with his war service in the Confederate armies. If these and other views awaken opposition on the part of the reader, it nevertheless is true that the opinion of one who looks upon great national problems from the point of view of close contact with conditions in the South is worth serious consideration.

Salve Venetia. By Francis Marion Crawford. New York: The Macmillan Company. Two volumes. Pp. xi, 517; x, 441. $5 net per set.

In these two sumptuous volumes Mr. Crawford continues those delightful studies of Italy which are giving him a position among history writers rivaling that he has reached among story writers. The present work does not follow quite the plan of the "Ave Roma Immortalis," but is more chronological in treatment. The second volume, however, moves out somewhat from the chronological scheme and describes with singular charm and vividness the men and women of the city. No English or American writer has larger sympathy with Italy or grasps more unerringly the Italian point of view. The work is built up straight from the sources and every page has some vivid story or comment possible only for a man who knows his Italy as does Mr. Crawford. Strongly historical as it therefore is, it is farthest possible from technical history. It is rather that sort of history writing of which only the scholarly novelist is capable. The doges and the *bravi*, the women and the artists of Venice actually live on its pages. The book is in fact a transcript of life rather than a rewriting of documents. We can only hope that Mr. Crawford will go on to a similar study of Florence.

A word should be said in appreciation of the illustrations with which the volume is filled. Two hundred and twenty-five drawings by Joseph Pennell would give value even to a less worthy book.

A most interesting volume of travel in the East is Madame Hyacinthe Loyson's "To Jerusalem Through the Land of Islam" (The Open Court Publishing Co.). The volume is a record of various travels in North Africa and Palestine in 1894 to 1896. Through these travels Madame and religious Christians worship the same God. Loyson discovers that religious Mohammedans In the enthusiasm of this discovery she compares Christianity and Islamism, rather to the credit of the latter. She certainly saw the better side of Mohammedanism, and her book is likely to be a corrective of certain misrepresentations of that religion. As a book of travel it is vivid and discursive, intermingling description of country and customs with reflections over religion. Madame Loyson was given the entrée to the homes of Islam and describes the life of the women with considerable detail. But her real interests are religious, and the volume should be read as a most attractive text-book in tolerance.

A book of travels and observations by an intelligent business man must always attract attention. Sociologists see many things, but a business man sees others, and in any case sees life in a different perspective. This is the case in Mr. E. F. G. Hatch's admirable volume, "Far Eastern Impressions" (A. C. McClurg & Co., $1.40 net). Mr. Hatch, as a member of Parliament, can appreciate the political as well as industrial tendencies in his treatment of affairs in Japan, Korea and China, and has been quick to see that the East is to be something other than a mere curiosity shop. Written in large part before the Russo-Japanese war, it has been tested by the events of that war, and in its last chapters outlines a policy for Europe and America worth considering. The author holds that Japanizing China should be resisted, and a conference of the powers should be held to decide upon the future of that empire. Writing from a British point of view, Mr. Hatch regards with suspicion the attitude of France, Germany and Russia toward China, and holds that the United States, as the future predominant power in the Pacific, is equally interested with European powers in maintaining the integrity of China.

Biography and Sociology

Letters of Henrik Ibsen. Translated by John Nilsen Laurvik and Mary Morison. New York: Fox, Duffield & Co., pp. 456.

Ibsen has never become quite the power in America and England that he is in Germany, but there are hosts of people who will welcome this collection of his letters. It is noticeable that the correspondence contains only the letters from Ibsen, and that these are in large measure to Brandes and to Hegel, his publisher. Along with these are letters to various friends, notably those of his earlier days, and one or two to his family. It is at this point that the most devout of Ibsen's admirers will receive somewhat of a shock. For twenty-seven years he apparently never wrote to his father or in any way assisted in the maintenance of his family, allowing them to be supported by his uncle. A further exhibition of Ibsen's character, although quite in another vein, is to be seen in his references to the reception accorded his plays by the various nationalities. His correspondence shows that from the start he had implicit confidence in himself and in his work. Yet his letters are seldom in the nature of commentary upon his plays, "Ghosts" being almost the only exception. One arises from reading the book with the feeling

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that the real Ibsen has escaped him. One sees the severe and fearless portrayer of social tendencies, but one does not feel any better acquainted with him. This fact in itself, of course, is important, but none the less disappointing. The correspondence, however, is to be read and studied. In so far as it goes it is a revelation of one of the most remarkable men of the day. It should be added that the letters are preceded by an admirable brief biographical sketch of his life.

Mrs. Brookfield and Her Circle. By Charles and Frances Brookfield. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Vol. I, pp. viii, 261; Vol. II, pp. 263 to 554. $7 net per set.

Mrs. Brookfield was the wife of William Henry Brookfield, and with him a member of that brilliant circle composed of Tennyson, Thackeray, Carlyle, Lyttleton, Hallam, Milnes and Lord Ashburton. No person was ever more loved by more brilliant contemporaries. Her son in this volume has published a selection of correspondence as well as something from her own diary and recollections. The result is a charming collection of memorabilia, full of clever sayings, unconventional but characteristic anecdotes, and genuine affection, which throws a number of most interesting sidelights upon that most interesting period, the middle of the nineteenth century. The selections from Mrs. Brookfield's correspondence run as late as 1874, but as a matter of fact they date mostly prior to 1861. Perhaps as interesting material as any is the correspondence and anecdotes of Thackeray and Mrs. Carlyle.

General Sociology. An Exposition of the Main Development in Sociological Theory from Spencer to Ratzenhofer. By Albion W. Small. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. Pp. xiii, 739, $4 net.

This book does not profess to contain a system of sociology, but aims rather to present a conspectus of sociological theory as it exists at present with a criticism of sociological methods. As such the book is indispensable to every student of sociology, and indeed to all interested in the development of the social sciences. To everyone who wishes to know the present condition of sociology, what its relation to other sciences and what its bearings on the practical problems of life, we would commend this book. To sociologists the work will be found especially helpful in correlating many seemingly discrepant sociological theories of the present and in showing the place of different lines of research in the ultimate development of the science. To specialists in the other social sciences: history, economics, politics, ethics, the work will be useful in presenting clearly the significance of sociology for those sciences, and their relation to sociology. Finally, to the lay reader, the volume, though somewhat long and detailed in many of its discussions, presents admirably the tendencies, spirit and methods of modern sociology.

Professor Small is to be congratulated on producing a book which so nearly summarizes present tendencies in sociological thought, and which so clearly marks out the course of future development for the science. It is an important step in the integration of sociological theories.

A Self-Supporting Home. By Kate V. Saint Maur. New York: The Macmillan Company. Pp. 344. $1.75 net.

We have been waiting for just such a book as this. There have been plenty of books written by dilettante gardeners, but this is written by a matter-of-fact woman who determined to stop paying rent for a small house in town and to take up a small farm just outside the city. The book is not precisely a record of her experiences, although it contains enough of them to make it vivid, but it is really a book of advice and direction for those people who have sufficient courage and sense to undertake this sort of life. One chief virtue of the book is that it shows how one practically without any capital may succeed in making a home pay rent and something more. Poultry, dairying, fruits, bees and various other incidental sources of income are discussed so simply and intelligently as to make the volume an actual handbook. In addition, successive chapters describe the work for each month in such detail that the most inexperienced homesteader can discover what ought or ought not to be done. The book is full of illustrations and diagrams, and ought to serve as an evangel of the genuinely simple life for small-salaried people.

Sir Walter Armstrong adds to the obligations which the general reading public owes to him by publishing a popular edition of his "Sir Joshua Reynolds" (Scribner's, $3.50 net). It is an exceedingly handsome volume, with a large number of beautiful photogravure plates reproducing the chief works of the master. As all those who are well acquainted with Sir Walter's volume on Gainsborough can well believe, the text is full of discriminating criticism tinged with honest admiration. The character of the great portrait painter has been repeatedly drawn, but the one contained in the present volume is that of a man devoted to his art, but living singularly apart from ordinary human sympathies, a man to be admired by all lovers of painting, but incapable of arousing great friendships.

Literature

The Works of Edgar Allen Poe. With Introduction, Recollections of Poe, by Richard Henry Stoddard; Biography, Contemporary Estimates by Lowell and Willis; Notes and Illustrations. Four volumes. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. India paper, flexible cloth, $4; limp leather, $5.

It would be hard to exaggerate in praise of this new and complete edition of Poe. As an example of bookmaking it is exquisite. All of its four volumes could be carried in a good-sized pocket, and yet, thanks to the beautiful India linen paper used, the type is large and legible. Its binding also is in perfect taste. The heartiest reception is sure to reward the enterprise and

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public spirit of the publishers. Poe's popularity is on the increase, and it is fitting that his stories and poems should be accorded the treatment worthy of a classic.

The Poetry of Life. By Bliss Carman. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Pp. 258, $1.50.

Mr. Bliss Carman's latest volume of essays breathes a refreshing optimism which would be its own excuse for being, even if Mr. Carman's ideas were less fruitful than they prove to be. He has no use for the decadent in art or for the atmosphere of depression in poetry. His ideal poet, who shall rescue the world from its slough of materialism and indifference, must be a wholesome and breezy personality. It is possible indeed that the author rather overemphasizes the value of practical experience at the expense of that larger wisdom which sufficed for his much-admired Emerson, who would fare but ill if subjected to Mr. Carman's test.

Mr. Carman joins the chorus of those who lament the present-day indifference to the fine arts, and finds an explanation for this indifference in the disappearance of the industrial arts. Yet, inconsistently enough, he goes on confidently to expect the arrival of the great poet.

As the title indicates, most of the essays in this volume have to do with the function of poetry, and the volume would have had greater unity if the author had limited himself to these. His occasional excursions into the field of direct criticism (Longfellow, Emerson, Riley, Swinburne) are neither so happy nor so suggestive. He restates the conventional judgments and contributes nothing more than an occasional felicity of phrase.

Hallie Erminie Rives has retold Dickens in a well-printed and attractive volume entitled "Tales from Dickens" (Bobbs-Merrill & Co., $1.25). In a volume of less than five hundred pages she tells in outline the stories of fifteen of Dickens's most prominent novels. While, of course, her work lacks Dickens's conversations and the peculiar turns and terms of expressions which are among his chief characteristics, they tell in straightforward fashion the main features of the great novels. The volume is far enough from being a mere abstract. Each story is told with real power. It may very well serve to introduce young people to Dickens as Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare" have introduced them to the great dramatist.

There is a glamor about the Brontë family that never loses interest. Mr. Clement K. Shorter, the eminent critic, has written an interesting account of this remarkable family in the volume "Charlotte Brontë" (Charles Scribner's Sons, pp. 247, $1 net). Material could not be found better adapted to a volume in the "Literary Lives" series than the story of these four children, all with a taste for writing, all destined to die young and two of them to produce truly great books. Enthusiasts who have read Mrs. Gaskell's "Life of Charlotte Brontë" will find that much new material and many hitherto unpublished letters collected since then leave but little more to be said about the life, personality and environment of the author of "Jane Eyre."

Philosophy and Religion

Philosophy of Religion. By George Trumbull Ladd. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Two volumes. Pp. xx, 616; xii, 590. $7 per set, net.

In these two remarkable volumes Professor Ladd embodies the results of those years of study which have placed him among the leaders of American writers on psychology, philosophy and religion. His previous works have laid a broad foundation for a complete induction in the interest of religion. As he himself states in his preface, the present work is something other than a metaphysical speculation or the mere presentation of facts and theories. Although he himself does not use the term in the best sense of the word, his method is "positive"—the result of reflective thinking over actual facts. Back of his position lies an elaborate study of the phenomena of the historical religions and of religious psychology.

The fact that his thought culminates in a philosophical justification of the great principles of Christianity gives his work an apologetic value. But it is something other than a formal treatise on apologetics, just as it is something other than a treatise on metaphysics. Philosophically, Professor Ladd is an ethical monist, and in monism, notwithstanding all its logical difficulties, he holds that religious faith in its various expressions in ethnic religions as well as in Christianity finds its best explanation of the problems of evil. God as Redeemer is his own theodicy. Christianity here, as in other of its fundamental tenets, is not in hostility to great faiths like Brahmanism, Buddhism, Zoroastrianism and Judaism. It rather carries their truths to completion. Back of Professor Ladd's precise definition and distinctions lies the ultimate conclusion that in Jesus as the self-revelation of God there is to be found the final presentation of ethical and religious concepts.

Professor Ladd holds that the immortality of the individual is derived from a combination of the capacity of man for self-development and the teleological interpretations of life and the universe forced upon the observer and the philosopher. And this fact ultimately leads to a better future for the race.

The entire religious world, in so far as it is ready to grapple with the great problems set by its professions of faith and by the ever-widening circle of knowledge and with its correlative ignorance, will welcome Professor Ladd's work. However one may differ from some of its detailed positions, one is forced to assent to its great sweep of argument and its noble conclusions.

William Sanday is perhaps the most prominent New Testament scholar in Great Britain. His position is that of a progressive conservative, and it is from this point of view that he treats the complicated matters involved in his latest volume, "The Criticism of the Fourth Gospel" (Scribner's, $1.75 net). Composed as it is of lectures, the volume could not be expected to be a technical discussion. It is, however, a very

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complete presentation in an untechnical but scholarly form of the various subjects proposed by the recent criticisms. A comparison of the present volume with Dr. Sanday's earlier book on "The Fourth Gospel" will show that he has made few concessions to the newer views. His treatment of external evidences is very rapid, but reasonably complete. Perhaps the most interesting chapter is that in which he handles the "pragmatism" of the Gospel, by which he means the tendency of the writer to turn his thoughts into the form of concrete pictorial history. It is worth noticing also that Dr. Sanday does not hold that the Philonian *logos* doctrine has any large influence upon the Gospel. On the whole, therefore, it is fair to say that the book is a strong, untechnical presentation of the problems involved in the criticism of the Fourth Gospel, taking sufficient account of the various critical views. It is much to be regretted, however, that Dr. Sanday has not given more serious attention to the various partition theories. These just at present are among the most important matters in dispute.

"The Church and the Times," by Robert Francis Coyle, D.D. (A. C. Armstrong & Son). There are sermons and sermons. It is a far cry from Tillotson and Blair to these grapplings with modern problems. Here is touch with life, breadth of vision, grip and comprehension of public movements, together with sweet reverence, plain common sense and clear reasoning in matters of religion. Some of the sermons are trumpet-calls that will stir any red-blooded man into action against the things that are wrong and into enthusiastic service of the kingdom of the right.

Margaret E. Sangster in "The Story Bible" (Moffat, Yard & Co.) has retold the biblical story in a very interesting fashion for children. Her views are not in the least affected by critical scholarship, and the larger part of the book is made up from stories from the Old Testament. She has written them in a simple and interesting style and has not attempted to depart very far from the biblical material. It is a book which is likely to be of real service in Sunday afternoon readings.

Thomas Curran Ryan, in his "Finite and Infinite" (Philadelphia: Lippincott & Co.), treats of the relations of God and matter, and in a second part, of the finite universe, in which he gives special attention to the sky. Mr. Ryan holds strongly to the idea of God, not as a source of evil, but as a source of good, and believes that the position of such men as Fisk, Mills and Martineau must be the cornerstone of theology. He does not believe in pantheism, and presents arguments in favor of theistic dualism which are well worthy of attention.

Fiction

Tom Masson is one of the cleverest writers of skits. In his "A Corner in Women" (Moffat, Yard & Co.) he has collected a number of his contributions to *Life*, along with some others, and as a result has presented us with a volume which can be warranted as an antidote to care. The illustrations are many of them reproduced from *Life*, and we are very glad to see them in the more permanent form.

Harold MacGrath has an extremely happy faculty of turning out clever sketches that one wants to read through. "Hearts and Masks" (Bobbs-Merrill Company, $1.50), tells the story of the adventures that befell a young society couple going to a masked ball. It has unexpected turns of plot and is full of repartee and humor.

"The House of Merrilees," by Archibald Marshall (H. B. Turner & Co., $1.50), is a book which is altogether spoiled by description. The interchanging of children is, to say the least, a conventional source for a plot, but the author has so handled his material, and has written his story of mystery so sympathetically and cleverly as to make the book really readable. And that is praise indeed.

Miriam Michelson has never done anything more characteristic than the stories which have been gathered together in "The Yellow Journalist" (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50). There is in them a freshness and a vigor which makes them irresistible. It is good to see so much that is worth reading come from the experiences of a newspaper reporter. But what a revelation of the morals of yellow journalism!

Charles Major has done the best work of his life in "Yolanda" (The Macmillan Company, $1.50). The volume is a genuine romance, with one of the most bewitching heroines of recent literature. Without improbable adventures, it has enough excitement within it to hold the most indifferent reader. But after all the real center of interest is Yolanda herself, and after the reviewer has become surfeited with problem novels, it is like coming out into the sunlight to read the fresh, sweet story of her love for Max.

In "Lady Bobs, Her Brother and I" (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.25), Jean Chamblin has chosen a novel way of presenting impressions of peoples and places. With the Azores for a subject, descriptions are strung on a thread of romance. An obscure actress sails to the islands and through her letters succeeds in taking you with her and keeping you there until she finds her lover. Then the curtain falls.

Anne Warner has entered upon rather dubious ways in her "Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary" (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50). The story relates how a young scapegrace who has been disinherited by his aunt of seventy won back her favor by giving her a taste of gay life in New York. While the plot is certainly novel and the story amusing, it will seem to provincials that there is rather too much champagne drinking and too much sitting up late nights. But Aunt Mary was certainly rejuvenated.

For a cold-blooded, maddening respectability commend us to Ferdinand, the principal figure in Frances Squire's novel, "The Ballingtons" (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50). Probably there are such men, and probably there are such women as his wife, who finally dies of his respectable heartlessness. The story is strong, but it is without one star of light. Even the characters that stand for what is admirable seem enmeshed in its gloom. The story is the depressing tragedy of an uneventful married life.

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THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH

United States

Administration. — December 24. — President Roosevelt removed from office District Attorney Baxter, of Nebraska.

Appointments — December 21. — David E. Thompson, of Nebraska, Ambassador to Brazil, to be Ambassador to Mexico. Lloyd C. Griscom, of Pennsylvania, Minister to Japan, to be Ambassador to Brazil. Herbert H. D. Peirce, Third Assistant Secretary of State, to be Minister to Norway.

Casualties.—January 8.—Fifteen persons killed by a landslide in Haverstraw, New York, caused by brickyard excavations.

Congress.—December 20.—The Senate decided to recall the ratification of the Panama Canal Commissioners and refer them back to the interoceanic canals committee, although time for recalling them under the rules had expired.

—January 9.—The Senate authorized an investigation into the general conduct of Panama Canal affairs by the Committee on Interoceanic Canals.

Crime.—January 2.—The United States Supreme Court affirmed the verdict convicting James B. Howard, of Kentucky, of the murder of William Goebel, governor of Kentucky, on January 3, 1900.

Deaths.—December 11.—Edward Atkinson, political economist and statistician, aged 78.

—December 21.—Henry Harland, novelist known as "Sidney Luska," aged 44.

—January 10.—William Rainey Harper, president of the University of Chicago, aged 49.

Education.—December 13.—Henry S. Pritchett resigned as president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to give his entire time to the Carnegie Foundation.

—December 27.—Resignation of John Gordon as president of Howard University at Washington, D. C., accepted.

Governor.—January 1.—Lieutenant-Governor James O. Davidson succeeded Robert M. La Follette as governor of Wisconsin.

—January 8.—John M. Pattison inaugurated governor of Ohio.

Insurance.—December 13.—Charles A. Peabody elected President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, vice R. A. McCurdy, resigned. Trustees of the New York Life Company appointed a special committee of investigation and accepted the resignation of George W. Perkins as vice-president and chairman of the finance committee.

—January 3.—John A. McCall resigned the presidency of the New York Life Company. Alexander E. Orr appointed president at salary of $50,000, one-half that of McCall. R. A. McCurdy and Robert H. McCurdy resigned as trustees of t'

Japan.—December 26.—Viscount Siuzo Aoki appointed Ambassador to the United States.

Labor.—December 25.—Every union in the building trades of New York City, except the housesmiths and bridge men, signed a trade agreement of from one to three years, thus officially repudiating the strike of the structural iron workers.

—December 29.—Five labor union officials in Chicago and two hired sluggers found guilty of conspiracy to do bodily injury to Chris J. Carlstrom, a workman who refused to leave his place when a strike was called. All sentenced to the penitentiary and Charles Gilhooley, professional slugger, fined $2,000 in addition, to be worked out later at the bridewell at the rate of $1.50 per day.

—January 1.—The Typographical Union began strike against the Typothetae for an eight-hour day.

—January 11.—The Structural Iron Workers' Union called a national strike.

Municipal.—December 15.—The National Civil Service Reform League reëlected Daniel C. Gilman as president.

Railroads.—December 13.—The federal grand jury in Chicago returned indictments against the Chicago & Alton and two of its former officials, John N. Faithorn, ex-vice-president, and Fred A. Wann, ex-general freight agent, for paying rebates to the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.

—December 14.—Eight indictments returned by the federal grand jury in Philadelphia against shippers, freight agents and common carriers for granting rebates.

—December 15.—Indictments returned by the federal grand jury at Kansas City against the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, for granting rebates.

—December 29.—The federal grand jury at Chicago indicted the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Darius Miller, first vice-president, and Claude G. Burnham, foreign traffic manager, for granting rebates to the United States Steel Products Export Company.

Religion.—December 29.—The joint session of the general committees of the Presbyterian Church North and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church agreed on the details of the union of the two bodies. After ratification by the general assemblies of the two bodies on May 17, 1906, the union will have been accomplished.

—January 4.—At a special convention of the International Board of Young Women's Christian Associations and the American committee of Women's Associations, it was resolved to unite the two organizations; all present members of the societies to come into the new association

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as charter members irrespective of their church affiliations, but all future active members to be members of Protestant evangelical churches; others to be associate members.

Senatorial.—December 13.—John M. Gearin appointed to succeed the late John H. Mitchell as United States Senator from Oregon.

December 19.—Robert Marion La Follette resigned the governorship of Wisconsin to assume the United States Senatorship.

Trusts.—December 15.—Indictments returned by the federal grand jury at Kansas City against the Nelson Morris Company, Cudahy Packing Company, Armour Packing Company and Swift & Co., for accepting rebates; and George L. Thomas, broker, David H. Kresky, traffic agent, and L. B. Taggert, for conspiracy.

—December 18.—Members of the Chicago brick trust entered pleas of *nolo contendere* to the indictments charging them with conspiracy to prevent competition. Nine of the ten defendants paid fines of $2,000 each and costs.

—December 27.—Twenty representatives of the principal coal dealers in Cincinnati indicted by the grand jury for conspiracy in restriction of trade.

—January 5.—Proceedings to stop the Standard Oil Company from doing business in Missouri begun by the Attorney-General of that state, Herbert S. Hadley, in New York City.

Santo Domingo

Revolution.—December 26.—President Morales fled from the capital. Vice-President Ramon Caceres, head of the Horacistas party, now in possession of the capital.

—December 27.—Forces from Monte Christi, under Rodriguez, Navarro, Guelito and Picardo took Mao and were advancing on Santiago to defend Morales. The Cabinet issued a proclamation calling on Caceres to preside over the government.

—December 29.—The Dominican Minister of Foreign Affairs officially notified United States Minister Dawson that the new government proposes to stand by the treaty made under direction of Morales and the system of American collection of customs.

—January 2.—A revolutionary force under General Rodriguez besieged Puerto Plata. Troops under General Guellito, former governor of Monte Christi, coöperating. Rodriguez no longer supporting Morales. He announced that he would assume the presidency if successful in battle.

—January 4.—Forces of General Rodriguez entirely routed and Generals Rodriguez, Lico and Perez killed.

—January 5.—The Dominican Congress formally impeached Carlos F. Morales. The revolution crushed and hostilities ceased.

British Empire

Parliament.—January 8.—The King dissolved Parliament and ordered a general election.

Salvation Army.—December 19.—A gift of $500,000 received from George Herring to carry out the Salvation Army's scheme of colonization.

France

Chamber of Deputies.—January 9.—M. Doumer elected president of the Chamber.

German Empire

Germanising Poland.—December 22.—A decree published in Berlin changing the names of ninety-seven places in Prussian Poland to German names.

Italy

Cabinet.—December 17.—The Cabinet of Prime Minister Fortis resigned on defeat of the measure on a commercial *modus vivendi* with Spain.

Switzerland

President.—December 14. The national and state councils assembled as a federal body elected M. Forrer president of the Swiss Confederation.

Sweden

Nobel Prizes.—December 10.—Peace prize to Baroness von Suttner, of Austria; medicine, to Robert Koch, of Berlin; chemistry, to Adolph von Beyer; physics, to Professor Lenard, of Kiel University; literature, to Henryk Sienkiewicz, of Poland.

Greece

Cabinet.—December 17.—The Cabinet of M. Ralli resigned as the result of the defeat over the election of a president of the Chamber of Deputies.

Montenegro

Cabinet.—December 17.—The Ministry resigned in consequence of the introduction of a constitutional régime.

Turkish Empire

Macedonian Reform.—December 12.—The Sultan accepted the terms made by the powers.

—December 16.—The international fleet recalled.

Russian Empire

Reform.—December 22.—The Czar refused to grant universal suffrage.

Revolt.—December 12.—Insurrection at Riga. A provisional government established at Livonia which declared the separation of the Lithuanian people from the Russian empire. A general uprising of the peasants. Many Russian officials expelled and killed. Mutiny among troops in Manchuria.

—December 16.—The Workmen's Council and the League of Leagues proclaimed a general strike to begin immediately. The Czar replied by an imperial ukase giving all governors-general, governors and prefects throughout the empire almost dictatorial power with authority to establish martial law. Newspapers suspended for publishing the manifesto of the proletariat organization. The entire council of workmen's delegates, numbering 250, arrested. Disaffected regiments in Moscow return to duty.

—December 18.—In the Baltic provinces the insurgents set up a republic; sixty thousand Letts under arms. In Livonia the troops were attacked, and either surrendered or retreated.

—December 20.—Moscow paralyzed by strike. Telegraph operators in St. Petersburg refused

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to transmit government messages. Territory around Riga laid waste by revolutionists.

—December 21.—Political strike in all trades and industries throughout the empire. At Moscow fighting in the streets. In the Baltic provinces the government is without control.

—December 22.—The strike in St. Petersburg not universal.

—December 24.—Partial strikes at Odessa, Kiev and elsewhere. In Moscow thousands killed by the machine guns. The military getting the upper hand.

—December 26.—The first regiment of Don Cossacks, the Tver dragoons and the Nesvizh regiment of infantry mutinied. Rigid martial law prevailing in Moscow.

—December 27.—Kovno, a fortress town in Lithuania, with eighty thousand inhabitants, in possession of the Socialists At Kharkoff the members of the so-called provisional government arrested.

—December 28.—Revolutionists invaded the residence of the chief of the secret police in Moscow and killed him. All the members of the social revolutionary committee arrested. Martial law at Odessa and Kovno. Agrarian revolt spreading. Estates burned and looted.

—December 29.—Revolt in Moscow crushed. At Zlatoust, in the province of Oofa, where a large government arms factory is located, the workmen have declared a republic and taken the authorities captive. At Veronezh, south Russia, revolutionists were made prisoners, but others halted three trainloads of sailors of the reserve on their way to the far east and induced them to give their aid toward liberating those imprisoned. The League of Leagues split into two factions, one favoring a continuance of the strike, the other, coöperation in peaceful preparation for the work of the douma. The military keeping order in Riga. Moscow isolated, no trains running.

—December 31.—Practically the entire Black Sea littoral was under martial law. Ekaterinoslav and the railroad to the Crimea in the hands of the revolutionists.

—January 1.—Traffic on the Siberian railway stopped. The government announced that no mercy would be shown attempts to disturb order. The terrorists at work. City prisons overcrowded.

—January 2.—Revolutionists captured Krasno-Garsk, capital of the province of Yeniseisk, Siberia. The governor and chief of police were hung. The government treasury containing $6,000,000 seized. Railway station at Irkutsk burned.

—January 4.—Revolt at Riga crushed after two days' fighting; sixteen hundred strikers captured. The Czar sent $50,000 to Governor-General Doubassoff for relief of needy sufferers from the revolt in Moscow.

—January 5.—Revolutionists set up a republic in the Caucasus. The imperial ex-governor a prisoner. Order fully maintained. Twelve hundred Cossacks sent to crush the movement fraternized with it.

—January 8.—General Orloff appointed governor-general of Livonia, with orders to reconquer the Baltic provinces. The Dorpat district similarly put under General Kotchenko. The Siberian Railway wholly in the hands of soldiers returning from the Far East, who terrorized officials.

—January 9.—The revolutionists making headway in the Caucasus and the Baltic provinces.

Chinese Empire

Massacre.—December 11.—Three of the Chinese found guilty of taking part in the massacre of the missionaries at Lienchau on October 28, beheaded; eight others sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for terms ranging from five years to eighteen months.

Riots.—December 18.—Coolies started riot in Shanghai, incensed by the ruling of the mixed consular court regarding the Anti-American boycott. The United States Consul injured and German Consul stoned. Police stations were burned. The rioters intimidated by the British warships in the harbor training their guns on the city. The city placed under martial law.

Treaty.—December 22.—Treaty between China and Japan signed at Peking. The Liaotung peninsula leased to Japan. The control of the railway on the peninsula northward as far as Changchin conceded to Japan; also the right to build a railway from Antung, on the Yalu River, to Mukden. China agreed to open to world commerce sixteen principal ports and cities in Manchuria, including Harbin.

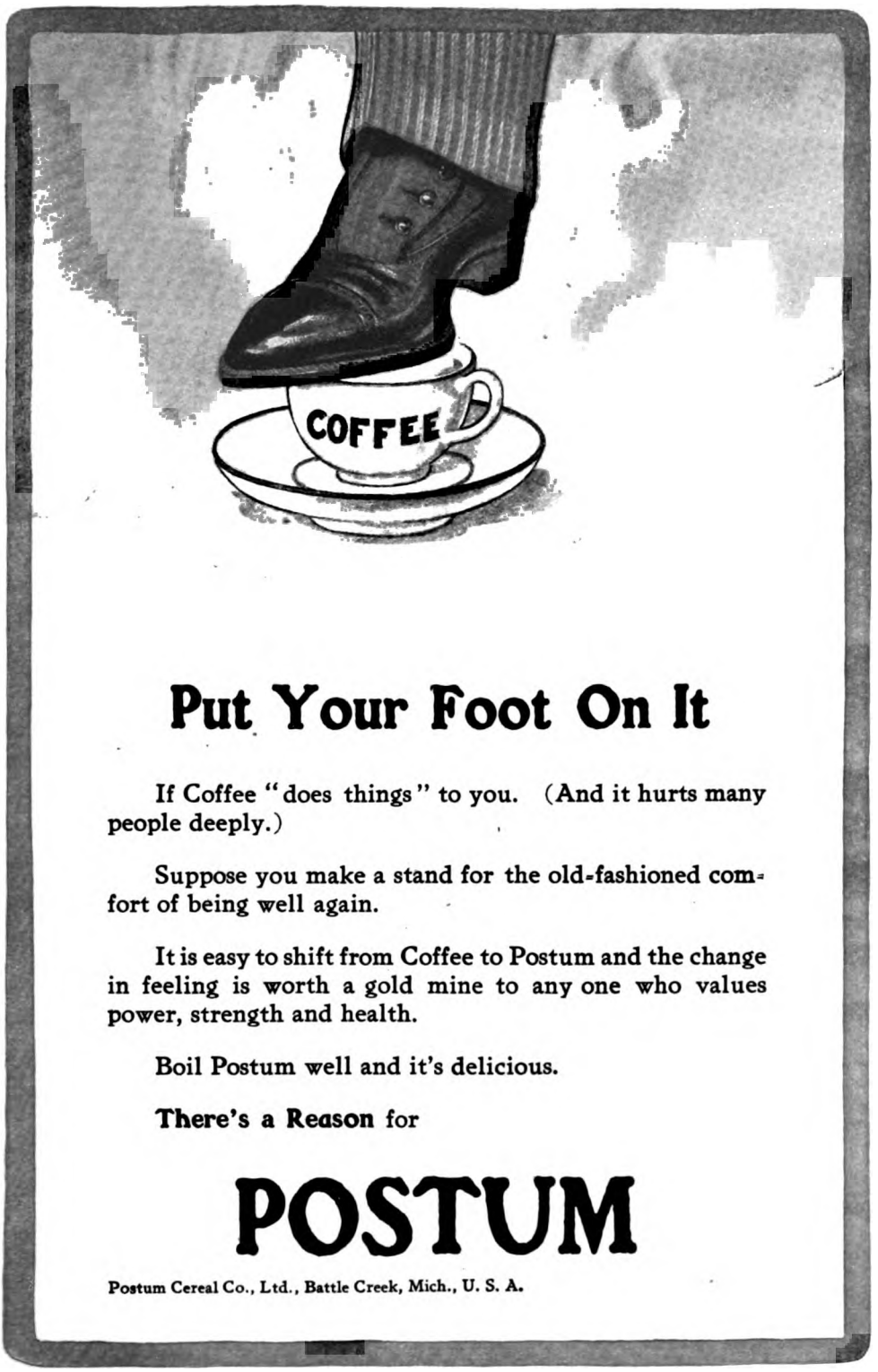
Japan

Cabinet.—January 5.—A fusion cabinet appointed with Marquis Saionji as premier; Count Kato, minister of foreign affairs; Yamagata Isaburo, minister of the interior; Sakatani Yoshiro, minister of finance; Vice-Admiral Saito Minoru, minister of marine; Lieutenant-General Terauchi, minister of war.

Korea

Japanese Protectorate.—December 12.—Emperor in cablegram to the United States protested against the protectorate to which he was forced by the Japanese, at the point of the bayonet, to consent.

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By error the picture of the wife of Prince Carl of Sweden was used in the frontispiece of the January number of THE WORLD TO-DAY in place of the portrait of the wife of Prince Carl of Denmark who has recently been elected King of Norway.

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with an
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YOU can have a dance anytime, anywhere, if you own an Edison Phonograph. Unexpected visitors, neighbors, or your children can be most acceptably and economically entertained in this manner. Everybody may dance, because no one need play a piano. You start the Phonograph and it plays to the end of the Record without attention.

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Here is the opportunity to learn to dance or teach a friend in your own home, without embarassment and at little cost. Go to the nearest Edison dealer and hear some Dance Records, a complete list of which will be mailed from our Orange, N. J., office, on request.

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9174 I'm Getting Sleepy—*Coon Song* . . Collins
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9176 Hebrew Vaudeville Specialty . Julian Rose
9177 Lights Out March . Edison Military Band
9178 Miss Mary Gillette
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9180 Pass Me Not, O Gentle Saviour Anthony and Harrison
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9185 It Blew! Blew! Blew! Schottische, Edison Concert Band
9186 Robin Redbreast Marie Narelle
9187 Good-Bye, "Dixie" Dear, McDonough and Biehling
9188 Yankee Boodle Billy Murray
9189 A Gay Gossoon—*Banjo Solo* . . . Osman
9190 Take Me to Your Heart Again . . Barrow
9191 Barnyard Serenade . . Spencer and Holt
9192 The Jolly Blacksmiths. Edison Male Quartette
9193 Fol-the-rol-lol Medley. Edison Military Band



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A WELL KNOWN EMBROIDERY AUTHORITY WRITES:

"I HAD WASHED WITH
PEARLINE
several handsome pieces of embroidery that were embroidered with Richardson's Wash Silks which had been on the road with teachers, DISPLAYED in shop windows, HANDLED by hundreds of people, and the result was in every respect SATISFACTORY.
I shall instruct all my teachers to use PEARLINE in cleansing their samples of embroidery."

Pearline washes silks perfectly



2nd The school boy with his morning face.

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Shakespeare's
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is a complete pure food, which builds up the brain, bones and muscles, and promotes healthy growth of the entire system. All of Nature's mineral phosphates are retained. Helpful in meeting the strains put upon the growing child of school age. Also as a table drink, far superior to tea, coffee and cocoa, for the whole family.

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A sample, vest pocket lunch case, also booklet, giving valuable recipes, sent if requested. At all druggists.

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WITH the passing of the holiday season comes the quiet hour when the family together plan for the year just beginning; when the self-supporting young man and woman, taking stock of the months just past, resolve to improve where the inventory shows weakness, hopeful as to the fortunes which the new year may unfold. The father, upon whom devolves the responsibility of supporting and protecting the family, is of course anxious to shield them from the hardships of poverty. And here his thoughts turn to a contemplation of conditions should his protection be denied them. From whence then would be derived the income necessary to their support and education?

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¶ Amount of Raw Material on Hand—Quantity and Value.

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¶ Amount of Finished Product and Its Cost.

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The EVERETT PIANO



Reisenauer

YOU may not in mere words describe the emotions that possess you when you hear the tone that has found its full and perfect development in the *Everett* Piano. Nor may it be permitted you to give expression to those attributes inherent in the *Everett* tone that have so profoundly and indescribably moved you. The best authorities in the world will tell you that the *Everett* presents the exalted ideal of piano tone; that it is made by people who know tone, for that portion of the musical-elect who are capable of appreciating that indefinable something in piano tone, which moves them to deepest feeling. This superb tone quality has induced such world-wide artists as Reisenauer, Gabrilowitsch, Burmeister, and many other leading pianists to unconditionally endorse the *Everett* Piano and adopt it for their personal use. The eminent authority, Marc Blumenberg, in a review of Riesenauer's triumph with an *Everett* Grand Piano at a recent concert in Carnegie Hall, New York, closed his encomium in the following words:



Gabrilowitsch

"When great tone creations are spoken of the EVERETT Piano is included, as a matter of course. And it must be remembered that this means the whole line of instruments, from the small uprights to the large ones, from the short grands to the imperial concert grands they make; it is all just the same principle at work—tone, tone quality, touch to give it life, and all with the single purpose to make these conformable to the most rationally developed theories of the musical art."

Illustrated catalogue free on application.



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Owners of the Everett Piano Company, Boston, Mass.

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All the Way

Santa Fe

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THE NEW VISIBLE FOX



At Last a Perfect Visible Typewriter

The One Typewriter that Correctly Solves the Objections that have always Heretofore been made Against "Front Strike" Machines.

Visible writing has always been considered as desirable by practically all typewriter manufacturers, but the difficulties to be overcome in construction in order to secure durability have discouraged the very large adoption of these machines. The invention of the method of assembling the type bars as it is done in the Fox Visible has, however, made possible the use of a wide pivotal bearing in the type hanger, thus insuring the most perfect alignment at all times and a durability that is equal to that claimed for any "basket type" machine. In building this new model, we have all the advantage of the knowledge that we have gained in building and placing the regular Fox models on the market and we are able to avoid all those experiments found in new machines which are so expensive to the purchaser.

READ THIS DESCRIPTION

Key Tension—2½ ounces, which means that from 50 to 100 per cent less energy is required to print a letter than on any other visible typewriter.

Aluminum Key Levers—the only machine using them; they cost more than steel or wood, but are worth more.

Ball Bearing Carriage—with a tension of only 1 pound. Test the amount of resistance there is to overcome in "returning" other carriages and note the difference.

Two Color Ribbon—either color written by simply touching a button on the key board; ribbon both oscillates and reverses automatically.

Interchangeable Carriage—carriage so made that different lengths are interchangeable on any models.

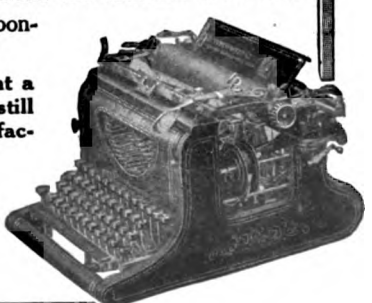
Tabulator—the Fox 10 stop decimal tabulator can be attached when ordered; the only decimal tabulator on a visible typewriter.

Line Lock—Keys lock firmly at end of line.

Unprejudiced experts have without hesitation pronounced this machine a marvel.

Ready for delivery now and placed on trial with responsible parties. Descriptive literature sent on request.

We have some desirable territory open. Do you want a profitable Agency? The regular models of the Fox are still the most perfect machines of their kind and their manufacture will be continued as before.



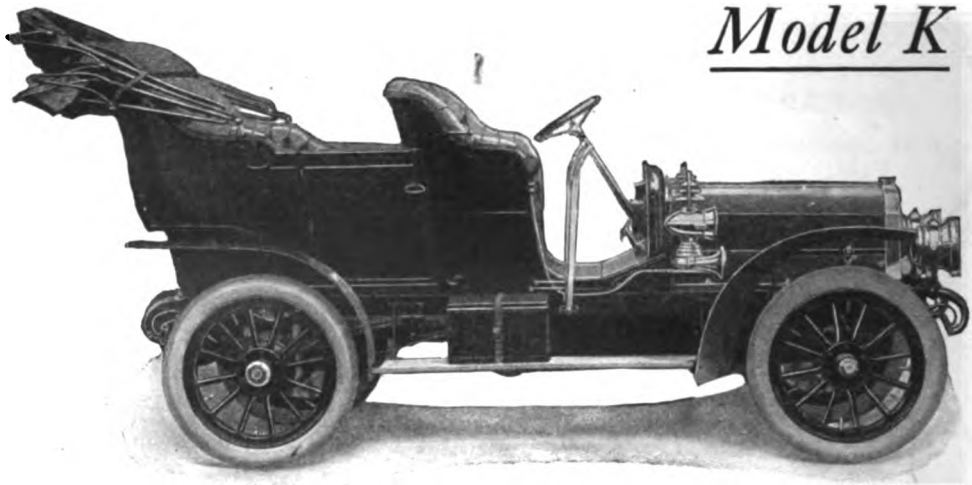
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WINTON Shooting-Oiler

"WORN out—for want of lubrication!"
That's the verdict on 60 per cent. of "retired" Motor-Cars.

Because, Motorists don't yet understand the vast importance of uniform, and sufficient Lubrication.

They think Lubrication is a mere *Facility*—

They think it just "makes the machine run smoother, and go better."

They don't realize that when they *are not* wearing out Lubricant at 6 cents a pound (50c a gallon), in running, they *are* wearing out friction surfaces—or Bearings—worth more than $50.00 per pound.

But *that's* the situation in a nut-shell.

A *perfectly* lubricated Bearing practically *doesn't wear at all*.

Get *that* clearly through your head, Mr. Motorist—

—A perfectly lubricated Bearing practically *doesn't wear at all*, in either fast or slow running.

And a bearing run at high speed with insufficient lubrication *will wear out* more in *two* miles than it would have worn in *100* miles if properly lubricated.

That's a difference of 5000 per cent. you'll notice!

And it isn't a mere figure of speech either, but a certified fact.

* * *

So,—*proper* Lubrication means more,—far more,—than smooth-running, speed, motor-efficiency, and non-heating.

It means *life* to the Car,—probably three times as much life—*Wear*,—durability.

Some Cars require far *more* lubrication than others, per mile of travel.

Because some cheap Cars have coarsely finished bearings, that develop great heat and friction in running, so that they "eat up" Lubricant as greedily as they do Gasoline.

The engines of many Cars are too frail and small for the Power they *must* develop in order to produce the Road-speed pledged by their makers.

The Motors on *these* Cars MUST be run at as many *revolutions per minute*, in order to make 20 miles an hour of Road-speed, as the motor of a Winton Model K would have to be run to produce a road-speed of 50 miles an hour.

Consider the tremendous difference in *Wear*, on the Motor, which that represents.

And, of course, a Motor that must be run twice to three times as fast at ordinary road-speed, not only *wears out* twice to three times as fast, but really needs several times as much Lubricant, because of the Heat thus developed through friction.

Think *that* over for a Minute!

The Winton Model K has the *smoothest* and *hardest* Steel "Bearings" ever put into a Motor-Car, being ground absolutely *true* to Caliper tests of One-thousandth part of an inch.

And, because of the Mirror-finished smoothness, and "trueness" of every Winton Model K bearing, it needs *less* Lubricant than other Cars which are less carefully finished.

But, for all that, *we* know Lubrication is such a *vital* thing in the *Life* of a Car that we have, this season, utilized the most *perfect* system of Automatic Lubrication ever devised and patented.

That system is as *infallible* in its action as the law of Wear upon unlubricated Bearings.

It does *not* trust to any Gravity feed device either,—to any compressed air, or other so-called automatic system—which has been found wanting under certain conditions of weather, hill-climbing, or road-angle.

The Winton Model K Lubricator actually *shoots* the Oil on to each Bearing in the *exact* quantity needed for each revolution.

This "Shooting" is done by a powerful Syringe, operated by the Motor itself—

The Syringe action is thus speeded to deliver each charge, to each bearing, at the exact time the bearing *needs* it, and at whatever speed the Car is running.

It does *not* supply a *wasteful surplus* for a certain period and then a *dangerous shortage* for another period,—as practically all other so-called "Automatic Lubricators" do.

* * *

But, it *shoots* the Oil to each bearing so *frequently* and surely that a thin film is infallibly maintained *continuously* between the two friction Surfaces.

It also *shoots* the Oil so *forcefully* that no thickened condition of the fluid (due to cold weather or other cause) can permit its clogging in the tube, or failing of delivery at the precise *place* it is needed and at the precise *time* it is needed.

The *infallibility* and *uniformity* of this Winton Model K Lubricating system means at least $500 more *life* to the Car, more durability, through saving of Wear than the *same* Car could have with the *next* best Lubricating system.

Our book, "The Motor-Car Dissected," explains why, in detail. Copy mailed free on request.

The "Winton Model K" has 30 Horse Power or better. Pneumatic Speed Control, Winton Twin-springs and big 34-inch Tires. Price, $2,500, and only one grade manufactured.

The Winton Motor Carriage Co., Dept. K, Cleveland, Ohio.

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The Car that Achieves

The Cadillac has always been the car that *does* things. Whether the test be that of endurance or power, or one of severity of road service, this wonderful machine has never been found wanting. It knows no balk, no hesitancy, no delay—always ready, with energy to spare.

By this dependability of service, coupled with unusual economy of maintenance, the Cadillac has made such phenomenal advancement that its factory is now the largest of its kind in the world.

The qualities upon which this unparalleled growth is based are more pronounced than ever in the magnificent new cars for 1906. Embodied in these are many unique and important improvements—improvements which make the

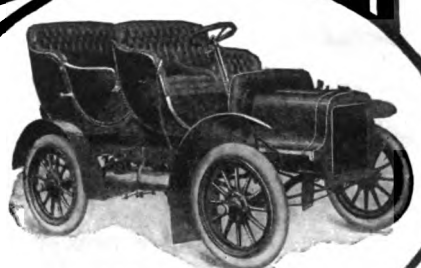


Model K, 10 h. p. Runabout, $750, f. o. b. Detroit

CADILLAC

conspicuous for its *individual* merit.

Among them is a wonderful mechanical feed lubricator which supplies oil to the motor in quantities which vary according to the speed of the engine, when properly adjusted, always feeding enough, never too much or too little. The new rocker joint on the front spring allows the car to pass over obstacles several inches in height without transmitting any material jar to the car, insuring a maximum of riding comfort and a minimum liability to breakage.



Model M, Light Touring Car, $950, f. o. b. Detroit

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We want to tell you more about the Cadillac by sending you a free copy of our interesting Booklet AA A postal request brings it, together with address of nearest dealer. The 1906 models include:

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Model H, 30 h. p. Touring Car, $2,500.
Model L, 40 h. p. Touring Car, $3,750.

All prices f. o. b. Detroit.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., Detroit, Mich.

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Model 15

Price $2,500.



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A Car of Power and Steady Service

Equipped with a four cylinder, vertical motor, 35-40 H. P., providing one full horse-power to every seventy-five pounds of dead weight with car fully equipped.

The entire power plant and controlling mechanism refined and simplified to the Rambler standard of serviceability.

Elegance of design and appointments mark this the ideal car for which you have been waiting.

It is but one of seven models for 1906.

Our catalog, giving full details, mailed upon request.

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Thos. B. Jeffery & Company

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Absolutely Accurate AT ALL SPEEDS

Mr. Motorist, there's a world of satisfaction (to say nothing of safety) in knowing FOR SURE just how *fast* you are going and how *far* you have gone, without the slightest Doubt or Guesswork about it.

There is just one way to KNOW this absolutely—only *one*—and that's to equip your car with

The Warner Auto-Meter

(Registers Speed and Distance)

This little instrument always *tells the truth.* It registers with ABSOLUTE ACCURACY from ¼ *mile* to 60 miles per hour. It attaches to any Automobile made.

The Warner Auto-Meter is the only speed indicator which is sensitive enough to be absolutely and unfailingly accurate at *speeds under 10 miles an hour.*

It's the only one which works perfectly in *all positions* and at *all angles*, on rough roads or smooth, up hill or down.

It's the only one which changes with the *speed alone* and in which the indirator does not dance back and foth from the jar of the car.

Because the Warner Auto-Meter is the only speed indicator which is actuated by the same *fixed, unchangeable Magnetism* which makes the Mariner's Compass reliable and dependable FOREVER under all conditions.

No one else can use Magnetism to determine the speed of an Automobile, though it's the only *positive* and *sure* way. Because there is just *one way* in which Magnetism can successfully be used for this purpose, and *we have Patented that way.*

There is nothing about the Warner Auto-Meter which can give out, or wear out, or get out of adjustment. It is the only speed indicator made without cams, plates or levers, and in which there is *no sliding friction.* Friction wears away the cams and levers in other speed indicators, which are necessarily so small that *1-1000 of an inch* wear will throw out the reading from *one to five miles* per hour.

One Warner Meter will last a lifetime. It is as sensitive as a Compass and as *Solid as a Rock.* Otherwise it couldn't stand our severe service test, which is equivalent to a trip of

160,000 Miles at 50 Miles Per Hour on Granite Pavements Riding Solid Tires.

Figure 1 shows how this test is made. The wheel connection of the Auto-Meter is attached to a shaft running 200 revolutions per minute. Across this shaft lies a plank of hard wood, which is hinged at one end and has the Auto-Meter attached to the other. Brazed to the shaft is a knob of steel, which at every revolution "bumps" the plank, giving to the Auto-Meter 200 shocks per minute while it is showing a speed of 50 miles per hour. Each one of these shocks is more severe than would be suffered in an entire season's riding. After running 10 hours a day for THREE MONTHS, actual tests show the Auto-Meter to be recording the speed with the same accuracy as at first within 1-1000 of 1 per cent or less than 6 inches per mile. NO OTHER SPEED INDICATOR ON EARTH COULD STAND THIS TEST.

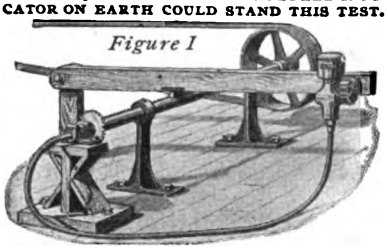


Figure 1

This is why we sell each Auto-Meter on a

10 Years Guarantee

and why we gladly renew any Auto-Meter (which has not been injured by accident) in which the Magnet (the HEART of the instrument) is less accurate than 1-10 of 1 per cent after 10 years use.

The cost of an Auto-Meter is nothing to a man who can afford $1000 for an Automobile. It adds a feeling of absolute certainty and perfect security worth many times the price.

We will gladly tell you more about this wonderful instrument if you will write us, and at the same time will send you something every motorist will prize—our

FREE BOOK—"AUTO POINTERS."

Don't GUESS yourself into trouble. If you are interested in KNOWING you are right when you go ahead, the Warner Auto-Meter will tell you *truly* year in and year out. Write for particulars TODAY—don't put it off.

The Warner Instrument Co., 116 Roosevelt St., Beloit, Wis.

(The Auto-Meter is on sale by all first-class dealers and at most Garages.)

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A magnificent electric-lighted, all Pullman train, commencing January 8th, 1906, will make quickest time

New York to Florida

Leaves New York, 12.25 noon every day
Arrives St. Augustine, 2.10 P.M. next day

Two other high-class trains for Pinehurst, Camden, Tampa and all resorts of **The Carolinas** and **Florida.**

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CHAS. B. RYAN, Gen. Passenger Agt.

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$1,000,000

FIRST MORTGAGE 5 1/2% SERIAL GOLD BONDS

OF THE

ILLINOIS MIDLAND COAL CO.

Dated January 2, 1906. Coupon Bonds of $500 and $1,000. Principal and Semi-Annual Interest Payable at the Office of the Trustee, The First Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago.

Redeemable at and after five years at 105 and interest.

THESE BONDS MATURE:

$ 25,000	annually from	January 1, 1908,	to	January 1, 1911,	inclusive.	
50,000	"	" 1, 1912,	"	" 1, 1921,	"	
75,000	"	" 1, 1922,	"	" 1, 1925,	"	
100,000—retiring the whole issue—				January 1, 1926,	"	

SECURITY

Two of the best operating coal mines in Illinois, and over 3,500 acres of coal, with maximum capacity of 5,500 tons per day—cost over	**$ 600,000**
40,000 acres additional coal in Sangamon and Christian Counties, Ill.	**2,000,000**
Two new mines to be immediately sunk, to cost	**300,000**
Total value (about 8 times amount of Bond Issue)	**$2,900,000**

On the most conservative estimate, there are ***258,000,000 tons of excellent steam and domestic coal.*** The sinking fund is 5 cents per ton. At this rate, ***the sinking fund from each acre mined will pay off the bonded debt on 12 acres of coal.***

INCOME

9,825,000 tons, estimated to be about one-half of the output of the Company for the next ten years, have been sold under contract to

Chicago Edison Company
Commonwealth Electric Company
Peabody Coal Company

at prices based on cost of production, to yield net profits on this tonnage alone more than sufficient to pay all interest charges.

The above facts and figures are taken from the official letter of Mr. Samuel Insull, the President of the Illinois Midland Coal Company.

PRICE, PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST

Our Circular No. 561, containing Mr. Insull's letter, reports of our Engineers and Experts and other data, will be sent promptly on request.

Peabody, Houghteling & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1865)

1116 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, CHICAGO

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A Plan of This House Free

If you are thinking of building, send me your address, and I will send you the plan of this attractive house free.

Wittekind's "Guide to Home Builders"

is a large portfolio containing handsome illustrations of exteriors, description, floor plans, estimate cost, etc. of 47 designs for artistic modern homes. Invaluable for home builders. Size 7½ x 11, printed on fine plate paper, with portfolio holder. Every plan original, artistic and practical. Can actually be built at estimated cost given. Sent prepaid on receipt of $1. **Complete working drawings,** details and specifications of any plan shown in portfolio, together with blank Builder's Contract and Bond will be furnished at terms given in portfolio.

Special Plans at Reasonable Fees. If you have original ideas for a home you desire worked out, I shall be glad to correspond with you

HENRY WITTEKIND, LICENSED ARCHITECT, 32 JACKSON BLVD., CHICAGO, ILL.

The American Typewriter

KEY AND TYPE ON ONE STEEL BAR

Saves twelve hundred parts and $50. This feature is the exclusive patent of the standard

American $50 Typewriter



Universal Keyboard, ball-bearing carriage, prints from ribbon; steel type, unlimited speed.

"THE AMERICAN WAY"

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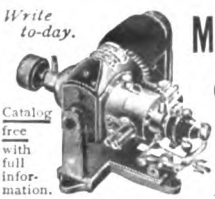
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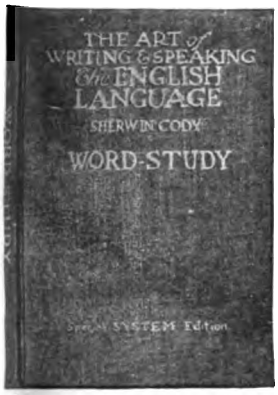


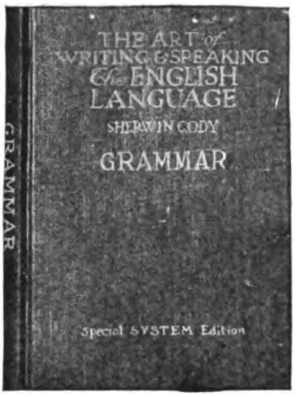
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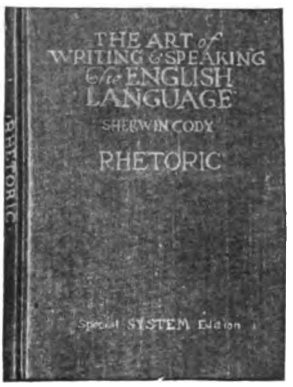
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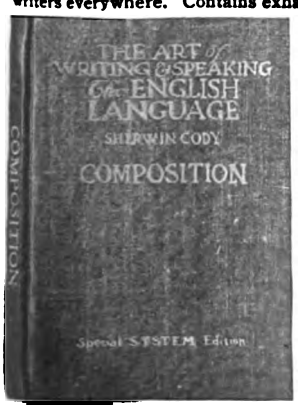
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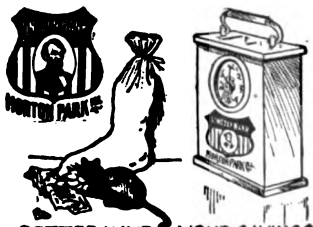
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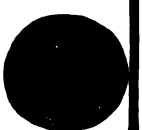
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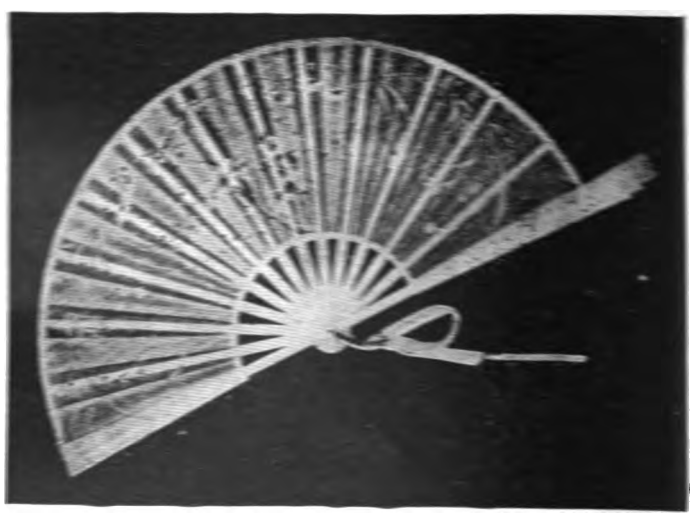
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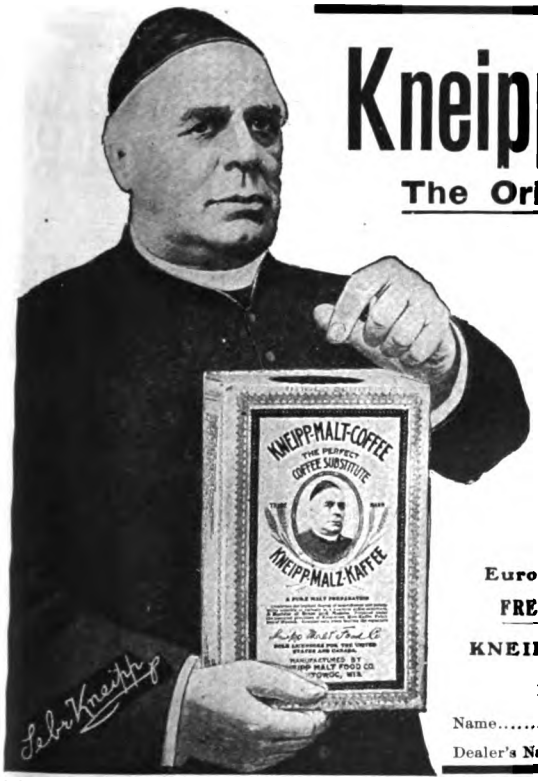
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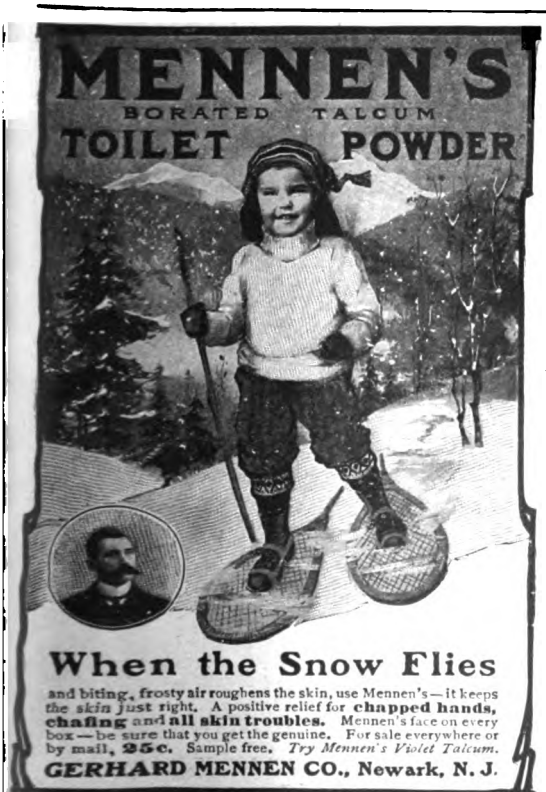
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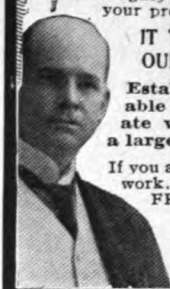
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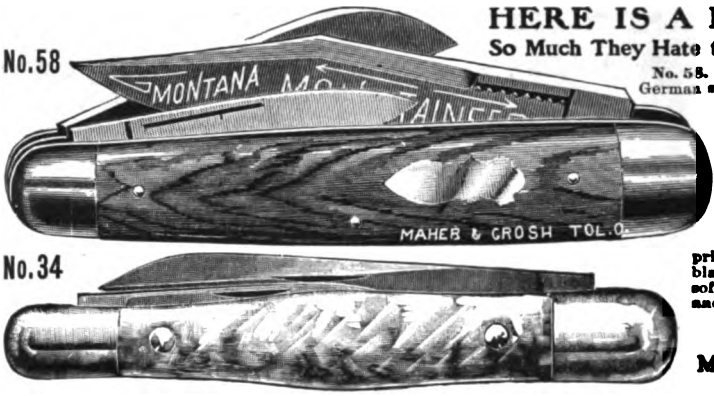
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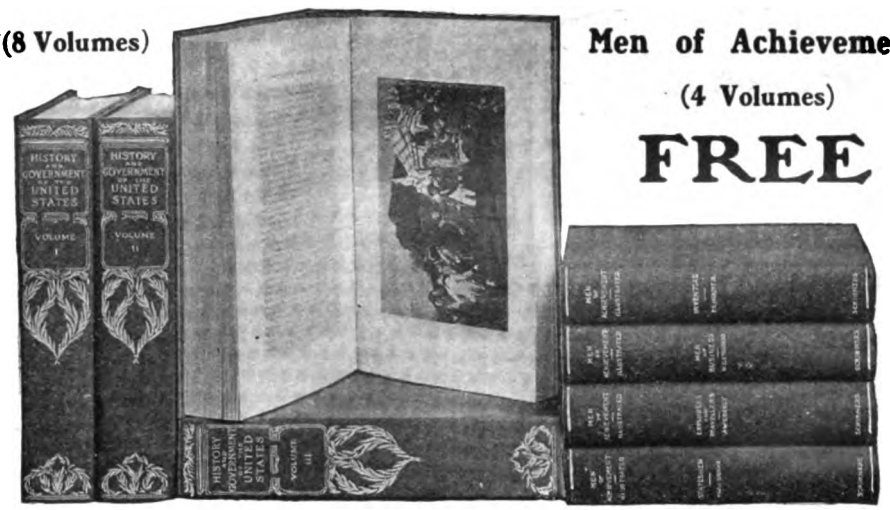
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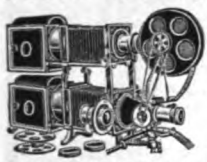
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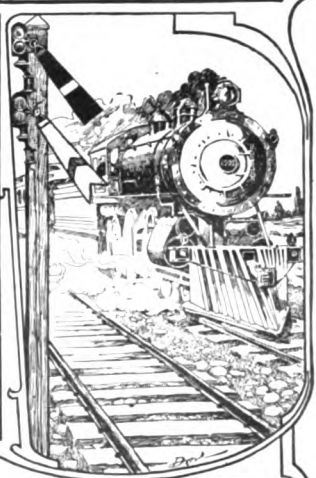
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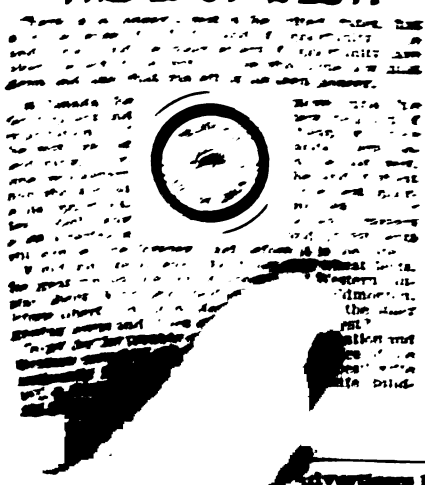
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THE NEWS, Cleveland, Ohio

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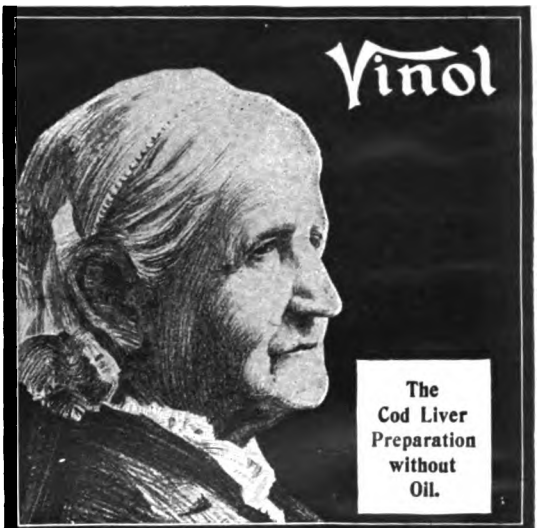
which has been performed in the great Mahin Advertising Company. You are carried along step by step, from type styles and proof reading, to the laying out of campaigns involving the intelligent expenditure of thousands of dollars. When you graduate, you will be able to hold a good position because you will **know your business.**

MAHIN METHOD

FREE A postal will bring our Third Annual Announcement (a beautiful piece of printing) giving fullest information as to proper way to take up this interesting work **at home.**

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Body Builder and Strength Creator

For Old People, Puny Children,

Weak, Run-down Persons, and after Sickness

The latest improvement on old-fashioned cod liver oil and emulsions. Deliciously palatable at all seasons.

For sale at THE Leading Drug Store in Every Place.
Exclusive Agency given to One Druggist in a Place
CHESTER KENT & CO., Chemists, Boston, Mass.

BOOK NEWS

The Critical, Literary Magazine for Busy People

BOOK NEWS

50c a Year

JOHN WANAMAKER
Publishers

AFTER a prosperous year, BOOK NEWS begins 1906 with a lot of good, new material that will make the next dozen numbers more than ever worth reading. ¶ One particularly interesting feature of the winter will be the surveys of the various important art exhibitions, written by Dr. Talcott Williams and illustrated with reproductions of many of the best pictures shown.

Of Special Note in the February Number are the following:

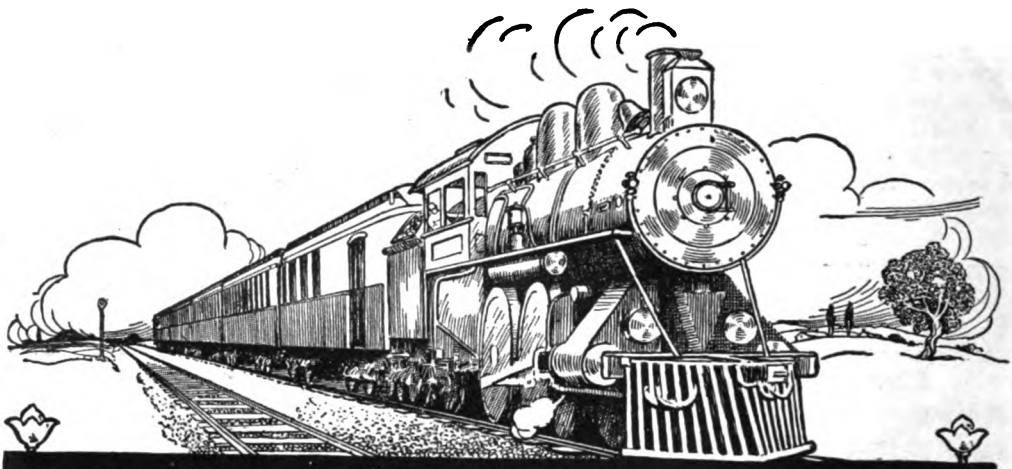
LESSER LITERARY CENTRES OF AMERICA—4—CORNISH, N. H.—Illustrated. By Homer Saint-Gaudens

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Illustrated. By Talcott Williams, LL.D.

"FIONA MACLEOD."—Illustrated. .. By Cornelius Weygandt

JOHN WINTHROP'S JOURNAL—Illustrated. By Herbert L. Osgood

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leave Chicago daily for the Pacific Coast, via the Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line, over the only double track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River.

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The pioneer fast through electric-lighted train to San Francisco and Portland daily. The most luxurious train in the world. Less than three days en route.

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Electric-lighted, daily through train arriving at Los Angeles afternoon of the third day, via the new Salt Lake Route. Entire new equipment. Drawing-Room and Tourist Sleeping cars, Composite-Observation cars, Dining cars.

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Daily to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland, through without change. Pullman Drawing-Room and Tourist Sleeping cars. Free Reclining Chair cars.

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Write for booklets, maps, schedules, rates, list of hotels, and description of limited trains.

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Chicago & North-Western Ry.
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THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

UNION PACIFIC — THE OVERLAND ROUTE

SALT LAKE ROUTE

(OL.198)

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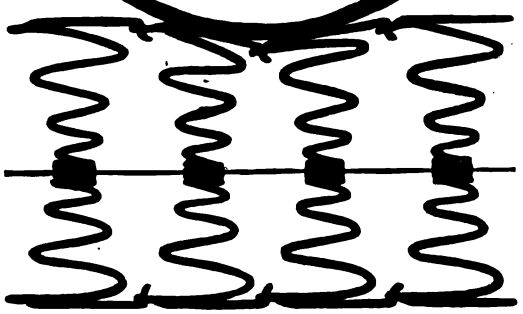
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Factories: Muskegon, Mich.
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Leading Interests of
California and the
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Circulation 18,500

F. Marriott
Publisher
San Francisco, Cal.

Established 1868

Overland Monthly

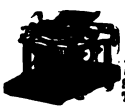
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of the West
Read in 60,000 homes
West of the
Rocky Mountains
and the
Countries bordering
on the
Pacific

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Publishers
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What Do You Get On Pay Day

—Just enough to carry you until the next, without a dollar to invest? Then this offer of the International Correspondence Schools is **vital** to you! If you will indicate on the coupon below your choice of an occupation this great institution will **at its own expense** show you how you can without neglecting your present work, leaving home, or *distressing yourself financially*, qualify yourself for a high position and a good salary. There is no risk; no catch; no humbug! This is a bona-fide offer to *earnest men and women* by an institution of fourteen years' standing, representing an invested capital of $5,000,000. *Can you afford to pass it by?*

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Window Trimmer	Surveyor
Ornamental Designer	Stationary Engineer
Illustrator	Civil Engineer
Civil Service	Building Contractor
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Electrician	Structural Engineer
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Service Department

LAST month the Advertising Department referred to the mutual interests of the Magazine, the Reader, and the Advertiser, and expressed a desire to bring these interests a little closer together. As a step in this direction we have organized a

SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

The aim of this new department is twofold:

First:—To bring the Reader and the Advertiser into closer touch by giving the Reader, upon request, advice as to the best market in which to purchase whatever he may require. As many of our readers live in places that are remote from the centers of trade, we believe this service will be of real value to them. And it will be free.

Second:—To bring all of our readers in closer touch with each other by means of a Classified Section of Want, Exchange or Sale advertisements. Every month at least 500,000 people read THE WORLD TO-DAY. All of them doubtless possess something they do not want and want something else they do not possess. This department provides for them a means of exchanging or selling among themselves. A charge of seventy cents a line (agate size, nine words to the line) will be made for announcements in this department, which will occupy a prominent position in the advertising section. No announcement of less than four lines or more than fourteen lines will be accepted. A remittance covering the charge should be sent with the advertisement.

The Service Department is for our Readers; its usefulness depends upon the response you make to this announcement. We shall welcome suggestions for the improvement or extension of this department.

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For Our Readers

LAST YEAR the American public expended $17,000,000 for periodicals. This vast sum, larger than the annual revenues of some of the smaller European principalities, was paid out for something more than a periodical message consisting of printed matter and illustrations. It means that the modern periodical has become a great Public Service. The object of our Service Department is to extend the benefits of this service to its widest possible limits by co-ordinating more closely with the other sections of the magazine the influence of the Advertising section. In attaining this end we rely upon the active co-operation of all of our readers. The Advertising Department invites correspondence from all who desire information about anything they wish to BUY or SELL.

If you wish to buy something you do not find advertised in THE WORLD TO-DAY we shall be glad to inform you where you can find what you want; send you catalogue or price lists; advise you to the best of our ability.

If you wish to Sell or Exchange we offer you an opportunity to talk to your 500,000 fellow-readers of THE WORLD TO-DAY for a nominal charge. (See opposite page.)

The possibilities disclosed by our Service Department are so vast that we can not here do more than briefly indicate them.

In inviting our Readers to make use of our Service Department we are putting into definite form the desire expressed in our announcement in last month's issue. We shall count on our readers' co-operation in making our new department something more than the expression of a pious wish.

THE ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT
THE WORLD TO-DAY

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"HEART THROBS"

"Contributed by 50,000 People"

A NEW BOOK HAS BEEN PUBLISHED!

Did I say new?

Yes, but as old as the hills, for inside the beautiful binding are "Heart Throbs"—tender sentiments of humanity from the time of Christ down to the present day.

Such a book as this, for real heart interest, has never before been conceived. Not one man's compiling, nor one hundred, nor one thousand, but over fifty thousand people have unbosomed themselves in lending their tenderest sentiments to the publishers.

Here a joke, and there a tear—life as we all live it, with its varied emotions.

"Heart Throbs" was not planned as a book. It was simply the effort of an editor to learn something of the little poems or stories of heart sentiment, which the people are treasuring. Fifty thousand responses came, and the book, like Topsy, "just growed." It demanded to be a book and it is.

Here's an incident:

The copy for the book was placed in the hands of eight printers who had no knowledge of the work. Every one of the eight has placed an order. "I want that book," they said.

But why? Printers are surfeited with such things.

If you could see the book you would know just as everyone who has seen this volume knows. It is a treasure trove. The heart strings of fifty thousand people, attuned to all that is high, noble and cheerful, playing in one grand sympathetic symphony, will strike a chord in your own soul. Get the book and see if it does not.

For your convenience, here's a coupon. USE IT.



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NATIONAL MAGAZINE,
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SY-CLO
TRADE MARK

The Latest Word In Sanitation

The name SY-CLO on a closet means health insurance for your home or any building in which the closet is placed; it means freedom from all those diseases which are usually traceable to noxious odors and poisonous gases arising from ordinary closets.

SY-CLO stands for more than mere flushing; it stands for a wonderful syphonic action of great power—an action which literally pulls the contents of the bowl into the drain, cleansing the non-reachable parts, instantly sealing the outlet channel with a water trap to an unusual depth, and absolutely preventing all danger of gas.

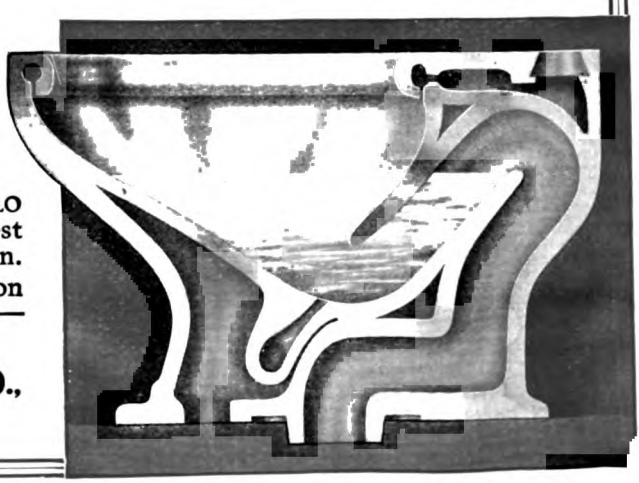
The SY-CLO Closet stands for an interior cleanliness and purity impossible in an iron closet, and unknown in any closet but one made of china—like the SY-CLO. Hand-moulded of china all into one solid piece like a vase, the SY-CLO is without crack, joint or rough surface to collect dirt or disease germs. It is as clean inside and out as a china pitcher, being made exactly the same way and of the same material.

The surface of the SY-CLO Closet cannot chip off, is not affected by acid, water or wear, and hence cannot rust or discolor as an iron closet does. The SY-CLO is strong, simple, durable; it cannot get out of order and, with ordinary care, will last as long as the house in which it is placed.

It costs but little more than the common closet, and when health and comfort are considered, it really costs less; in fact, *your doctor pays the bill.* Your plumber will tell you that SY-CLO is absolutely the latest word in perfect sanitation.

Send for booklet on "Household Health"—mailed free.

POTTERIES SELLING CO.,
Trenton, N. J.



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Cream of Wheat

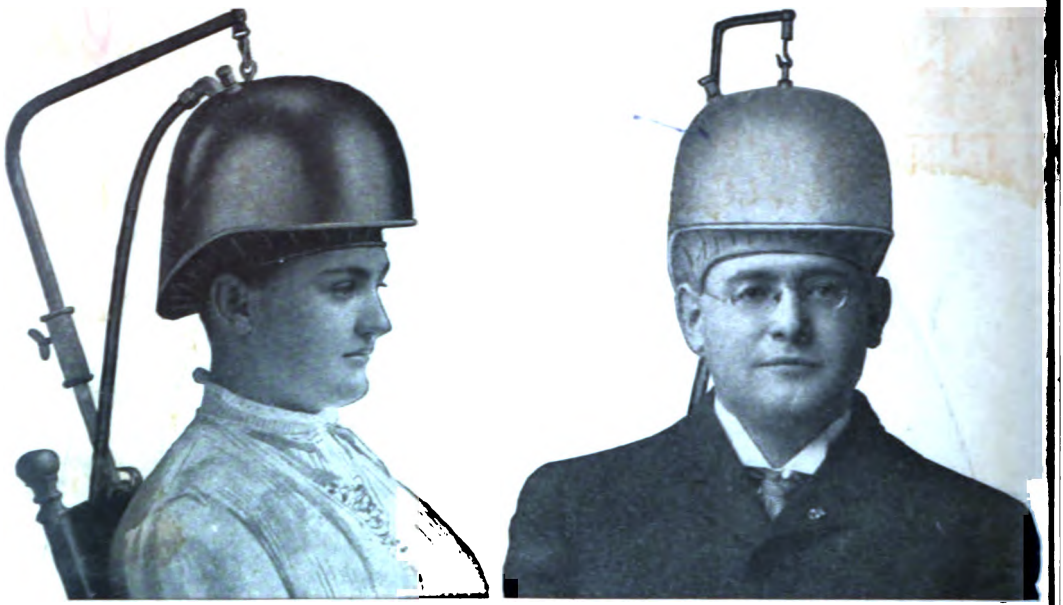
settles the question delightfully. The taste says so, the appetite is perfectly satisfied, and the sound body proves it. Serve hot or cold — Breakfast. Dinner, Supper.

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THE HENRY O. SHEPARD CO., PRINTERS, CHICAGO

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Hair Culture

You can tell by a few minutes' use of the Evans Vacuum Cap whether it is possible for you to cultivate a growth of hair by our process, and we will send you the apparatus to make the experiment ***without expense on your part.*** If the Evans Vacuum Cap gives the scalp a pleasant tingling sensation and produces a healthy glow, the normal condition of the scalp can be restored, and a three or four minutes' use of the Cap each day thereafter will, within a reasonable time, develop a natural and permanent growth of hair. If, however, the scalp remains white and lifeless after the Cap is removed, there would be no use to give the appliance a further trial. The hair can not be made to grow in such cases.

The Evans Vacuum Cap is simply a means of getting the undiluted blood to the hair roots and in a normal supply, and it is the blood of course that contains the only properties that can maintain life in the hair and induce it to grow. We have proven the virtue of the Evans Vacuum Cap, and we show our confidence by placing the invention on a basis whereby if satisfactory results should not accrue from its use, this company would lose express charges both ways on the shipment, as well as any wear or tear that might occur to the apparatus while on trial. Any bank or banker in the United States who has made investigation will testify as to the validity of the guarantee issued on the Evans Vacuum Cap.

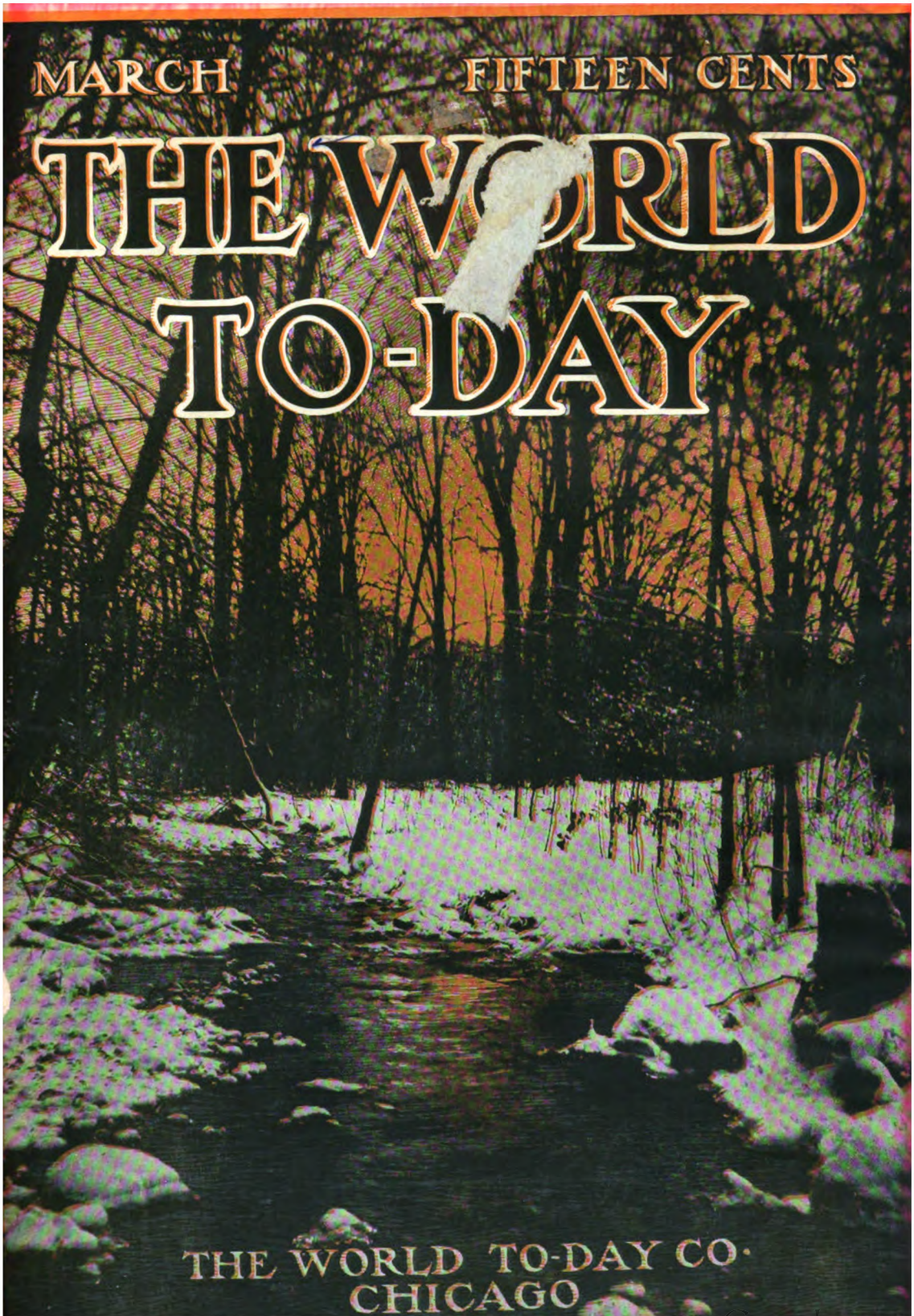
The Bank Guarantee

We will send you, by prepaid express, an Evans Vacuum Cap, and will allow you ample time to prove its virtue. All we ask of you is to deposit the price of the Cap in the Jefferson Bank of St. Louis, where it will remain during the trial period *subject to your own order.* If you do not cultivate a sufficient growth of hair to convince you as to the efficiency and practicability of this method, simply notify the bank and they will *return your deposit in full.* We have no agents and no one is authorized to sell, offer for sale or receive money for the Evans Vacuum Cap. All Caps are sold under the Bank's Guarantee, and all money is sent direct to the Jefferson Bank.

A sixteen-page illustrated book will be sent you on request, postage prepaid in full

EVANS VACUUM CAP CO. **138 Fullerton Building** **ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.**

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The Real Charm of Beauty

is in the complexion—to be attractive it should be clear, soft, velvety and healthy. You should make the most of what nature has given you. A good complexion is everyone's heritage,—restore it, preserve it, by using

PEARS' SOAP

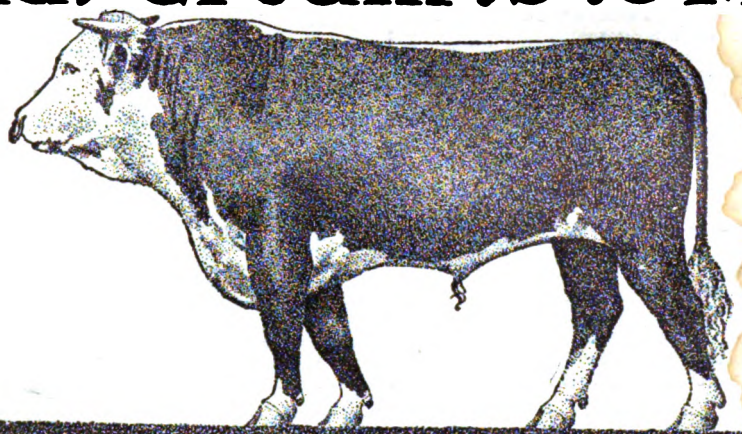
OF ALL SCENTED SOAPS PEARS' OTTO OF ROSE IS THE BEST.

"All rights secured."

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Armour's Extract of Beef

is to Meat what Cream is to Milk



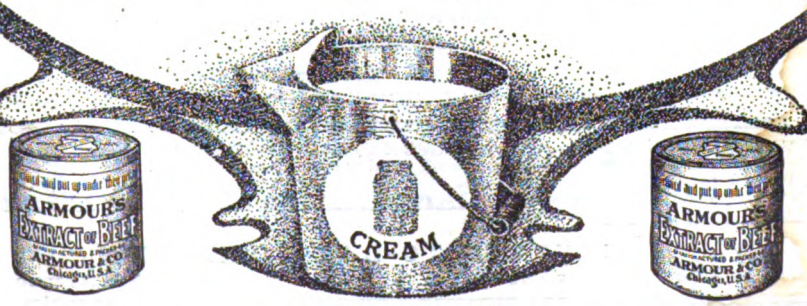
Armour's Extract of Beef

has the flavor and richness of prime roast beef, concentrated and packed in convenient jars for household use. A small quantity added to soups or sauces gives them that rich, beefy flavor that comes only from good beef.

¶ Cooking without Armour's Extract of Beef is like making fine pastry without cream.

¶ Be sure you get ARMOUR'S Extract of Beef. There are a number of cheaper brands of inferior quality. Our Cook Book, "Culinary Wrinkles," tells how to use Extract of Beef in a hundred ways or more. It is sent free on request. All druggists and grocers sell Armour's Extract of Beef.

ARMOUR & COMPANY, :: CHICAGO



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THE WORLD TO-DAY

SHAILER MATHEWS, Editor.

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THE WORLD TO-DAY is issued on the twentieth of the month preceding date and contains a record of the world's progress for the preceding thirty days. Each number contains a cumulative index of the entire volume. Price, 15 cents per copy, $1.50 per year. All back numbers can be supplied to complete files. Remittances should be made by money order or bank draft. Changes of address must be received before the fifteenth in order to be effective for the following issue. Address

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67 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO

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BREAKFAST
COCOA



Has had the endorsement of the best housekeepers throughout the country for over a century and a quarter.

46 HIGHEST AWARDS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA 46

Place an order for it with your grocer.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited

Established 1780 DORCHESTER, MASS.

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A CHANGE IN PRICE

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

The Following Notice is of importance to all Readers and Subscribers and we invite careful attention to it

IN JULY, 1904, the price of THE WORLD TO-DAY was reduced from Three Dollars to One Dollar a year. This was considered a radical move in view of the established belief that such a magazine could not be successfully produced at less than the prevailing price of Three Dollars, charged by all other publications of its class. The reduced price immediately brought a large increase in circulation and advertising and proved a good step from a business standpoint. It was demonstrated that the magazine could be published with profit under the then existing conditions.

During the past year, however, conditions have materially changed. The cost of labor and production have ***increased,*** and, in the keen competition for business, advertising rates, per page per thousand, have steadily ***decreased.*** Magazines costing from ten to twelve cents to produce have been sold at wholesale at half the cost, and advertisers have been expected to make up the loss. This is doing business on a false basis, and several of the leading dollar magazines, recognizing the folly of it, have already increased the price of yearly subscriptions. More will follow.

THE WORLD TO-DAY was the first and is still the only dollar magazine to print regularly many of its illustrations in colors. We have other plans for the improvement of the magazine. We want the best and we propose to keep in advance of the procession, but under the present adverse conditions our plans and ideals can not be carried out and such a magazine produced as we aim to publish at a dollar price.

We have consulted a large number of subscribers and dealers and the consensus of opinion is "Keep up the quality and raise the price." Many express wonder that we have been able to sell so expensive a magazine at so low a price.

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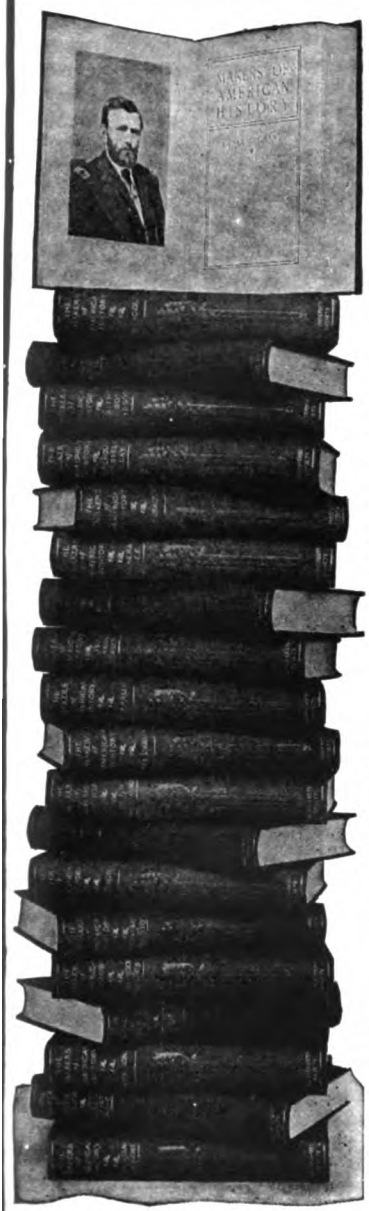
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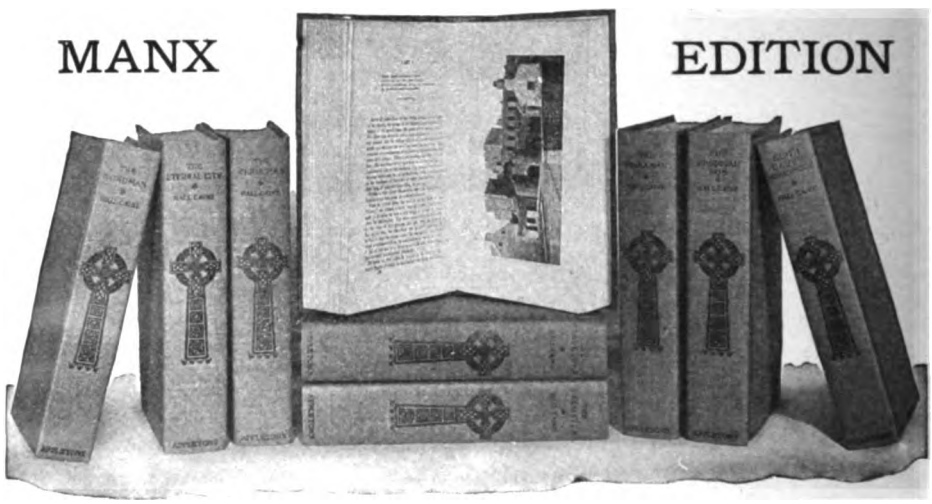
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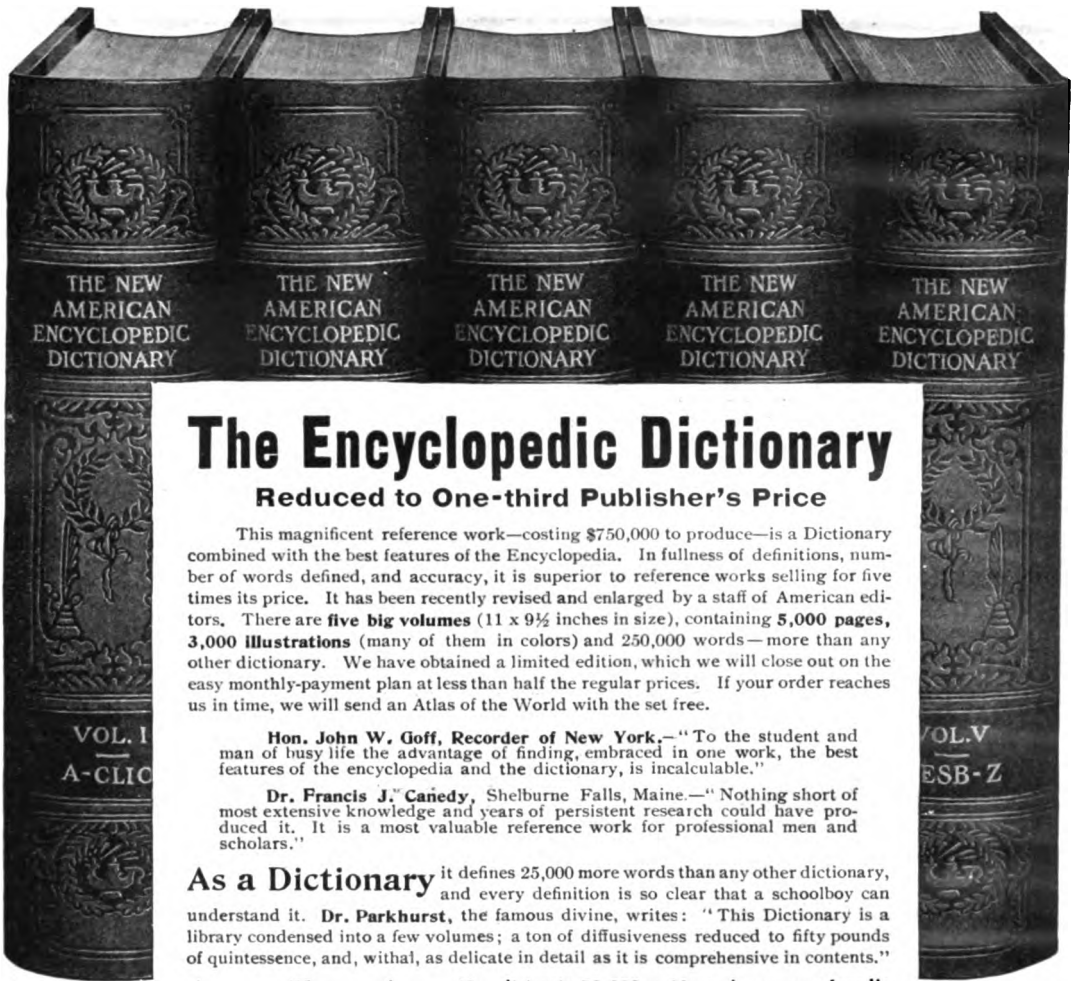
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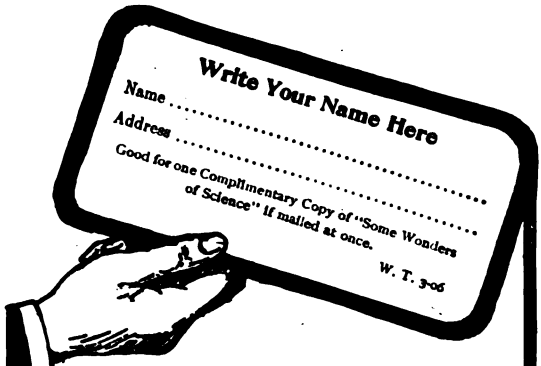
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Mr. Creelman's efforts will naturally be exerted in the field of national journalism, the field in which for years he has held his place at the top of his profession—ever since he conducted for the *New York World* the brilliantly successful attack upon the Cleveland-Morgan bond issue, which resulted in a second issue being withheld from the Wall Street syndicate and sold direct to the people at large (in a five times over-subscribed campaign), to the tremendous saving of money for the government, and the lasting renown of the patriotism and financial soundness of the citizens of the United States.

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There is not as much competition in the little places in the advertising field as there is in the big places in every other line. PREPARE THOROUGHLY WITH US, BY MAIL, FOR ADVERTISING, and you will find yourself stepping out of a crowded field where salaries are boiled down and getting into an OPEN ONE WHERE $25.00 TO $100.00 A WEEK IS PAID.

The question of your opportunity in the uncrowded field of advertising, after you have learned it, is answered by the experience of E. T. Mateer, formerly a drug clerk, who left a little spot in California and CROSSED THE CONTINENT TO NEW YORK TO ACCEPT A SPLENDID POSITION, because he was prepared by us to do the work. This shows you the chances in the best business in the world.

The following letter is still further evidence of the practical value of our course:

GRAND FORKS, Dec. 13, 1905.

Gentlemen.—About six months ago you put me in touch with BERMER, BEGG & GARWIN, of this city, and after the usual correspondence I accepted the position offered as advertisement writer. My salary is now OVER THREE TIMES WHAT IT WAS WHEN I STARTED TAKING YOUR COURSE and I can not be too loud in my praises of your thorough instruction.

Yours very respectfully,

W. M. Baldwin.

Our assistance does not stop with the experience of one student; hundreds, yes, thousands, can tell interesting stories of advancement varied as their surroundings and ambitions vary. One that strikes me as worthy of your attention is the following:

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 11, 1905.

Gentlemen.—It is sufficient to say that I WAS STENOGRAPHER IN A RAILROAD OFFICE while taking the course; AM NOW ADVERTISING MANAGER FOR C. J. HEPPE & SON, the LARGEST PIANO AND MUSICAL HOUSE in Philadelphia. I heartily endorse the work done by the PAGE-DAVIS SCHOOL, and wish it continued success.

Cordially yours,

J. W. Garwin

We can offer you no higher evidence of the value of our instruction than the success of our students. We could reproduce equally convincing letters from John Gibson, of New Bedford, Mass.; Chas. A. Goodeve, of Acton, Ont.; John N. Russell, of Salem, O., and hundreds of others who have had their incomes doubled and trebled by getting into the advertising business through our practical instruction. What it has done to build up business—to lift other small-salaried men out of the narrow confines of cramped positions, it will certainly do for you—unless you are a MAN OF WOOD. If you are really made of the KIND OF STUFF THAT GETS AHEAD in this world, that won't be deterred by circumstances, you will write at once for our large prospectus, which puts the whole business of advertising before you, and learn the things that we can do for you in your particular case, for your particular advancement.



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No apologies need be made for silver-plate that bears the stamp "1847 ROGERS BROS." The owner of such spoons, forks, knives, etc., is proud of the brand that is stamped on them, because it is the recognized standard of quality. Everybody knows

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It was on the tables of your grandparents, known as best then, as it is to-day. The beauty of the various patterns and designs speaks for itself. Leading dealers carry complete lines. A good way to make selections easy is to send for our *new catalogue "Q-47"* showing the best designs.

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There are no better timepieces produced today than the "French Regulators" imported by Spaulding & Co., who offer only first grade movements with genuine mercurial pendulums.
Attractively cased in Gilt and Glass in a variety of artistic designs, they harmonize with any surroundings.
The prices are from $20 up.

New Suggestion Book will be mailed upon request.

Jackson Boulevard and State Street Chicago

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THE SPIRIT OF THE MONTH

New Problems of Commercialism

Shall England retain free trade?

Shall Japan prejudice China against the American merchant?

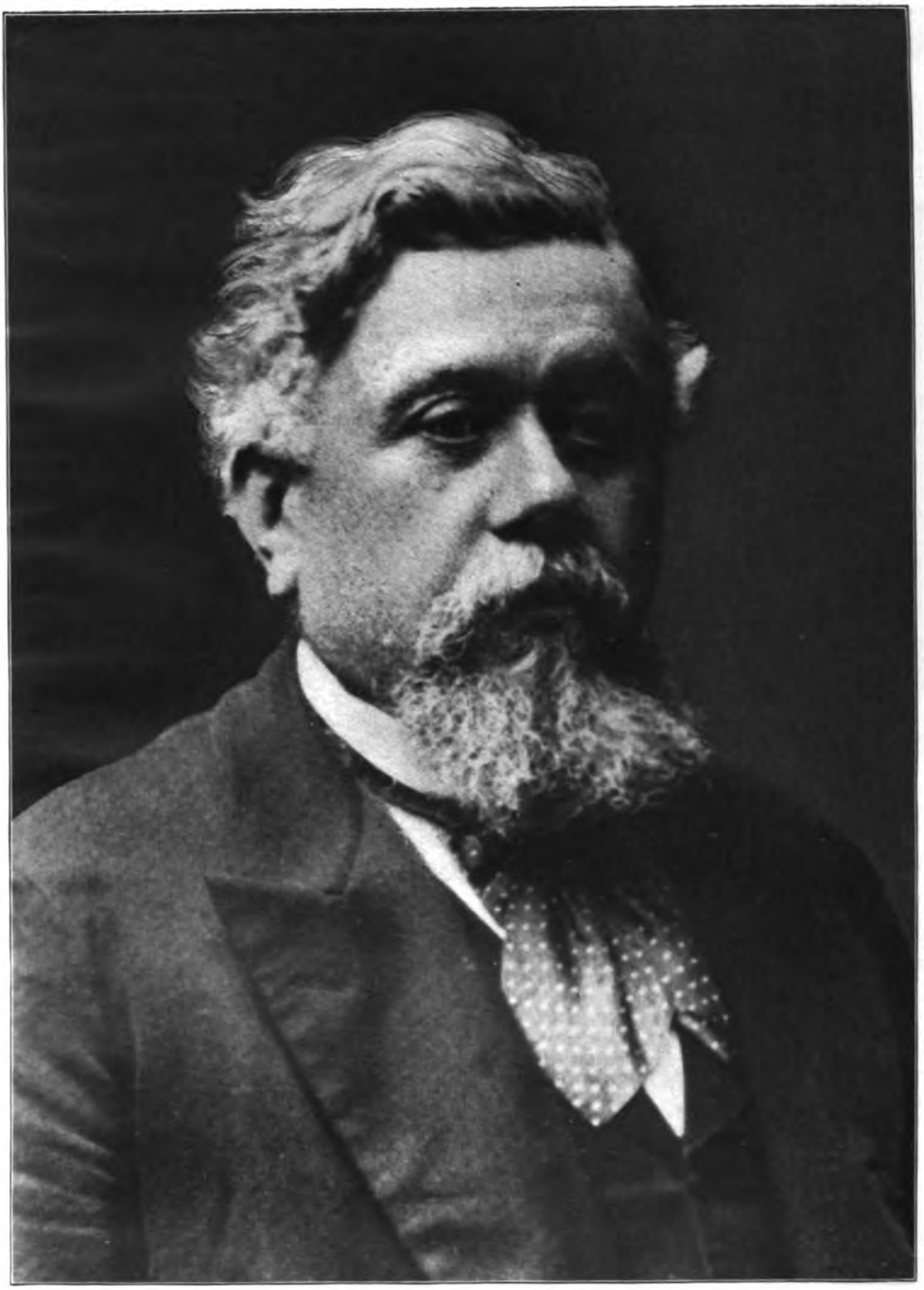
Shall steam yield to gas?

Shall amateur athletics become a trade?

Shall business respect womanhood?

Shall multi-millionaires establish a generation of social parasites?

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CLEMENT ARMAND FALLIERES—PRESIDENT OF FRANCE

An official career of thirty years has made M. Fallieres fully conversant with affairs of state in the French Republic. He is a man of strict integrity, good judgment and tact, esteemed and trusted by his opponents as well as his friends. A sketch of his life will be found on another page

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The World To-Day

VOLUME X. MARCH, 1906 NUMBER 3

Endowing a Family

WE have had our discussion concerning tainted money. It is time we considered the endowment of families. Recent events exhibit the new tendency in American life to establish a parasitic class composed of descendants of men who have accumulated fortunes. These fortunes are no longer distributed among a man's heirs, but are kept intact and placed in the hands of trust companies for administration. The beneficiaries face no responsibility of wealth, but simply receive the whole or a portion of the fund's income. In one case three young children have approximately the same endowment as that of Harvard, Yale, Columbia and Chicago universities combined.

* * *

It is natural to want to grow rich. Most of us are doing the best we can to gratify this ambition. It is natural also to want to found a family. But at this point the claims of the commonwealth ought not to be forgotten. Waiving all matters of abstract ethics, a fortune running into the millions could never be accumulated in the lifetime of a single person except by the assistance of society at large. A farmer dies a multi-millionaire because the growth of population has made his farm the center of a great city. He has not created his fortune, he has simply been a silent partner with society. The enormous increment is unearned. Similar, though not necessarily to the same degree, is the case of huge corporations who grow rich by exploiting social conditions. Taxes do not begin to represent the active partner's share in the profits, nor does the fraction of an estate usually given or bequeathed to public institutions. There are some men who see this and are endeavoring to meet equitably

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the claims of a partner who has done so much for them. However much their business methods may be subjects of fair criticism, simple justice demands that such efforts should be recognized.

* * *

The next step in our financial evolution is the concentration of wealth in trust companies. An enormous percentage of the productive wealth of the United States is now held by a small proportion of our citizens. Should each one of these citizens at death—and this is to-day's drift—provide that for the next thirty or forty years his wealth should be handled by trust companies for the benefit of his descendants, it would follow inevitably that a large proportion of our national capital would be concentrated under the control of a half dozen financial institutions. There may be benefits attending such a concentration, but the most conservative of us can see that its dangers are inevitable and tremendous. With all respect for the ability and honesty of these companies, no single group of men is capable of administering such power. No group of men ought to have such power to administer.

We used to think that by the process of division, great fortunes would be dissipated and so the financial equilibrium of the nation in a large way be maintained. Under the new condition of affairs such equilibrium is becoming improbable. Dissipation to any considerable extent is daily less possible except as it is involved in a universal financial distress brought about by the excessive concentration of wealth. The capital of the nation is coming to be administered by those to whom it does not belong, while its real owners, without responsibility and without power, an untitled aristocracy of idleness, spend their income in accordance with an ever-exaggerated standard of luxury.

* * *

The situation plays into the hands of socialism. Short of that, two remedies seem possible, and, theoretically at least, feasible. The first is the repeal of laws permitting the formation of trusts of more than a few years' duration, thus forcing the responsibilities of wealth upon those who inherit it. The second is the establishment of a rapidly progressive inheritance tax which shall assure the public's large participation in all huge fortunes at the death of their creators. The American people has no desire to destroy incentives to the creation of wealth, or to deprive the family of a rich man of a generous share of his fortune; but the establishment of an endowed class of idlers is contrary to the American spirit and dangerous to American institutions.

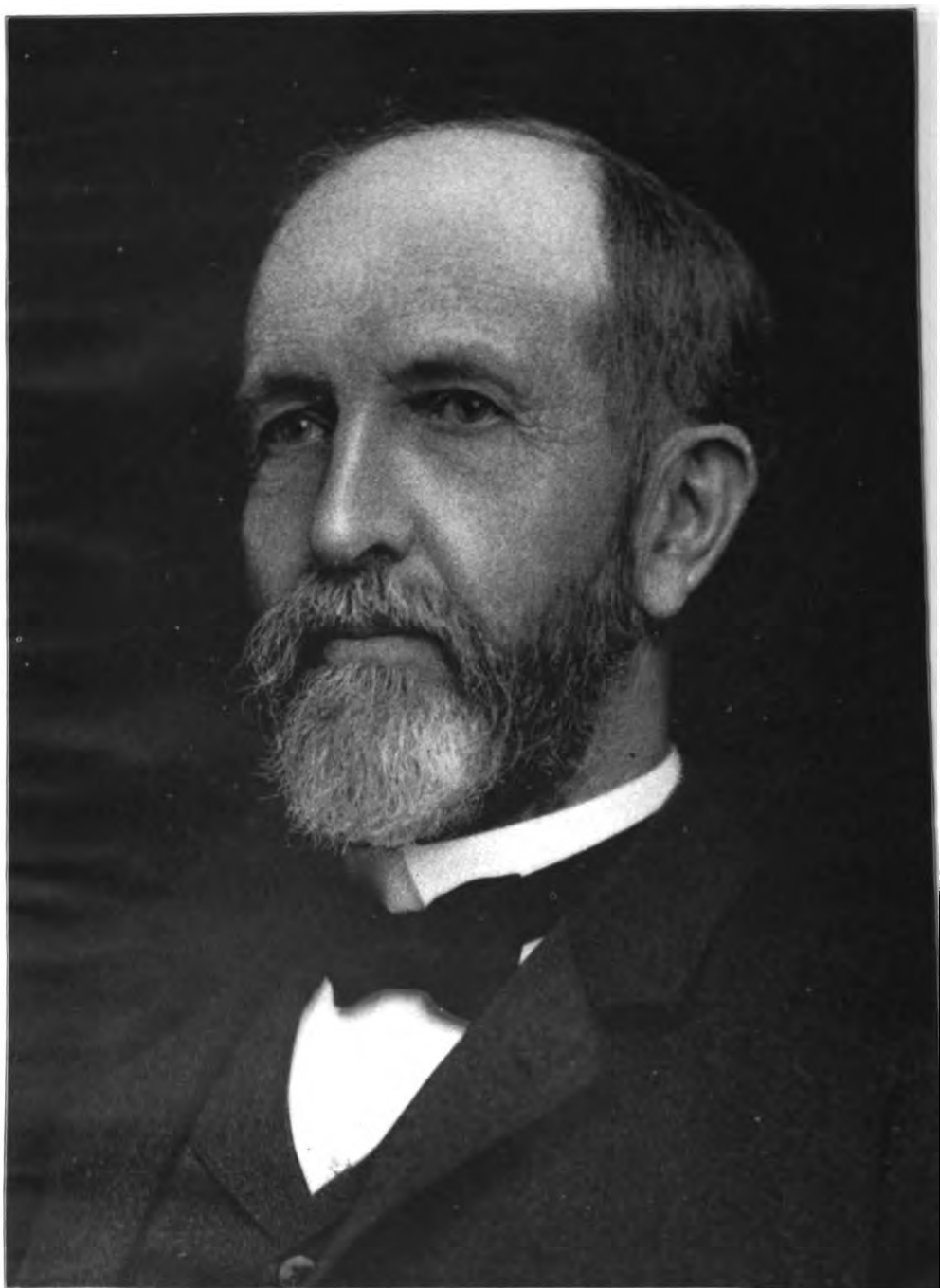
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HERBERT S. HADLEY—ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF MISSOURI

The young lawyer who suddenly stepped into national prominence by his conduct of Missouri's suit against the Standard Oil Co. is a newcomer in politics. More than that he is a Republican, serving, and serving faithfully, Governor Folk, a Democrat. One of his friends describes his character on another page

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THOMAS BARLOW WALKER—MERCHANT AND PHILANTHROPIST

A successful business man of Minneapolis, who, in typical American fashion, has won his way from poverty to wealth. He is reputed to be the owner of more California timber than any other person. He has built up the fine public library of Minneapolis, and his private art gallery, which is widely celebrated for its collection of paintings, miniatures and bronzes, is freely open to the public

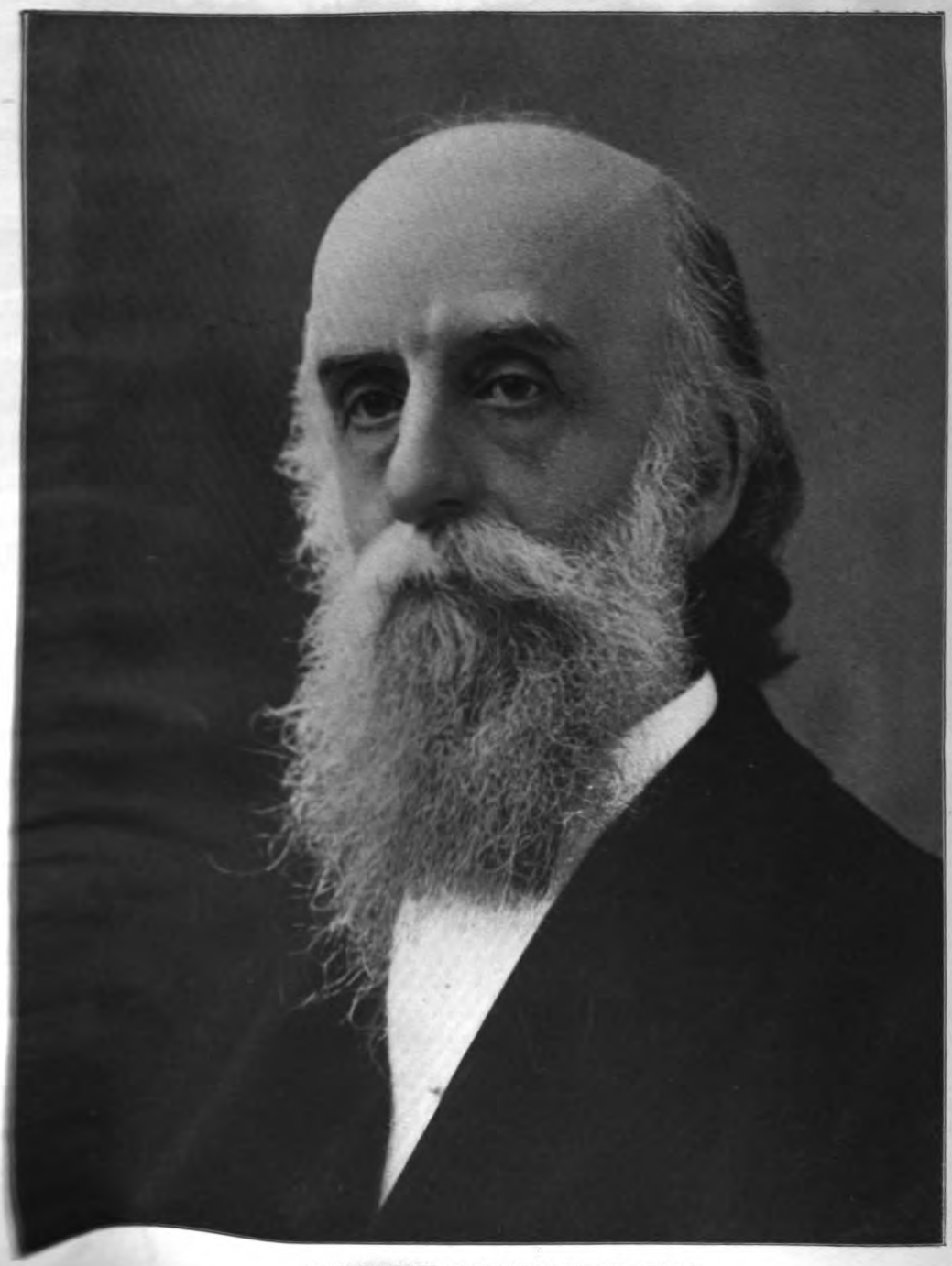
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JOSEPH WELDON BAILEY—UNITED STATES SENATOR

Born in 1863, Mr. Bailey has been until recently the youngest man in the United States Senate. By reason of his ability as a lawyer, a close student of affairs and a powerful debater, he has won position, and if he had chosen, might be the successor of Senator Gorman as leader of the minority. A sketch of his career will be found on another page

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LYMAN ABBOTT—CLERGYMAN, AUTHOR, EDITOR

No living American has exer… public opinion than Dr. Lyman Abbott. As the successor of Henry Ward …ber in Plymouth Church, … on religious subjects, and above all, as editor of *The Outlook*, he has stood …progressive cause th… of justice

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EVENTS OF THE MONTH

World Politics

The New British Parliament

The unparalleled excitement that prevailed in England and Scotland at the beginning of the general elections subsided after ten days into an amazed but quiet acceptance of the utter rout of the Conservative and Unionist government. At the last general election, known as "The Kharki" election, in 1900, the results were:

1900.

Conservatives	336	402
Liberal Unionists	66	
Liberals	186	268
Nationalists	82	
Conservative majority		134

Now, six years later, the following revolution of public feeling is recorded:

Assuming that the representation of the four remaining constituencies should be unaltered—three Conservatives and one Liberal—the House of Commons will be composed as follows:

Liberals		377
Liberal and Labor	12	53
Miners' Representatives	12	
Independent Labor	29	
Conservatives		150
Conservative Free Traders		7
Nationalists		83
		670

The Liberals see themselves in power with a majority greater than any since the year 1832, the year of the Reform Bill. London, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, and other great industrial centers, have gone almost solid for the Liberal candidates, in some cases the results of the last elections being more than reversed. The climax came when the late Premier, Mr. A. J. Balfour, was defeated by an overwhelming majority in Manchester, a constituency he had represented for over twenty years. One of the features indeed of this amazing contest has been the loss of seats by veteran Conservatives and Unionists, who had held them for periods ranging between fifteen and thirty-seven years. Still more striking, however, is the absolute rejection by the people of the late government; thirteen of its members, six of them cabinet ministers, suffered defeat, while as an offset to this only one of the ministry formed by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman — a Junior Lord of the Treasury—was unsuccessful at the polls. Three of the successful Conservative ministers are Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, his son, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, and Mr. Arnold Forster, the late Minister for War. A further analysis of the members shows a free trade majority of 376 over protectionists. There is no doubt that this crushing defeat must be regarded first and foremost as the definite declaration of the nation against both protection and Mr. Balfour's maze-like avenue to the same, called by him retaliation. Mr. Balfour's rejection by his old electors in Manchester is in striking contrast with the results of the elections at Birmingham, which went solid in favor of Mr. Chamberlain and his party. They at least knew what they wanted.

Causes of the Liberal Avalanche

"Thou shalt not introduce protection" is the first commandment given by the people. Passive resisters have no doubt been biding their time; the importation of Chinese labor into the Transvaal has done its part; the Licensing Act offended all friends of temperance; but in the main it is the essentially Conservative element in all political sections and especially in that great section composed of indifferent citizens who usually neglect to vote at all unless, as now, their pocket or their food is threatened, that has arisen and spoken for free trade. In this connection it is interesting to note that there was a great increase of votes recorded in this election—5,346,247, as com-

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pared with 3,159,976 in 1900. Nevertheless there is a deeper significance in it all, one that will frequently draw the attention of students of social progress throughout the world to England during the next few years. And this new element in British politics is labor.

The New Labor Party

There have been Labor members in the House since 1874, but the number was small and rose to its highest in 1900, when twelve were elected. The Independent Labor Party was originally an offshoot in 1893 from the Social Democratic Federation, a purely socialistic body modeled on the German Social Democratic Society, whose principles it shares. It includes in its program the establishment of a statutory eight-hour day, the abolition of overtime, piece work and child labor, and provision for the sick, disabled and aged. It was, however, of little influence until the year 1900, when a congress of trades union, coöperative and socialistic representatives met to discuss the question of parliamentary representation. There were present 129 delegates, representing sixty-eight trades unions, three socialist societies, the Independent Labor Party, the Social Democratic Federation and the Fabian Society. This labor group, six years later, has a membership of twenty-nine in Parliament. Knowing its true inwardness and the undoubted ability of its leaders, is it possible to overrate its importance? Many are exaggerating its dangers, forgetting that the reason it is the corporate representative of the laboring classes is not due to the fact that the laborers are socialists, but to the fact that the enthusiasm of the socialist has enabled him to be first in the field in forming a party. The great mass of the people are too strongly individualistic to tolerate any socialism that will interfere with their private ownership. Already there is considerable revolt in the industrial centers among operatives who resent being called socialists, and who object to their subscriptions being used to support them. At present the Independent Labor Party belittles these disaffections, but in time, when the people have gained confidence, a rival party will arise.



"THE BOY STOOD ON THE BURNING DECK"
Warren in the Boston *Herald*

Order is now restored in Russia according to official statements. But it has been accomplished by brute force, and summary execution of many of the revolutionary ringleaders. It is believed that about two hundred and fifty have thus suffered, and thousands have been made prisoners. In Vladivostok mutiny broke out again among both soldiers and sailors and General Mistchenko was sent to repress it. In the Caucasus the new republic has gone out of existence and the Cossacks have overcome the revolutionists both there and in the Baltic provinces. The agrarian disturbances have done irretrievable damage by the looting and destruction of the property on landed estates, especially those belonging to the German nobility. Many of the castles held valuable historical and art collections. Russian officials of prominence in various places have been assassinated by the terrorists in revenge for their advocacy of the policy of repression. On the other hand the newspapers which have printed revolutionary matter are being prosecuted by the government and Alexis Suvorin, editor of the *Russ*, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment. Apparently realizing that for the present at least their power is at an end the Work-

"Order" in Russia

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THE KAISER AND THE KING OF SPAIN

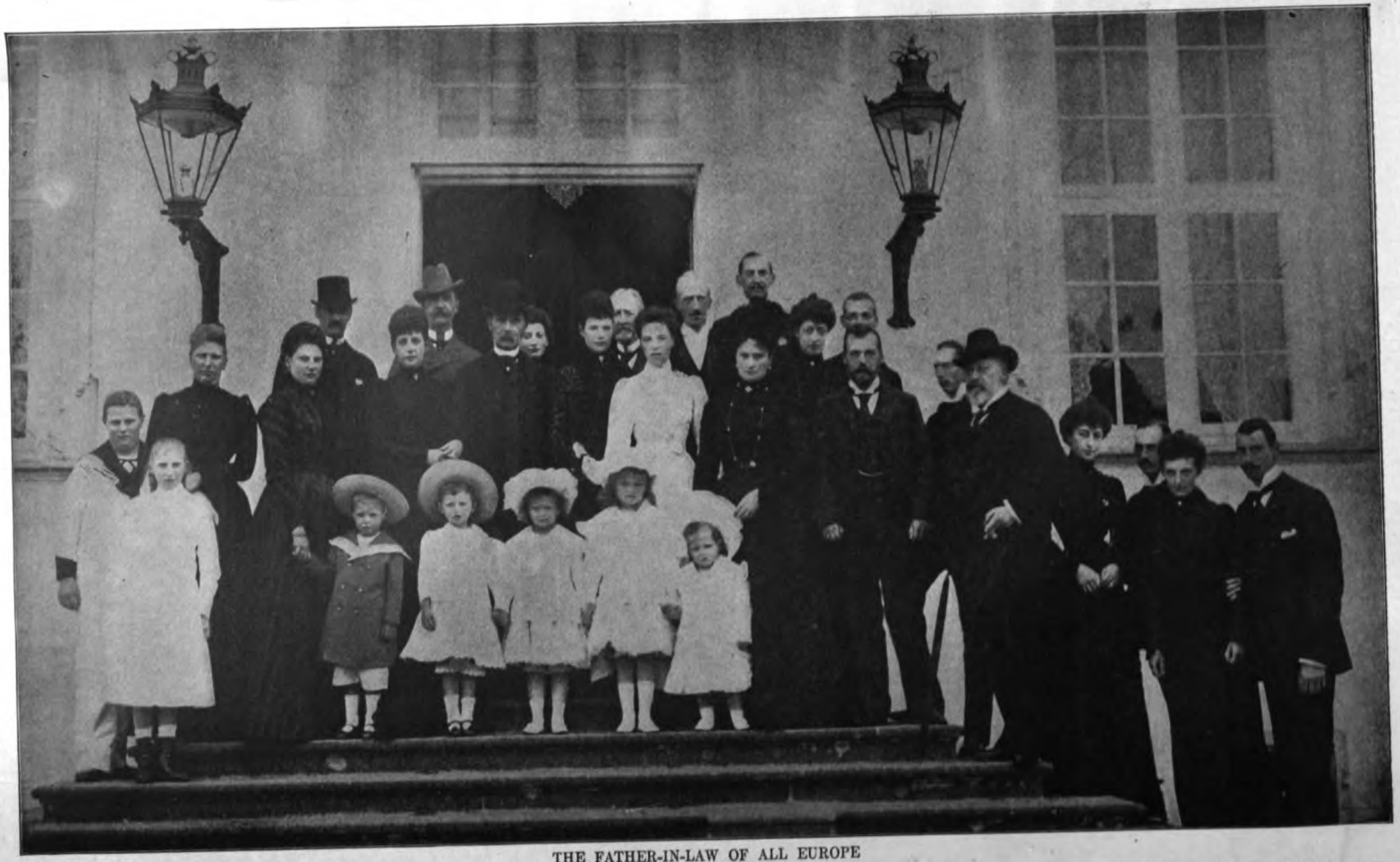
There are no two monarchs more in the public eye at present than the Emperor of Germany and the young King of Spain. This picture shows them hunting together near Weimar, Germany

men's Council has disbanded after announcing that it will not resume operations until the reactionary activity has ended.

Russian Politics

The first national political convention held in Russia met at the close of January under the auspices of the Constitutional Democrats, the representatives of the Zemstvoists. Various differences of opinion developing during the convention caused a division into two parties, the one separating from the other under the name of Constitutional Monarchists. The principal points of difference appear to be female suffrage and the autonomy of Poland. Despite this division, later action by the convention brought these two Moderate or Liberal parties into unison on a fundamental point, namely, the recognition that the demand for a republic is now unwise and the advocacy of a constitutional parliamentary monarchy as the form of government best adapted to present conditions. Count de Witte thus gains the support for which he has constantly appealed since he accepted the premiership. He has not hesitated to declare that the policy of the Radicals has compelled him to countenance the severely repressive measures adopted by M. Durnovo, Minister of the Interior. Nevertheless, nineteen generals, members of the Council of War, who are opposed to de Witte's reform plans, have been summarily retired. It appears that the meeting of the douma has been postponed until April. Meanwhile activity in reference to the elections for it is continually on the increase, even the Social Democrats, who have been freely denouncir

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THE FATHER-IN-LAW OF ALL EUROPE

The death of King Christian of Denmark, January 29, gives special interest to this remarkable picture taken a few years since. Besides King Christian there are five other kings and emperors. Beginning at the left is Frederick VIII., who succeeded his father, King Christian. Next to him is King George of Greece. On the right are the Czar of Russia and King Edward of England. To the right of the latter is King Haakon VII. of Norway with his wife. Next to King Christian are (left) Queen Alexandra of England and (right) Dagmar, Dowager Empress of Russia

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the douma, registering preparatory to exercising their franchise rights. The six Moderate organizations in Moscow have established a political club and are planning to publish a newspaper under the editorship of Prince Eugene Troubetskoi.

The French Presidential Election

On February 18 the new President of the French Republic, Clement Armand Fallieres, entered upon his official duties, having been elected by a vote of 449 against 371 for his only formidable opponent, M. Paul Doumer. The latter is in many ways a stronger personality, but lacks the suavity, tact and good judgment which characterize M. Fallieres and make him a safer holder of presidential responsibilities. Ex-President Loubet and his successor are not only old friends, but their political views are also substantially in accord. There is, therefore, no reason to expect any marked reversal of policy by the new administration. A sketch of the life and character of M. Fallieres will be found on page 319 of this issue. In addition it may be noted that the remarkable equanimity of temper for which he is noted will stand him in good stead in the control of governmental affairs for a nation so mercurial as the French. He is also a pronounced antimilitarist, consequently his influence will tend toward the preservation of peace in Europe.

France and Venezuela

Who is back of President Castro? Is it Germany? We can not help suspecting this is the case, for it does not seem possible that without some sort of foreign support Castro would treat France so recklessly. At the same time the people of the United States would not object to seeing President Castro given a lesson in manners. Our interest, of course, lies in the direct bearing of the whole matter on the Monroe doctrine. Castro certainly does not love the United States, but he may be counting upon some sort of interference on our part. The probability is that the French Cable Company, whose troubles with Castro lie at the bottom of the present strained relations between the two countries, has interfered with Venezuelan politics. At the time of writing the French fleet is said to be on the way to blockade Venezuelan ports. The representative of Venezuela was officially conducted out of Paris, and the French representative was threatened with imprisonment if he remained in Venezuela. If one were asked on which side absolute justice lies, the only reply that could be made is "Neither."



STANDING TOGETHER—WHAT FOR?
Bush in the New York *World*

The Moroccan Conference

At the little Spanish town of Algeciras, across the bay from Gibraltar, the long-talked-of conference of the great powers, including the United States, began in January the discussion of affairs relating to Morocco. The Duke of Almodovar, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, was unanimously elected president. A motion to base all reforms upon the triple principles of the integrity of the Empire of Morocco, the sovereignty of the Sultan and the maintenance of the "Open Door" was also unanimously carried. Contraband trade in arms was the first subject for discussion, and agreement on the question was reached without difficulty, France and Spain, because of their contiguity to Morocco, being given special rights and privileges in the suppression of the trade and the maintenance of tranquillity along their respective frontiers. The Moroccan customs authorities are to

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prevent the importation of arms by way of the coast. In the consideration of the financial reforms, including the creation of a state bank, with the right to issue currency, the points in dispute between France and Germany are involved, but informal conferences between the delegates are doing much to remove misunderstandings and bring unanimity. In adopting the scheme for the reform of taxation in Morocco the French, British, Italian and Russian delegates agreed to the reservation proposed by Mr. Henry White, the American delegate, that the Sultan should, as soon as feasible, be permitted to collect the taxes whether from Moors or foreigners, a percentage of one per cent being allowed on the latter. This was hotly opposed by one of the Spanish delegates, as owing to the large number of Spaniards in Morocco, the pecuniary advantage to Spain of collections by her own consuls would be considerable. The principle of maintenance of the Sultan's sovereignty was therefore scarcely adhered to in this particular.

Place of the United States in the Conference

Question having been raised as to the propriety of a representative from the United States participating in the Moroccan conference, public expression of the reasons therefor was given in Congress by Senator Spooner. As the United States has had treaty relations with Morocco, in 1787 and in 1836, and again in 1880, and has commercial relations with that country, it is eminently fitting that she should be represented on this occasion. All the matters under discussion affect these relations. Two of the great powers, moreover, declined to take part in the conference unless all the signatories to the existing treaty with Morocco were included and in that capacity therefore the United States has her definite status established at the conference. It is already suggested by one of the English newspapers that the good offices of President Roosevelt may be needed as peacemaker and harmonizer, which is further satisfactory evidence of the recognition of the position of this country in relation to Morocco.

The Nation

Pure Food Legislation

Congress is struggling with the question of pure food legislation. On the face of it, it would seem a simple question. Why should not Congress which has the power to control interstate commerce in some way protect the citizens of this country from dyes made of coal tar, jelly made of glucose, lard made of beef stearin and cottonseed oil? The Heyburn bill, which at the time of writing is under consideration in Congress, puts the responsibility upon the manufacturer rather than upon the dealer, and provides that proper regulations be drawn by the departments of the treasury, agriculture, and commerce and labor. The bill is being attacked from two sides. On the one side the corporations which are making money through deceiving or poisoning the people naturally do not wish any limitation of their money-making privilege. On the other hand the pure food departments of various states do not wish their prerogatives curtailed. Chief Chemist Wiley, of the Department of Agriculture, is fighting vigorously for the Heyburn bill, and E. N. Eaton, State Chemist of Illinois, is fighting for the state bill. Behind him is the National Association of State Dairying and Food Commissioners. To the layman the situation seems simple enough. If every state is to pass its own laws concerning food adulteration, we shall have chaos unimaginable, and, what is worse, a chaos which will play directly into the hands of dishonest manufacturers.

Railway Rate Legislation

The Hepburn bill passed the House February 8 by a vote of 246 to 7. The issue is therefore in the hands of the Senate, where the House bill will probably be discussed in connection with the bill to be reported by the Senate Committee. The committee will probably report the Dolliver bill, which is to all intents and purposes the same as that passed by the House. The most important element in the Hepburn bill is the section which defines the term railroad so as to include the switches and spurs, yards and grounds, and makes the word transportation include cars, other vehicles, and all

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instrumentalities and facilities of shipment or carriage. This would include refrigerator cars. Whether it would include pipe lines would be a matter for the courts. The bill also by demanding thirty days' notice of the changing of the schedule will do away with the so-called "midnight tariffs" which have been a source of great injustice. The fourth section of the bill confers upon the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to establish a rate or to declare what would be a proper charge in a given instance. Other sections authorize the commission to assist those who have been awarded damages by it, and also insure the enforcement of its decisions by an appeal to the circuit court. All appeals lie to the Supreme Court of the United States directly, and such cases are to have priority over all except criminal cases, the order of the commission being in force pending the decision on the appeal. We can hardly expect that either this bill or the Dolliver bill will pass the Senate readily. It is much to be desired that all citizens who favor the proposed increase in power in the commission should bring their influence to bear upon the Senate. As the situation now is, the House responds readily to public sentiment with the pretty clear understanding that it is possible for it to appear a friend of the people and at the same time, thanks to the attitude of the Senate, to run no risk of having passed legislation hostile to corporate interests. It sometimes looks as if the House banked too vigorously on its estimate of the Senate's "conservatism."



A. W. HEYBURN

Idaho Congressman who introduced the Pure Food Bill into the House

The Joint Statehood Bill

A joint Statehood bill passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 195 to 150. It is obvious that the "Insurgents" had made themselves of real power. The bill provides for the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one state, and unites Arizona and New Mexico in another. Before the erection of either state, however, the people of each couple of territories are to vote jointly



"WE'RE WILLIN'!"

Donahey in Cleveland *Plain Dealer*

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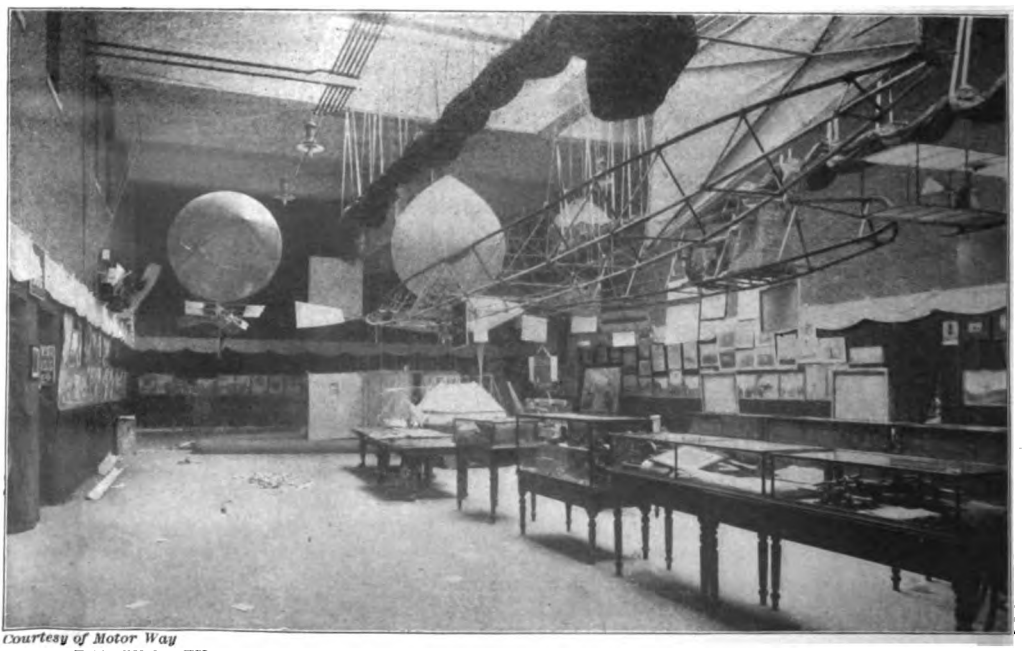


THOSE UNWELCOME TWINS
Webster in Chicago *Inter-Ocean*

upon admission. The bill was rushed through the House with practically no debate and with no opportunity for amendment. The method of its passage was simply another evidence of the eagerness of the House to force the Senate to decide all matters of importance. As the case now stands, our government consists of a President, a Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Senate. The Speaker governs through committees and party caucus. The Senate is the mouthpiece of vested interests. The present President is an embodiment of public opinion. Will it be possible for him by the legitimate use of his position to bring the Speaker and the Senate into line with what the nation wants?

China and the United States

A discussion of the cause of the Chinese boycott will be found on another page. The American nation has not taken China very seriously, but unless all signs fail its attitude must change immediately if serious trouble is to be prevented. Thanks to the fostering care of the Japanese and of the Chinese trained in Japan, there is rapidly developing a Chinese chauvinism. Throughout the Empire there are outbreaks and official acts which not only indicate active hostility to Americans but are to be interpreted as an attempt on the part of China to discover the real attitude of America. Professor Tenney, who was at the head of the imperial system of educa-



Courtesy of Motor Way

THE FIRST EXHIBITION OF THE AERO CLUB OF AMERICA RECENTLY HELD IN NEW YORK CITY

rs ago the first automobile exhibition was held. The fact that the sale of machines amounts to $15,000,000 already this year gives me idea of the size of this industry. Who can foretell what advances will be made in the next six years in aerial navigation?

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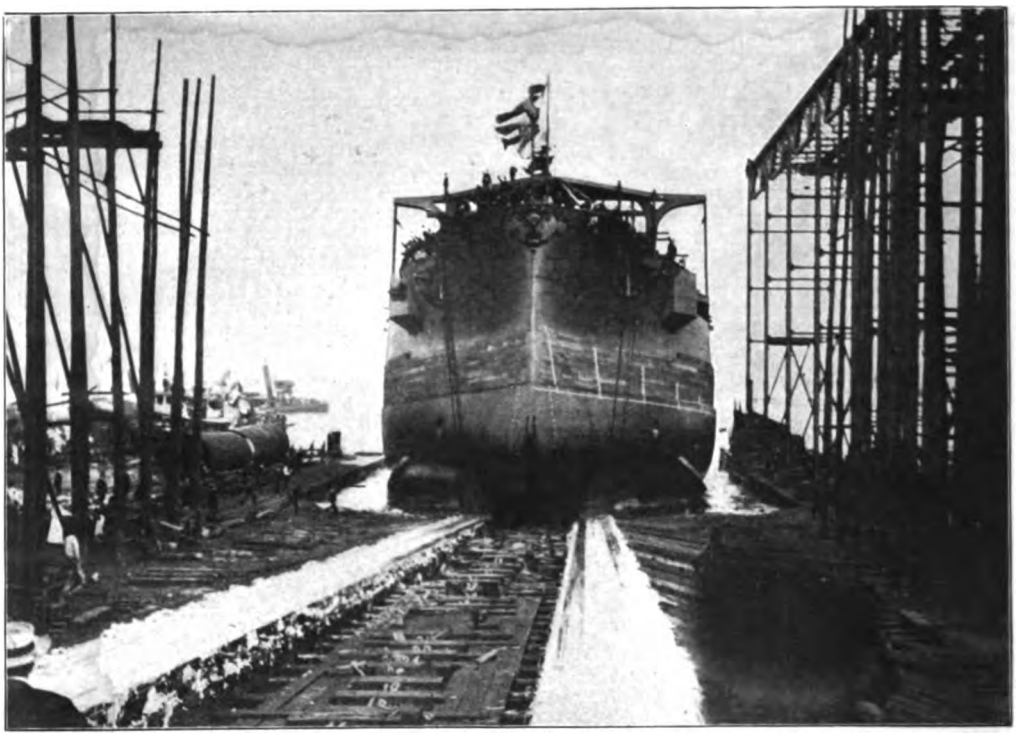


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THE CHINESE COMMISSION

tion, has been discharged on the ground that he is an American, and various American missions have been looted. At the same time the progressive party in China has brought to bear sufficient influence upon the Empress Dowager to cause the appointment of two commissions to study the social institutions of the western world. The first commission, consisting of Viceroy Tuan-Fang, the governor of thirty million people, with a number of Chinese educationists and professional men, has already traversed America, and is to be followed by another to various sections of Europe. The members of the commission very wisely do not discuss politics, or Chinese exclusion. At the same time it is obvious that the party they represent will not be content to suffer the present treatment of high-class Chinese at the hands of the United States. Unless we mistake decidedly there b-

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ONE OF THE NEW BATTLESHIPS—THE MISSISSIPPI

been a very marked change in public opinion relative to this matter. At the dinner given the Commission by the municipality of Chicago, a reference to the necessity of modifying the administration of the present Exclusion Act was warmly received by representative merchants and men of affairs. Already there are indications that the national government will attempt some sort of adjustment of the difficulty. It is certainly to be hoped so. With Japan rapidly taking China under her protection there will be little chance for American trade with the great empire as long as the present treatment of merchants continues.

The Drama

Comedy of manners is the keynote of the month's dramatic record. A succession of pleasing little plays, minor in tone, quietly successful, reflections of passing life, small satires on big, deep-rooted evils—these have been the safe stepping-stones of the season's progress toward its fast-approaching close. Two Americans, Richard Harding Davis and Channing Pollock, are running easily against one Englishman, Alfred Sutro, all comparatively young and of brilliant promise. The balance of merit lies with the Americans. Two months ago the manuscript of Pollock's "The Little Gray Lady" was scornfully rejected by several Broadway managers of alleged astuteness. It found an admirer who staked his all upon it and won. Such risks and such surprises lend the dramatic game its irresistible fascination. The comedy is one of Washington middle-class life, abounding in novel, though intimate flashes of every-day humor and pathos. Thoroughly American in subject matter and in treatment, it may be justly regarded as the representative native comedy of the moment. In "The Galloper," Richard Harding Davis has combined his satiric humor with an atmosphere of romance, and created a highly colored picture of American

Three Successful Comedies

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life away from native environment, though none the less significant as a comedy of manners. Somewhat farcical in tone, its strongly humorous quality has again placed a waning star, Raymond Hitchcock, in the ascendency. It is not the first instance in which Davis has saved a faintly flickering dramatic luminary from total eclipse. Alfred Sutro, the Englishman who forms the third side of this triangle of success, has brought to us in "The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt" a comedy brilliant in epigrammatic small talk, refined in atmosphere, cynical in its philosophy, altogether a keen, penetrative picture of smart society. Sutro bids fair to succeed Pinero as the subtlest interpreter of English manners and morals of the present day. He is building firmly on a foundation of literary merit and an unerring reading of human motives.

The Passing of Bernard Shaw

Headed for New York, with every prospect of metropolitan approval, are Eleanor Robson, in Clyde Fitch's new comedy "The Girl Who Had Everything," and Francis Wilson in "The Mountain Climber." Both are undisputed hits on the road. Fitch has aptly built in his new comedy a satisfactory successor to "Merely Mary Ann," while the adapted comedy for Wilson has met an approval which means permanent success in the legitimate field for this comedian. Supported by May Robson and William Lewers, with a vehicle and part suited to his characteristic drollery, his second season as a star in straight comedy bids fair to be his best. While Sidney Bowkett's "Lucky Miss Dean," a pleasing but trivial comedy bearing the stamp of British approval, has met with a polite reception, both public and critics have dealt in unmistakable candor with Shaw's "Cashel Byron's Profession" and Viele's "The House of Silence." Neither of them proved destined to long life. Shaw has had his day and is already passing, a daring free lance with a few poisoned darts which he shot wildly. Viele's awkward play had little or no excuse for existence. It was like a loosely jointed marionette that crumbled to pieces at the first pull of the wires. With all its shortcomings, the American theater public hates a poseur.

An Elephantine Spectacle and Two Clever Plays

In Chicago the event of the month has been the premier of Gen. Lew Wallace's "Prince of India," dramatized by J. I. C. Clarke. Theatric and melodramatic to the last degree, it is a ponderously moving, sumptuously staged spectacle, wholly lacking in grace, useless as drama, stupefying as a picture,



WILLIAM LEWERS

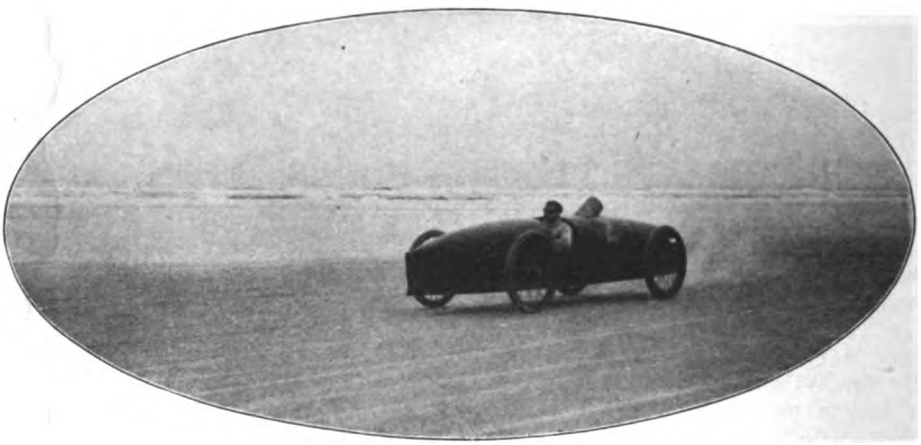
Who supports Francis Wilson in "The Mountain Climber" and "The Little Father of the Wilderness"

a hopeless, chaotic jumble of history and spectacular clap-trap, out of which in the midst of noisy scene shifts, gaudy paraphernalia and heroic fustian the clear, fine voice of Sarah Truax occasionally rises to take hold of the mind for a dramatic moment. Like the dance of Pierrot, encircled in quick, spontaneous waves of laughter, "The Man on the Box" stands out temptingly in juxtaposition, a ripple of sunshine, life itself made meet and happy. Then wedged between, in calm dignity, an artistic triumph, dealing with its huge, patent theme of trust tyranny, "The Lion and the Mouse" moves along its useful, entertaining way to establish playwright Klein and player Byron each in his own way firmly in western favor.

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Watching the races at the world's fastest automobile speedway



Marriott driving the Stanley 50 horse-power American built steam machine, that traveled a mile in 28 1-5 seconds or at the rate of 127½ miles an hour



Demogeot crowned speed-king for attaining the much sought for two-miles-a-minute. He traveled the distance in a French 200 horse-power Darracq gasoline machine in 58 4-5 seconds

THE RECENT AUTOMOBILE RACES AT ORMOND-DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

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Amateur Sport

The Progress of Football Reform

Football reform is on in earnest and, along with football, intercollegiate athletics as a whole may be bettered. As has been repeatedly pointed out in these columns, with an educational institution the control of athletics is not a question as to how brutal a game may be tolerated, but rather one of the position of athletics in an educational process. It is a matter of sincere congratulation that the conference representing the nine universities of the Middle West, held at Chicago January 20, took this view of the case. The recommendations as drawn up by this conference are sufficiently important to be printed in full. It was voted that:

A. The Conference recommends that the game of football as played at present, is hereby abolished as an intercollegiate and collegiate sport in the Conference colleges.

B. The Conference awaits from the Rules Committee such modification of the playing rules as will free the game from brutality and unnecessary danger.

C. In the event of such alterations not being sufficient the Conference will delegate a committee of its own to draw up rules.

D. If a satisfactory game can thus be established the restrictions recommended by the Conference shall apply to its conduct and management.

The conditions or the restrictions recommended under Paragraph D are as follows:

1. That no student may participate in athletics until he shall have been in residence one year.
2. That no student may participate in athletics for more than three years in the aggregate, and that participation shall be confined to undergraduates.
3. That no team consisting in whole or part of college students shall play with high schools, academies or independent professional schools.
4. That not more than five intercollegiate games of football shall be played each season.
5. That the regular Conference rescind its present rule which does not count the first three games of football in each season.
6. That freshmen teams and second elevens play only with teams from their own institutions.
7. That the price of admission to intercollegiate contests for members of the university be not more than fifty cents, including reserved seats.
8. That no training table be maintained.
9. That the chairman of the Board of Control state in his certificate of eligibility: (a) That the student has passed all entrance requirements. (b) That all intervening work has been passed. (c) That he is taking full work in the present semester.
10. That hereafter there shall be no coaching except by regular members of the instructional staff appointed by the trustees on the recommendation of the faculty, and that the salary attaching to the position shall be no more than paid to other members of the faculty of the same rank.
11. That there be no preliminary training prior to the beginning of instruction.
12. That the football season end the second Saturday before Thanksgiving.
13. That steps be taken to reduce the receipts and expenses.
14. That the athletic surplus be devoted as far as possible to university improvements, and that the financial management of athletics be entirely within the control of the faculty who shall publish a report of the receipts and expenses.

The Conference recommended in case these recommendations did not meet with acceptance, suspension of intercollegiate football for a period of at least two years as the only alternative.

As to Training

It is worth while to note the importance of the provision as to training tables and quarters. No fair objection can be raised to having athletes eat peculiarly nourishing food, or to having their food in a certain degree supervised by authorities. The danger of training quarters is vastly greater than that of training tables, but both alike conduce to the destruction of the proper perspective of university life. To segregate men under such conditions that for weeks they talk of nothing and think of nothing but football, or, for that matter, of any other game, is subversive of the very foundations of education. In view of this fact there is no need of emphasizing the scandalous graft which attends these tables in order to justify their abolition.

The Attitude of the Universities

The vote of the various universities represented in the Conference upon these recommendations argues an honest effort to meet a difficult situation. Each one of them should give the other the confidence to be expected among gentlemen, to say nothing of educators. The conditions in the different institutions are by no means the same, and the adoption of the recommendations as a whole would

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involve some sacrifices on the part of each institution. The action of the different institutions in the main is favorable to the recommendations of the Conference. The faculties of the Universities of Wisconsin and Chicago have taken a radical position, though Chicago, because of the academic position of the department of physical culture, has less to lose by the reform than any of the other institutions, unless possibly Minnesota. Michigan has refused to abolish the professional coach, on the ground of an existing four-year contract with Mr. Yost, and has further declared that the regulation as to three years' eligibility shall not be retroactive. Other institutions have made incidental modifications.

The Barring of Professional Schools

The action of Harvard, Yale and Princeton in forbidding members of professional schools to take part in intercollegiate contests is altogether commendable. The deeper one probes college athletics the more convinced will he be that professional schools offer the largest opportunity for the introduction of undesirable players. Many universities have connected with them law schools whose entrance requirements, though nominally the same as those of the strictly academic department, are so manipulated as to permit the entrance of almost any man. Many universities also have dental schools, veterinary schools, pharmacy schools, elocution schools, medical schools, the entrance requirements of which are either lower than those of the academic department or are easily adjusted to special cases. Engineering schools which give a degree do not fall in this class. Such universities, on the other hand, as have professional schools of a genuinely graduate character, while free from these dangers, find it possible to play men who have made records as athletes in smaller colleges and who may be induced to enter professional schools for a longer or shorter period. Intercollegiate sports should be limited to undergraduates who are actually enrolled for a degree, and they only after a year's actual residence in their institutions. Special unclassified and irregular students of all sorts, as well as members of professional schools, should be barred from competition.

The Difficulties in the Situation

The difficulties in the situation are inherent and spring from the fact we have so often emphasized in these columns that university athletics to all intents and purposes are professional, even though the members of a team may be amateurs. As it is now played, the game of football is not a struggle between students, but between coaches. To a certain extent this situation would be modified if the coaches became members of the instructional staff and were given other duties than that of merely preparing a group of men to beat another group of men in football. As it is, the professional spirit is having its influence upon the members of the faculties of the institutions set upon reform. Unconsciously they are yielding to the very evil they decry. Institutions which have coaches not members of the faculty complain that they would be placed at a disadvantage in playing with teams whose coaches are members of the faculties. Of course, it may be replied that all institutions might appoint men to the positions similar to that of Mr. Stagg of Chicago, Dr. Williams of Minnesota and Mr. Hetherington of Missouri. In our opinion this is the wise step to take, but there would still be left the question as to whether or not football would not even then remain a contest between coaches.

Is Reform Possible?

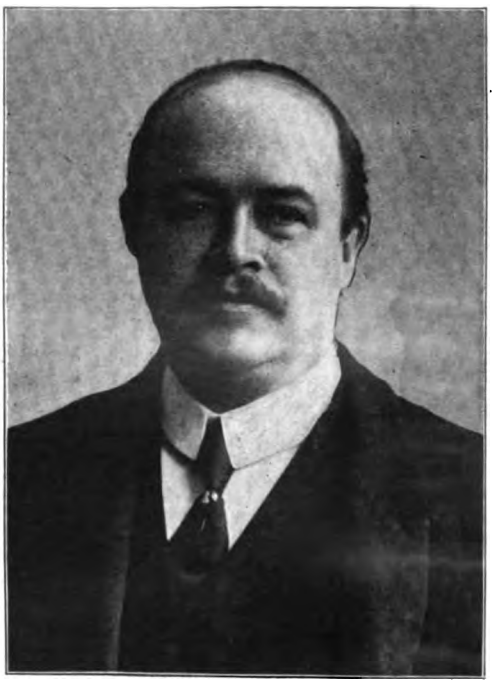
As affairs now stand it looks as if the educational institutions as such would be as powerless to obviate all the evils connected with a corporately professional football as the new rules committee appears to be. It would be a great misfortune if the game had to be suspended for two years, as the faculties of Wisconsin, Chicago and Harvard recommend. As long, however, as faculties look at the matter wholly from the point of view of the relative advantages and disadvantages accruing to their teams, there is little hope for reforms. Until the faculties treat athletics frankly and self-sacrificingly as an integral part of education, they are simply jockeying for position. Better no football at all than such a surrender of a teaching force to the clamor of student agitation and the opposition of professional coaches.

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The Religious World

Plan for Church Union

Representatives from the Congregational, United Brethren and Methodist Protestant Churches met in a general council at Dayton, Ohio, February 9 and 10, to consider plans for the proposed union of the three denominations. Unanimous agreement was reached on a tentative basis for immediate organic union, a representative committee having previously considered the various questions involved and rendered a detailed report. The basis agreed upon covered three points: (1) Vested interests, (2) polity, (3), creed. The first of these presented no inseparable bar to union, and a plan of operation will be developed in detail. The second relating to polity provides for local and state associations of ministers and laymen, holding annual conferences, and a national council composed of delegates chosen on the basis of one for every ten thousand members and one for every major fraction thereof. These bodies, while having no absolute authority over the churches, will be strongly influential. Each local church is left free to conduct its own affairs. The United Brethren consent to give up their bishops, but the national council is to have a permanent head who remains continuously in office. There will also be superintendents or presiding elders in each state to supervise home missionary fields and act as a pastoral supply committee. The creed adopted by the council consists of six articles, the first five covering the substance of doctrine in all the historic creeds, faith in Jesus Christ as the Divine Savior and Lord and in the guidance of the Holy Spirit, the forgiveness of sins, belief in immortality and acceptance of the Scriptures as the supreme standard of Christian truth. The sixth article embodies the belief that "men of the Christian faith exist for the service of man, not only in holding forth the word of life, but in support of works and institutions of piety and charity, in the maintenance of human freedom, in the deliverance of all those that are oppressed, in the enforcement of civic justice and the rebuke of all unrighteousness." This basis of union will be submitted to the churches of the Congregational body and be voted upon before the union can be consummated. It is practically already accepted by the United Brethren and the Methodist Protestants. The question of a name for the united churches will be determined later.



ABRAM W. HARRIS, LL.D.

President-elect of Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. For eight years he was president of the University of Maine. At the end of that period the institution had attained to the eighth place among the colleges and universities of New England. Since 1901 Dr. Harris has been president of the Jacob Tome Institute at Port Deposit, Maryland, which he has brought into the front rank of secondary schools.

The Religious Education Association

Is the day of great religious conventions past? This question has been asked repeatedly during recent years and is as capable of contradictory answers today as ever. A convention held simply for the sake of holding a convention is not likely to be well attended after the momentum of early enthusiasm has lessened. Especially is this true of the young people's societies. The Christian Endeavor, which has just celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary, no longer holds

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annual conventions, and the present year will have a conference of workers rather than a great mass meeting. The Religious Education Association, which sorely feels the death of President Harper, instead of a convention similar to that held during three preceding years, holds a conference of its officers and committees at Cleveland February 12-15. So elaborate, however, is it in organization that if even a fair proportion of those called to the conference attend, the meeting will be of respectable convention size. The work of the Religious Education Association has already been felt. The two volumes of Proceedings which have so far appeared, and the third, which is now being issued, contain some of the most valuable literature on the various phases of religious education. It is a clearing house for intelligent discussion. It is largely due to its influence directly and indirectly that the Sunday School convention at Toronto last year recognized something like genuine gradation in Sunday School lessons. Its possibilities for larger service in the creation of public opinion and in the intelligent direction of efforts to improve the machinery of religious education are great. There never was a time in the history of Protestantism when the trained educator was more alive to his religious responsibilities.

The Student Volunteer Convention

In this connection there are a number of matters showing that our education is of real significance to religious work. The fifth International Convention of the Student Volunteer Movement is to be held February 28 to March 4, at Nashville, Tennessee. Its attendance is sure to be representative and large. It is to be regretted, however, that the leaders of such movements do not recognize more clearly that the modern agencies in theology are aggressively evangelistic. The list of speakers at the convention, though long and remarkable, includes few men who may be fairly said to be in sympathy with modern theological thought. University men and women have a peculiar type of religious experience, and it is essential that the ablest representatives of the student body be won over to definite support of religious faith. A series of special religious meetings held at the University of Chicago under the lead of members of the University, assisted by Drs. Lyman Abbott, F. W. Gunsaulus, and W. C. Bitting, appealed strongly to the faculty and student body alike. Religious movements in other universities of a somewhat similar nature indicate not only that the rise of the scientific way of thinking does not of necessity injure religion, but may be easily made an effective vehicle rather than an enemy of religious instruction.

The Efficiency of an Educated Ministry

A recent article by Rev. R. M. West in the *Standard* gives interesting information concerning the relative efficiency of the trained and untrained ministry. Dr. West asked twenty representative men in different parts of the country to give information concerning the relative efficiency of ministers whose preparation for the ministry varied from no theological education whatsoever to a full college and seminary course. He received replies covering the case of two thousand different ministers. These replies he tabulated as follows:

	Total	Excellent	Medium	Failures
Full Course.....	681	439	211	31
College Course..	181	66	81	34
Seminary Course	333	117	192	24
No Course.....	670	152	413	105
Total	1,865	774	897	194

If the statistics already given are reduced to a percentage basis they become even more forcible:

	Total.	Excellent.	Medium.	Failures
Full Course.....	.37—	.57	.24	.16
College Course.....	.10—	.09	.09	.18
Seminary Course...	.18—	.15	.21	.12
No Course	.36+	.19	.46	.54

(Fractions of one per cent are avoided.)

The implication from these figures is clear. The ministry of to-day just as the ministry of other days can not be successfully recruited from untrained men. Such men may be of real service, but not of such service as that of which they would have been capable had they been properly trained. The ministry does not offer an opening to men who care for money, but it does offer to-day as never before an opportunity of great influence in shaping public opinion and of improving public morals.

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BIRDS THAT NEST IN COLONIES

BY
WILLIAM L. FINLEY
PHOTOGRAPHS BY
HERMAN T. BOHLMAN



IT would be interesting to know the real reasons why some birds nest in colonies and others do not. Few of our smaller birds have nesting places in common, yet the swallows are exceptions, both the eave and the bank swallows. Throughout the West a colony of cliff swallows will select a large building, a bridge or a cliff and plaster a small area with hundreds of their mud nests. On the other hand, I always find that each pair of barn swallows like a whole building to themselves. Blackbirds like to nest near together in a certain locality. The instinct that prompts a company of these birds to take up their homes, year after year, about the same pond can not be very different from the feeling that prompts men to do the same thing. Most all of our birds like to flock at certain seasons of the year, especially when migrating. At this time there is a common feeling, a traveling kinship. Then there are advantages of protection.

One might think that the sea birds nest in such great colonies because their numbers are so vast and the rocks where they live are comparatively few. But the same species of gulls and cormorants that crowd together on a small sea rock will also crowd together in a small nesting area about the inland lakes, where nesting places are almost unlimited in number. The pelicans, terns and herons all spread out over a large area when they feed, but they select a common breeding ground.

Among these inland water birds I have found that the instinct is not only for birds of the same species to form colonies, but birds of different species like to have their colonies in close proximity. The best example I have seen of this is in the Klamath Lake region of southern Oregon, where the Tule Islands extend for miles in every direction, furnishing extensive nesting places. Yet the greater part of the water birds of the Lower Klamath Lake, not including game birds, have selected a certain small region for a breeding ground, and about this place the gulls, cormorants, pelicans, grebes, terns and herons all assemble in one vast colony.

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The great blue heron is one of the most interesting birds. It is said that occasionally a pair will build an isolated nest, but I have never found one. The heron likes a remote fishing preserve of his own, for he is a solitary fisher, but he loves to live in a small village community, to which he can return each evening and enjoy the social life among his neighbors, and dwell in mutual protection.

He is a remarkable fellow in adapting himself to circumstances. In a bird of such long legs and of such proportions one would naturally think his nesting place would be on the ground. In the lake region of southern Oregon we did find the great blue heron nesting on the ground, surrounded on all sides by gulls, cormorants, pelicans and terns. But in other portions of Oregon and California a colony of these same birds will select the tallest firs, deep back in the forest, or the sycamores and willows in the midst of a swamp.



A FAMILY OF GREAT BLUE HERONS IN TREE TOP

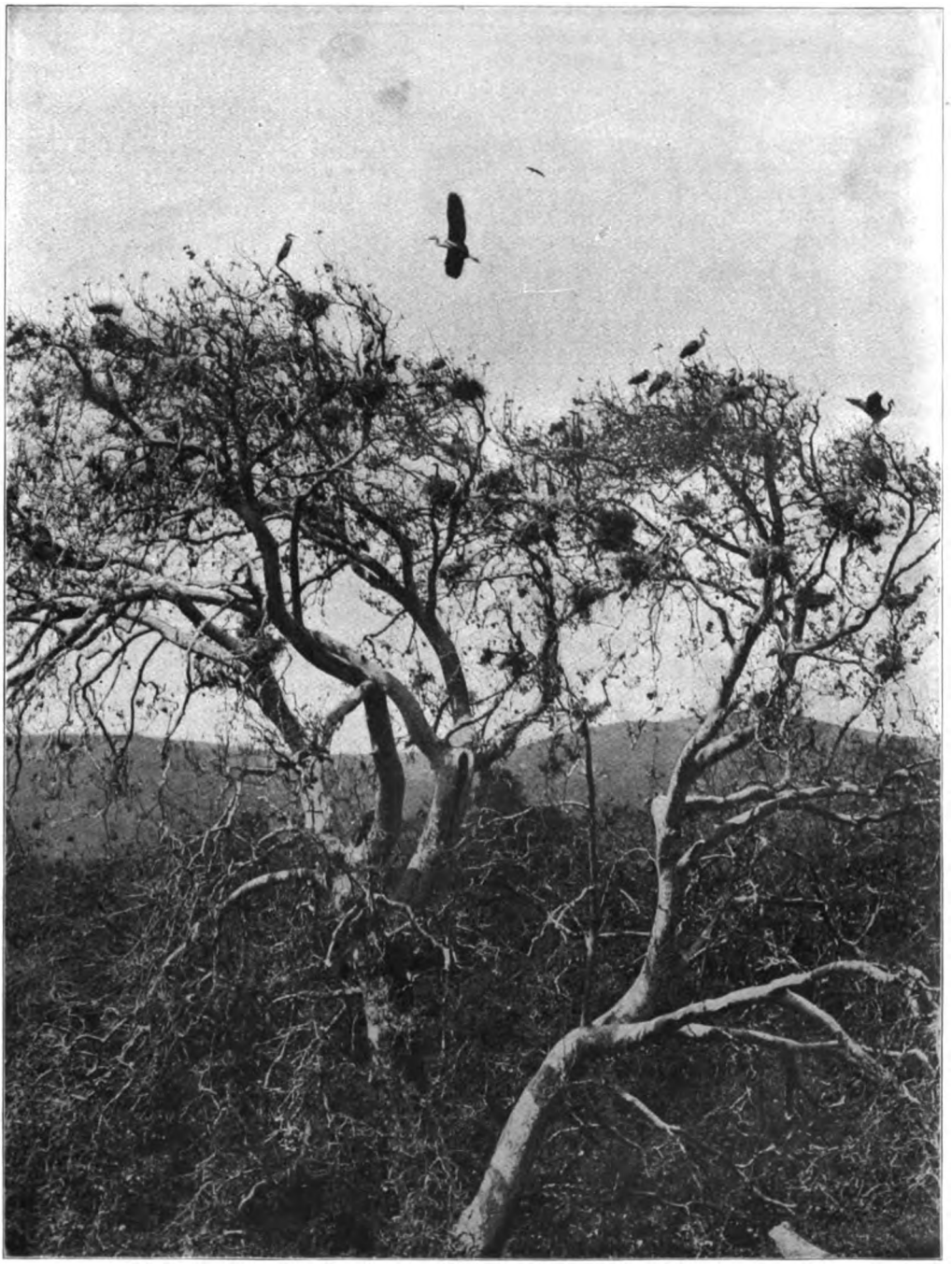
The swamp lands at the lower end of the San Francisco Bay region are inhabited by two different kinds of herons—the great blue and the black-crowned night heron. The night heron is a bird much smaller in proportions than the great blue. The legs are shorter and the neck is both shorter and thicker. At the lower end of the bay is a wooded belt reaching out about a mile. In the center are large sycamore trees, the trunks of which are twined with a thick growth of poison oak. This area is an almost impenetrable jungle. It is one tangled mass of brush, fallen limbs and trees of alder, swamp maple and willow interlaced with blackberry brier, poison oak and the rankest growth of nettles. Underneath the surface is soft and oozy, generations of decayed vegetable matter in which, by a mis-step, one will sink from one to four feet.

There were about seven hundred nests in this whole colony, of which the larger number were black-crowned night herons. Both species occupied the same trees, nesting side by side. The larger nests were built almost entirely in the tops of the sycamores, while the night herons set their platform nests at the very upturned tips of the sycamore limbs and in the lower surrounding sycamores and alders.

The largest sycamore seemed to be the center of business activity in the heron village. It was seven feet thick at the base and a hundred and twenty feet high, with a spread of limbs equal to its height. In this single tree we counted forty-one blue heron nests and twenty-eight night heron nests; sixty-nine nests in one tree. In another tree were seventeen of the large nests and twenty-eight of the smaller. When I climbed into the tree top, I was high above the alders and willows. Set all about below, in the background of green, were the platforms each holding several eggs of blue. The trees were dotted in every direction. I counted over four hundred eggs in sight.

During the summer of 1903 we visited the largest rocks off the coast of Oregon. Here we had the best opportunities of studying some of the birds that nest in colonies. These rocks are situated about forty miles south of the mouth of the Columbia River. They are about three hundred feet high and several acres in extent. The first time I climbed one of

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THE CENTER OF ACTIVITY IN THE HERON COMMUNITY

In this large sycamore, one hundred and twenty feet high, with a spread of limbs equal to its height, were counted sixty-nine nests — forty-one of the blue herons and twenty-eight of the night herons

these rocks I got an impression I can never forget. The ledges were crammed with great colonies of murres and gulls and cormorants. It seemed that every available sticking place along the whole perpendicular side of the rock was occu-

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A NESTING COLONY OF CASPIAN TERNS

pied by bird homes. The birds were so thick about my feet and overhead, it looked as though I had run into a gigantic nest of feathered hornets.

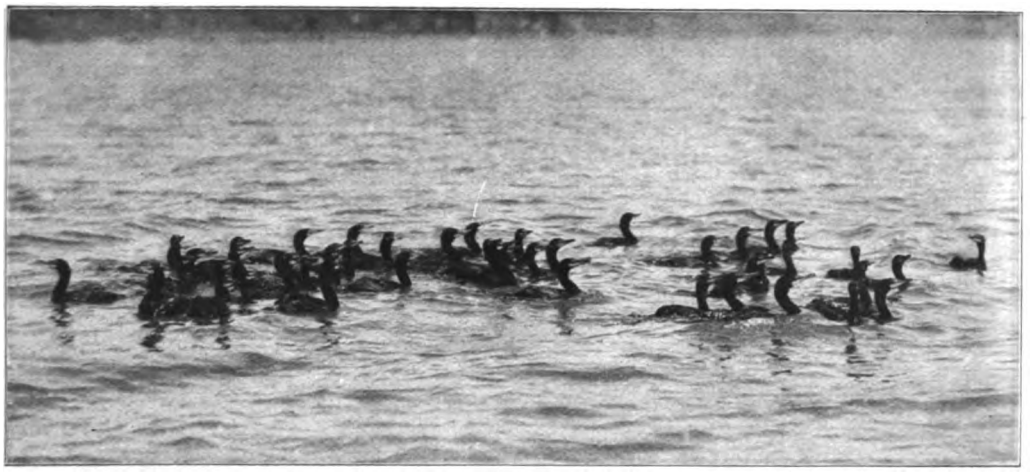
When we reached the top of the rock we found the whole ridge was occupied by a great colony of Brandt's cormorants. Their nests were only a few feet apart for over a hundred yards. I counted over four hundred. When I first looked at a motley crowd of half-grown cormorants on the top of the rock, I thought that nature had surely done her best to make something ugly and ridiculous. They stood around with mandibles parted, and panted like a lot of dogs after the chase on a hot day. Under their throats the skin is limp and flabby and hangs like an empty sack, shaken at every breath. Their bodies are each propped by a pair of legs that have a spread of webbed toes as large as a medium pancake. On land the youngsters seem to have no very clear notion of what feet are for; when you go near they go hobbling off something like a boy in a sack race, using their unfledged wings like a poorly handled pair of crutches.



A COLONY OF BRANDT'S CORMORANTS
Four hundred nests within a space of one hundred yards on the ridge of rocks

One of the prettiest sights about the rocks were the hundreds of white gulls that floated above them. I liked to watch them, because they were masters of the air. There was a constant adjustment of the wings to meet every air current that swept the rock, but in a steady breeze the movement was too slight to see, and they hung as motionless as if painted in the blue. They tacked straight in the teeth of the wind.

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A FLOCK OF CORMORANTS

I saw one retain a perfect equilibrium and, at the same time, reach forward with his foot and scratch his ear.

There may be an advantage in birds living in colonies, but I can not see how any other birds would want to live near a colony of gulls. A gull in his own country will steal like a politician and murder like a pirate. They swarmed about us like vultures after a battle. The minute our approach drove a murre or cormorant from its nest, the saintly-looking scalawags swooped down to eat the eggs and young. While the gulls are freebooters and robbers on the island, it is only when other birds are frightened from their nests that they have a chance to carry on their nefarious trade. Eternal vigilance is the price the latter pay for their eggs and young. Except when they are frightened by the approach of some person, their possessions are never left for an instant without a guard. But the fittest manage to survive on the rocks and these gulls are the most useful birds in the bays and rivers about the water-fronts of our cities. They are valuable as scavengers and should be protected in every way. Three of them are equal to a buzzard. Ten of these gulls are equal to a pig.

The gulls are gregarious in nature, they nest in colonies and live in flocks the entire year. On the Pacific coast they winter about the inland bays and rivers and feed about the fields, following the plow and picking up worms just as the blackbirds



CORMORANTS SUNNING THEMSELVES ON THE ROCKS

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A COLONY OF FARALLONE CORMORANTS IN THEIR NESTING SITE
They crowd together in a small area even about an inland lake where nesting places are almost unlimited

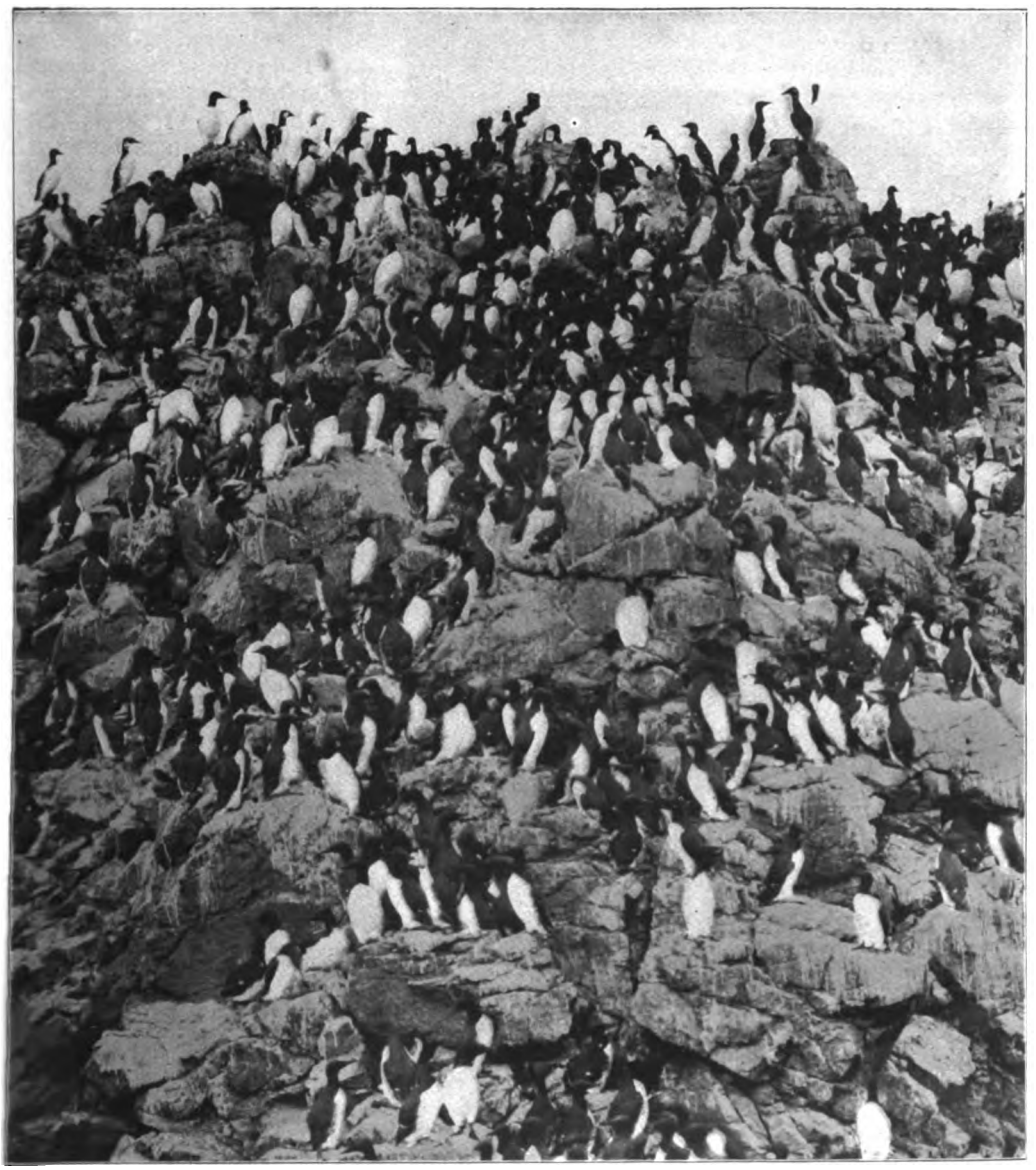
do. Along the Oregon coast, where these birds breed in large numbers, we watched them come hourly in flocks to a certain place where a fresh-water stream ran down over the sands. Here they sat around for an hour or so resting like a lot of workingmen at noontime, and then departed, while others came in to take their places. They acted as if they had pre-arranged plans, certain hours about the rocks where they nested, and a time for rest.

A murre seems to be a creature of the crowd, he wants to live in the midst of



A FLOCK OF GULLS ON THE SHORE OF SAN FRANCISCO BAY
Thousands of them winter here and keep the bay clean by feeding on the waste refuse and stale fish

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A COLONY OF FIVE THOUSAND NESTING MURRES

Many birds lower down and on the opposite side of this pinnacle of rock can not be seen in the picture

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the throng and breathe the breath of the multitude. If one were to isolate a murre, I do not know whether he would die of lonesomeness like the bee, or not, but he will not live apart from his neighbors even where he has a chance; he prefers to be enclosed in living walls where he has to force his way in and out.

One of the most comical features about the murres is that they do most of their sitting standing up. They sit close for two reasons, to hold their eggs on the ledges and to keep the gulls off. A murre builds not the sign of a nest, but its single top-shaped egg is laid on the bare rock wherever the surface is rough enough to keep it from rolling into the sea. It is often hard to see how these birds can cover their eggs effectively and keep them at the proper temperature in a standing atti-

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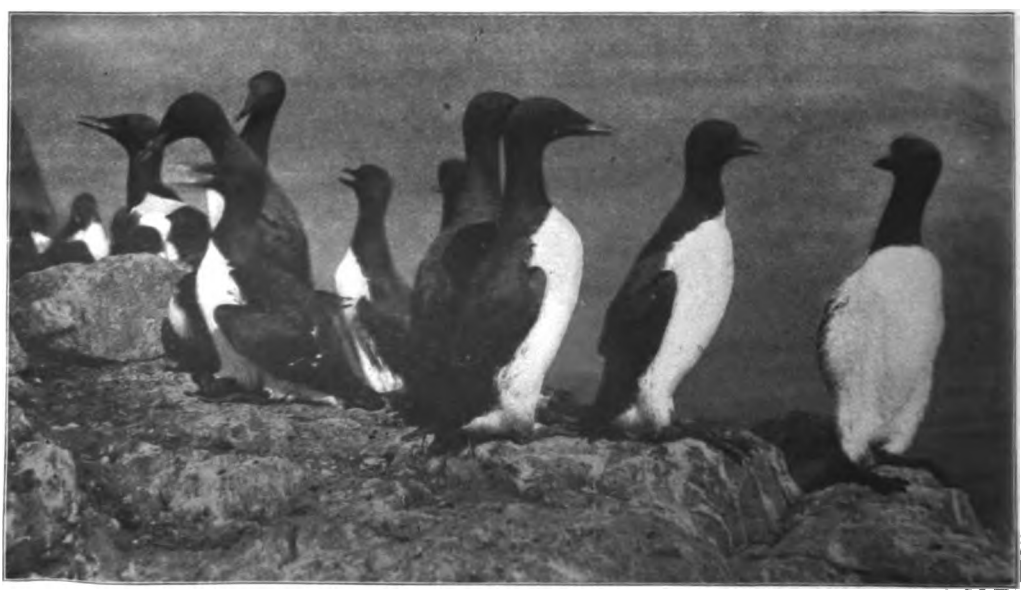


A GROUP OF YOUNG MURRES
The murre mother does not make a nest but lays her single, top-shaped egg on the bare rock

tude, but they do nevertheless. A murre walks up, straddles its egg and then reaches down and covers it carefully until it is completely hidden in the warm feathers of the body.

The egg of the murre is well adapted for the place in which it is laid. The shell is thick and tough and its peculiar top-shape is a unique device to prevent it from rolling from the sloping ledges. Of course, where the ledges are steep, a sudden commotion among the birds will send a number of eggs over the edge. I noticed one murre mother whose egg had been dislodged by the awkwardness of her neighbor. As it began to roll down the steep incline, her maternal instinct aroused, she hobbled after it and checked it for an instant with her bill. But it swung the opposite way and went tumbling toward the edge; the poor bird followed with a mournful "Coo! Coo! Coo!" until it dropped to the rocks below, where it was devoured by an ever-watchful gull.

When a murre rookery is suddenly startled into flight, the young scamper away and mass themselves close in against the rock wall. If an old murre stays on the ledge, the youngsters will flock around her for protection. One day when we were edging along through a rookery, all the old birds left except one that was sitting close back in a little cranny. The neighboring chicks rushed in to get near her, but she knocked them right and left with the sharp thrust of her bill. She kept them off for a moment, but it was no use, for in half a minute she was almost completely buried under a bushel basketful of the squirming, climbing youngsters.



A SMALL GROUP OF MURRES ON A LEDGE OF ROCK
They crowd together although they frequently quarrel and strike at each other with their sharp bills
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I pulled them out one by one till I counted thirty-three crammed into that crevice.

To watch a murre colony for awhile, one might wonder why they persist in crowding so close together. Neighboring birds always seem to be quarreling and hacking at each other. They strike back and forth with their sharp bills, but I have rarely seen them hit each other, because they are all experts at dodging.

One day my attention was attracted by a gull that sailed out from the side of the rock about a hundred feet up. In his mouth he held a screaming young murre. High above the rock reef he let him drop. Instead of the youngster striking on the rock and being killed as the gull expected, he landed in the water with a splash. He came up paddling and started to swim out. He did not swim far before I saw the hungry gull swoop and catch the youngster again. He flew over to the reef, shaking the little fellow as a terrier does a rat, and would have made short work of him had we not hurled two boulders at the murderer and stopped him in the very act. The young murre crawled up into a crevice, and when we examined him there was no apparent injury, except a little blood on one wing.

WHAT IS THE LIBERAL POLICY?

BY

SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN

PRIME MINISTER OF GREAT BRITAIN

WHAT is the Liberal policy? Our very name gives the answer. We stand for liberty. Our policy is the policy of freedom. It is the policy of freedom in all things that affect the life of the people, freedom of conscience, freedom of trade, internal and external; freedom of industry, of combination and coöperation; from class ascendency, from injurious privileges and monopolies; freedom for each man to make the best use of the powers and faculties implanted in him; and with the view of securing and guarding these and other interests, freedom of Parliament, for all to elect to the governing body of the nation the representatives of their own choice.

That is the Liberal policy.

Set against it in contrast the policy of the past government during the last nine years! It was a policy of exaltation of the executive power and depression of the representatives of the people, a policy of high expenditure, of great military establishments, a policy of favoritism toward privileged classes and interests.

Mr. Balfour says we have no program, but only a policy of negations. Even if that were the case, the rectification of the mischief of the last ten years is a pretty good program of itself. But I do not regard as a negation the endeavor to place the system of national education on a permanent basis of public control and management. Nor do I regard as a policy of negation the abolition of tests or the removal of schools from the sphere of sectarian strife, which is incompatible with secular efficiency. I do not regard as negation the attempt to which we are committed to reassert the control of the community over the liquor traffic, which control Mr. Balfour went far to stultify by that most pernicious and shameless measure for converting an annual license into a permanent freehold.

Again, is economy a negation? I will answer that by another question. Is the raging torrent of expenditure of the last ten years a constructive policy? If not—if it represents, as indeed it does, a diversion of wealth from useful and profitable channels to channels which are useless, unprofitable and mischievous—then a policy which seeks to recover some of these wasted millions for the community is not a policy of negation. That, now we are in power, will be our aim.

The difficulties before the Liberal gov-

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ernment are threefold. In the first place, there is the multiplicity of the subjects to be dealt with; in the second place, there is the condition of the national finance; and in the third place, there is the reawakening activity of the House of Lords. This last is a gigantic problem and the first thing to do is to strengthen the people's House; then you can try conclusions with the other.

There is a cardinal, abiding, necessary difference between the Liberal party and our opponents which is as a chasm yawning between us athwart almost every public question. Where the interest of classes, or of individuals, of what calls itself society, or of the Church, or of a branch of the public service, comes in conflict with the public interest, we will, with firmness and generosity, but without fear or scruple, stand by and uphold the public interest and make it supreme. Survey the whole field of Liberal deeds and doctrines, all the achievements of the past, as well as the ambitions of the future, you will find this to be universally true.

It may accurately be said that there is practically but one great impediment in the way of a sweeping improvement which would elevate the physical and moral welfare of the people. This is the interest, and the overdue regard to the interest, of the landowner, and the politieal and social influence that he and his class can exercise. Let the value of land be assessed independently of the buildings upon it, and upon such valuation let contributions be made to those public services which create the value.

What is our rating system? It is a tax upon industry and labor, upon enterprise, upon improvement; it is a tax which is the direct cause of much of the suffering and overcrowding in the towns. Overcrowding is not a symptom only, but a cause of poverty, because it demoralizes its victims and forces them to find relief in excesses. By throwing the taxes on site values, communities which have created these values will be set free, free in the sense that they can expand, free to direct their own destinies.

Foremost among our domestic duties is the succor of the masses who are in poverty. If it can be shown that poverty, whether it be material poverty or poverty of physique and of energy, is associated with economic conditions which, though supported by the laws of the country, are nevertheless contrary to economic laws and considerations and to public policy, the State can intervene without fear of doing harm. Is there any lack of such conditions among us? I fear not. The country is still largely governed by castes, and it has to compete with nations which have shaken off feudal ways and privileges which we continue to tolerate.

It can not be too often repeated and enforced that the way to go to work to organize the home market is not the crude and unequal and exploded method of setting up tariffs. It is to raise the standard of living, abolishing those centers of stagnant misery which are a disgrace to our name, and when once the home market is so organized the demand for labor will be larger and more sustained, and more capable of ensuring itself against fluctuation.

The wisest course is to attack these bad conditions boldly and fearlessly, to abolish them, or, if we can not do that, to modify them; deal rigorously with vested interests and monopolies which cause public injury or stand in the way of improvement; enlarge the powers of local authorities, readjust our taxing system, and so alter our land laws as to increase the supply of houses and of available land in town and country alike; equalize burdens local as well as imperial; give—as far as laws and customs can give it, give a chance to every man.

Give every man a chance; those are the lines of progress and development. It is along those lines that lies the path of prosperity, happiness and strength. There lies the true wisdom, and not false, sham wisdom; true patriotism, and not tinsel patriotism; true imperialism, and not treacherous imperialism.

I am not prepared to erase from the tablets of my creed any principle, or measure, or proposal, or ideal, or aspiration of Liberalism. First of all the whole range of reforms which seem to be necessary in order to simplify and complete our electoral and legislative machinery is the simplification of registration. The abolition of the plural vote, the reduction of electoral expenses, the removal of every bar to the free choice of electors, and above all, the adjustment of the relations between the two houses of Parliament, are changes

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which the workingman ought to claim as his birthright. It is these that will give him the power to obtain, with the consent and coöperation of other classes of the community, changes which he especially desires and demands, without waiting upon the condescending benevolence or the grudging necessities of the hereditary House. We have long been anxious that the representation of the people of this country should be as full, as real and as simple as possible; that the workman who follows his work and changes his house should not be hustled and chivied out of his vote.

The condemnation of the Education Act, as ignoring popular rights, as excluding from their proper share of influence the parent and the taxpayer, the two classes most concerned, and as writing upon the door of entry to a great and honorable and beneficent profession a sectarian test—that is a standing condemnation which time can never wither. It must be put an end to as soon as possible, and the public, whose money is taken, and who as patriots and as parents are intensely interested in the character and quality and nature of the education given to children at the most receptive period of their lives, must have the command in this matter, and not any self-constituted body of managers, or any man, whether he be parson or layman.

One of the first things we have got to do—the most urgent, but no easy thing—is to repair as far as possible the damage that the Licensing Act has done. The first is to restore the local licensing authority to the full powers and discretion originally possessed, and to extend those powers considerably; the best and the supreme judges are the inhabitants of a district whose daily lives are affected by the liquor traffic. That is the cardinal principle to bear in mind. The next thing is to impose a limit of time to the artificial provisions of the Act. Those two things of themselves will be of great difficulty to carry through any House of Commons, and the House of Lords perhaps still more. But it is one of the first things we have got to do.

Another great object will be to improve our land system and our agricultural conditions so as to keep more men on the soil and take others back to it. It is not in our colonies only, and our dependencies across the seas, that we have a great estate to develop; we have it here under our eyes. Let us try the experiment of getting the people on the soil and encouraging them to engage all their energies in its improvement. We must try to get rid of anything that hinders the development of agriculture, restrictions that we have outgrown and habits that belong to a patriarchal state of things.

There is a general awakening and broadening of view on this subject. There is a growing belief in coöperative methods, both in purchase, transit, dairying, and in the application of scientific processes, in the adoption of what may be called a forward policy to meet the changes and surmount the difficulties which time has brought with it. If our system of tenure in this country hinders this development and cramps in any way the freedom of the cultivator, then such changes must be made in our system as shall give the requisite security and independence to the cultivator, and enable him, to the great benefit not only of himself, but of his landowner and the nation at large, to take full advantage of the new methods. These are the general lines on which legislation will have to move forward to bring our agricultural system into harmony with the latest methods, in whose adoption lie our best hopes of agricultural prosperity. These are the ways to encourage enterprise and good farming, to bring labor and capital both in larger quantities to be applied to the land, and to build up a healthy rural population.

I hold that there are three main divisions of operation for the amelioration of the condition of the rural population. First of all, it is necessary to provide healthy, comfortable homes in the country. Secondly, there is the furnishing to the laborer in the country the opportunity of a career, so that by industry and intelligence he may raise himself. Third, there should be freedom in that career.

I stand by my ideal and I object to that of the past government as to the armaments which we need. The difference between us is crucial and fundamental. I claim that we are not called upon to vie, and it would be the height of folly for us to attempt to vie, with our great military continental neighbors. We do not want

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70,000 men to launch upon Europe. I am thoroughly opposed to the whole idea. I am opposed to it on strategical grounds; I am opposed to it as a conception of international relations, and provocative of unnecessary friction and of war. I remember what a witty Frenchman once said of the Kingdom of Prussia—that Prussia was not a country with an army, but an army with a country. I don't want such conditions to be realized, or even approached in England. I do not want to see a military England, still less a military Scotland, or Wales, saturated with military ideas, regarding military glory, military aptitude, military interests as the great thing in life.

It is necessary for our position, for the nature and character of the Empire, for our immense trade, as well as for the protection of our shores, that we have a very strong navy, having the full command of the sea. But the increase of our navy estimates has been ninety per cent since 1895. Is this race forced upon us by the ambitions and actions of other powers, or is it in any degree our ambitions, our actions that are forcing it upon them? There used to be a standard that we should have as many ships as any other two powers, but last year France, Germany and Russia combined spent £32,000,000, and in this year we are spending £34,500,000, so that we are exceeding the expenditure of the three powers. This may be proved to be necessary, but one would think that so great an increase of navy estimates would be accompanied by a corresponding diminution of army estimates, because if we have command of the seas, our shores are therefore all but absolutely safe and there would seem to be surely room for a large reduction in army expenditure.

The navy is not only our first line of defense, it is our second and third as well. But there is another line of defense, which comes before the army and navy, and that is "friendly relations with other countries." Would to heaven that Great Britain, in the years to come, might regain something of its old fame, when it stood among the nations for the belief that right-doing and honest-dealing are the surest tower of strength, and that no object to be sought by human statesmanship transcends in importance the cultivation of relations of mutual confidence and respect between the families of mankind.

The insane race and rivalry of armaments does not conduce to the strengthening of these friendly relations. The authoritative unanimous voice and opinion and direction of all the great powers of the world demanded at The Hague their limitation for the material and moral welfare of humanity. Overtures to this effect have been made and rejected. Let us make them again and again until we succeed. I can not express my views on this more forcibly than by quoting the solemn warning and advice of Lord Salisbury, in November, 1897: "The one hope that we have to prevent this competition from ending in a terrible effort of mutual destruction, which will be fatal to Christian civilization, is that the Powers may gradually be brought to act together in a friendly spirit on all subjects of difference that may arise, until at last they shall be welded together in some international constitution which shall give to the world, as the result of their great strength, a long spell of unfettered commerce, prosperous trade and continued peace." A great step was accomplished for civilization and humanity when a shrine was set up consecrated to the common interests, common conscience and the common purposes of the human race.

The question of the better government of Ireland directly and imperatively concerns both parties. The principle of self-government, the principle that the elective element shall be the governing element in Ireland, remains, in my view, the only principle consonant with our constitutional habits and practice, and above all, the only principle that will ever work. I am for adopting such methods and such a plan as may appear most likely to bring a successful issue to this principle and the policy arising from it. For twenty years of effort and sacrifice the Liberal party, amid misrepresentation and villification, has contended for the cause of good government in Ireland, and as time and circumstances allow we will prosecute the same beneficent cause, not without hope that both parties in the State, as the goal to be reached becomes better realized, will unite in a sustained effort to attain it.

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Freedom is our keynote. Freedom and equality. And if it be the lot of the Liberal government to give the country ten years, or five years, of Liberal administration, let them not be years of compromising or of temporizing, but let them be years of resolute action. Then at the end of that time—so many of us as shall survive to see it—we may not have created a new heaven and a new earth, but we shall be able to point to burdens removed, to liberties extended, to opportunities equalized, to the resources of our country more fully developed, comfort better diffused, independence encouraged, and by these peaceful and quiet methods an accretion of strength given to the Empire through the happiness and welfare of our people.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE RAILROAD

BY

CY WARMAN

AUTHOR OF "THE STORY OF THE RAILROAD," ETC.

Mr. Warman as a former railway employee looks at the question of rate regulation from a little different angle than either the railways themselves or the agitators for reform. His present article was written after a personal interview with President Roosevelt, and may fairly be described as the impression made by that interview. The justice of Mr. Warman's reference to the advantages accruing to railways from rate legislation is reinforced by the recent address of Mr. A. B. Stickney, the President of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company.

EVERY little while we hear a discouraged brother complaining that the President is "weakening" on the rate proposition. This is the same brother who, a little while ago, was exulting over the alleged fact that the President was going to strangle the railroad.

Of course those who know the President know he never seriously considered such a heroic remedy for a serious, though by no means desperate disease. But he means business; there's no question about that. If you doubt his earnestness just get on the firing line and let him bombard you for fifteen minutes with his opinions on the question of rate regulation. He will give you an interesting quarter of an hour and something to think about. Those who believe him to be weakening have never seen the President in "action." He impresses every one with his earnestness. Equally noticeable is his honesty, his fixed determination to do justice to all concerned if it is in his power so to do. He is determined to do something, but he will do nothing until, in his opinion, he can do some good. He recognizes the rights of the railroad just as he does the rights of the public, and he will endeavor to do justice to the common carrier just as he will endeavor to protect the shipper.

President Roosevelt is aware that the public—especially the shipping public—is not without sin. It is a well known fact that the railroad, supposed to be all powerful, is utterly helpless in the hands of some of the big shippers. Such shippers have no competitors, they are monopolies, while there is no monopoly in the transportation business, but sharp, keen, constant competition. The President does not arrive at his conclusions in this matter hastily. He has studied the question of railway transportation and rate-making. He holds up every passer-by and gets his view if he happens to have one. He not only welcomes, but sometimes invites the opinion of men who are supposed to know "the other side of the story."

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The President does not underestimate the importance of the railroad. He knows what it has done, especially for the West. He does not agree with those critics who declare that the railroad "produces nothing." The President regards the railroad as the *first* producer, for production would be unprofitable, if not impossible, without the transportation which the railroad produces. I do not believe the President will agree with the absurd contention that a charge for a service is a "tax" on an article transported. He could not have studied this question as he has without coming to the inevitable conclusion that our railways carry freight at a lower rate than it is carried elsewhere on earth and pay infinitely better wages than do the railways of any other country. And having arrived at this understanding he is willing, even anxious, to give the devil his due.

But he is not weakening when he tries to be just—he is growing strong. And now, having found himself, having made up his mind to do a certain thing, he goes at it as cheerfully and enthusiastically as he would go at a five-bar fence with a high jumper. And one of the most interesting things about this most interesting man is his boundless enthusiasm. If you bait him a bit and put him on the defensive in this matter of rate regulation, he becomes so intensely in earnest that you are apt to forget your own part in the conflict and fall to applauding his very earnestness. At such a time he will say things that would make the sedate shade of his predecessor shiver. To be sure this is not the President of the United States. It is just plain, honest, enthusiastic Theodore Roosevelt, talking to his friends, doing a bit of vocal rough-riding, and it never occurs to him to ask them to keep it out of their "copy" for he knows they know. Our President has a high regard for the American railway managers, for those tireless toilers who have made traveling a real pleasure on this continent, and who vie with each other in their endless efforts to "deliver the goods" at the lowest cost and in the shortest time possible.

I think the President must smile over his left shoulder sometimes at the crowd that is "backing him," in his so-called war on the railroad. He will continue to smile until some one reaches around and endeavors to put a red flag in his hand. Then he will turn and tell them what is what. President Roosevelt is unquestionably the foremost democrat in this democratic country, but he is as far from an anarchist as any man in America. He knows that the rabble that rolls on the green and tickles itself when he tackles the trust, regards him as a means to the end they seek. He must realize that those who complain that he is "weakening" when he merely wants "a square deal all around," are only disappointed because he fails to blow up the roundhouse. These "friends" would urge him on and when the fight is furious climb over his shoulders to power. They would have him declare for anarchy, in an unguarded moment, and then brand him as a traitor to "the people."

And then there is the "government ownership" agitator. He had begun to hope that the President might be rushed along these lines, but he is doomed to disappointment. The President in his message says: "In my judgment public ownership of railways is highly undesirable and would probably, in this country, entail far-reaching disaster."

The President is an optimistic and daring driver. He uses a lot of throttle, but you will never catch him hanging the monkey wrench on the safety valve. He keeps his "pop" open, and when there is a surplus of steam he lets it flutter out through the dome and waste its hotness on the desert air. He rather enjoys a fly run, but he knows enough not to work steam on a down grade. And when his "helpers" get to pushing him too hard, he throws a little air into the pipes and holds them on the curves; for he knows that while they are really and truly helping him over the hills, they would ditch him if they had a show. And that is precisely what he will never give them—a show. He has right of way and his running orders from the sovereign people, and he means to make the run to the best of his ability. He may be expected to crowd the card at times, but he will keep his hand on the throttle and his eye on the rail, with only an occasional backward glance to see if they are "all coming." Barring washouts and broken rails he is almost certain to arrive on the tick of time, but he will not be pushed.

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MEASURING THE EARTH

BY

EDWARD MARSHALL

IT is said that Yankee boasts are likely to outstrip reality; but, after all, we are the Folk Who Do. We have measured the world's girth so that we know it within inches. Within a few years we shall have learned its shape with accuracy unquestionable. And of these things we have talked so little that not one person in ten thousand knows of them at all. In the old brown building down in Washington which forms headquarters for the Coast and Geodetic Survey, this work has centered. From it have gone forth the men to "put a girdle around the earth" from west to east and do their share of girdling it from north to south, and this work they do and have done without outcry.

Really to measure our big ball as Brown is measured for the waist-band of his trousers, by actual stretching of a tape about its waist, which same is the equator, would seem to be unnecessary and absurd. Indeed, it is impossible, for down at the equator is too little stable surface, too much water. But north of it, in our domain, wide areas of dry land circle, and over these scientists have stretched a measuring line of vision more accurate than any tape, although, in certain places where, for one reason or another, the larger method was not practicable, they have not scorned the humble tape line.

Twenty-six hundred miles of plain and mountain extend beneath the longest of our lines, which reaches from Atlantic to Pacific, and this measurement was conducted with such care that the labor of the conscientious clerk with brass tacks on his counter edge and stretching baby ribbon for a bride's trousseau is crude and clumsy by comparison. Now we are busy with our share of measuring from north to south, with our task almost finished. In this latter work we have interested our southern neighbor, Mexico, and operations have begun there, while there is hope that Canada may pick the line up where we drop it at our northern boundary, and take it on through arctic wastes until eternal ice and snow make tasks of this sort quite impossible.

The arc of the thirty-ninth parallel, which we have measured, embraces more than one-tenth of the earth's east to west circumference. Our share of the ninety-eighth meridian will be, roughly, 23°. Mexico will measure nearly 10°, while Canada's proportion of the work is indeterminate, depending on conditions. She may span 15° or more. At any rate, when this great work is done, the measured arc of the meridian will approximate something like a sixth of the great circle. With what we have accomplished on the parallel, the reduction of the earth's equatorial dimensions to exactitude will be a mild problem in geometry. And the north to south dimension will be as easily determined, almost to the inch.

Then, as an interesting and important off-shoot of the work, these great lines with their determined curves will be taken as a basis (indeed, this work is under way already), for an investigation which will, when finished, have revealed the earth's form as well as size with great exactness. The manner of this calculation may be roughly illustrated by assuming that the measured lines, with their determined curves, are bent wires. Place them so that they will cross each other at determined angles, and then construct a ball which will fit into them exactly. That task of sphere building, on a tremendous scale, now confronts our scientists. Having at hand one great east to west arc of the parallel, and with a great north to south arc of the meridian in prospect, they must construct an imaginary sphere to fit the curves.

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And details are most i... great transcontinent... the location of c... relation to each othe..., passing overland, established permanent and fundamental points on which sixteen states—New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada and California—might base all subsequent surveys. In the survey of the meridian from south to north similar ...y ascertained relation to all other ...ines, and then it may be said, without fear of contradiction, that "we know where we live."

A glance at the strange, football-shaped map which accompanies this article will show how Yankee work of this sort compares with that accomplished or laid out by other countries. Abroad, a line has been almost completed from the northern British Islands to the Mediterranean shore, and another is proposed,



Map showing the principal arcs of the meridian which have been or are to be measured in order to ascertain the figure and size of the earth

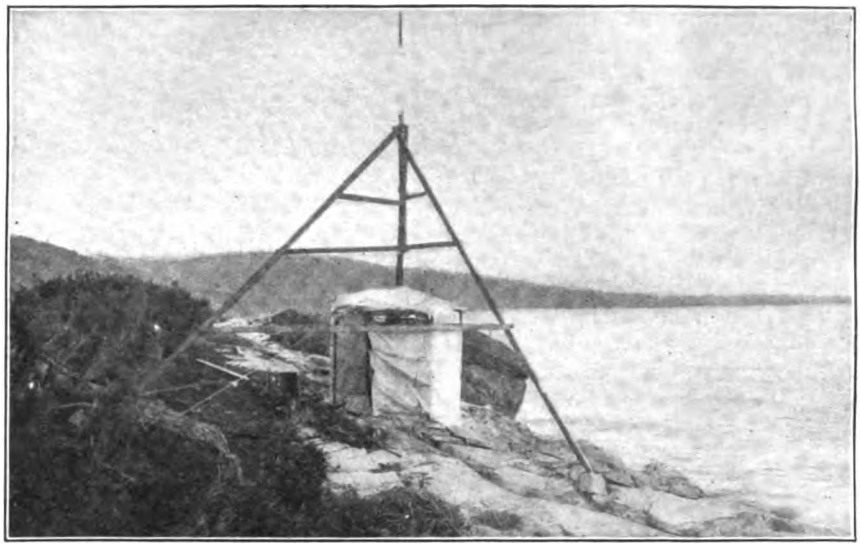
points will be established for six more states—Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, South and North Dakota. The line which underruns your fence rests on the township or the city survey. That finds its basis in the county lines. The county lines depend upon the state survey, and that will be, if it has not been already, examined for its true relation to one or the other and, perhaps, both of these tremendous measurements. So they come home to all of us, and, in another way, they are gratifying to Americans. No similar task of like vast magnitude has been accomplished by any other nation.

An "oblique arc" was also run, some years ago, from Maine to the gulf coast of Louisiana, and the "lake survey" extended from a point to westward of Lake Michigan's southern loop to one in New York State almost due south of Lake Ontario's eastern end. Each of these lines has been, or will be, corrected through its across lots, so to speak, from the westward British coast to east European Russia. An arc of the meridian is under measurement through Turkey and European Russia to the Barentz Sea; but Turkey now is busy killing Christians, while Russia has also troubles other than triangulations, and, therefore, this great work will be delayed. Peru has measured a short arc of the meridian, an easy task for her because of her tremendous mountain chain which runs, generally, north and south. In British India, John Bull has done some measuring, doubtless so that he may estimate the cost per square yard of maintaining his position in the land of Kipling and of cholera; but we, plainly, lead the world.

The Longitudinal Girdle of the Earth

It has been in connection with survey work out in the Philippines that one of the greatest of the department's many

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A STATION AT LAKE TAHOE, UTAH
It is provided with a shelter to keep the wind from blowing on the instruments

great achievements has been carried to a successful issue. This occurred quite recently and consisted of the completion of the "longitudinal girdle of the earth." In the charting of the Philippines it was necessary that the latitude and longitude of some one point should be determined with minute exactness, so that it could be used afterward as a focus point for the vast survey of the whole group. The point decided on was the dome of the old Cathedral at Manila. No mere observations of the sun and stars would do for this work. The surveyors must needs involve the whole earth in their business, and the position of Manila, almost at the antipodes, made it possible to there unite the lines which had previously been run to east from Greenwich, England, with those which we had just extended to the west.

An arrangement was made whereby the exclusive use of the Commercial Cable Company's lines was obtained for the necessary period, and observers of tried merit were placed at San Francisco, at Honolulu, Midway, Guam and Manila, the various stations on the great electric circuit. This service was given gratis by the cable company, by the way, although it involved the complete stoppage of all commercial business while the observers were at their work: a nice tribute from commercialism to pure science. When everything was ready, compared chronometers were stationed at the different points of observation, the infinitesimal period which the spark would require for each stage of its journey under the Pacific was computed, and a signal started on its flashing way. The instant of that signal's passage through the various instruments along the line was recorded with minute exactness, and these records gave an exact basis for the computation of the difference between their solar times and that of San Francisco. The longitude of San Francisco had been exactly ascertained long since. The differences of the solar time gave exact basis for the computation of the various longitudes. So far as the resulting observations can be indicated by ordinary printers' type, which will not denote fractions in such figures finer than the thousandth of a second, they show that:

	Hours.	Min.	Secs.
Honolulu is west of San Francisco	2	21	38.919
Midway Island is west of Honolulu	1	18	03.219
Guam is west of Midway Island	2	31	53.584
Manila is west of Guam	1	34	43.263

The San Francisco station is 8 hours 9 minutes 48.813 seconds west of Greenwich, as had been determined through the longitudinal net of the United States and its connection with that of Europe, a task co-incident with the completion of

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the great transcontinental survey. Two former telegraphic determinations of the longitude of the same spot in Manila had been made, both from the other way around the world. One was via Madras and made by the British government, and one via Vladivostok, made by the Russian government, and corrected and checked by officers of the United States navy in 1881-82. Thus, by this recent process, we went to meet these surveys a little more than a half circuit of the globe, and, doing so, compassed an achievement of vast importance to the world of science. Taking the mean of the previous observations we have:

	Hours.	Min.	Secs.
Manila Cathedral dome is west of Greenwich.....	8	03	52.468

Our several observations show:

	Hours.	Min.	Secs.
Manila Cathedral dome is west of Greenwich.....	8	03	52.426

Thus the old cathedral dome has been located from both directions with regard to the observatory in placid, ancient Greenwich, England, and the reports of its position agree within the trifling distance of eight and eight-tenths feet!

Why all this minute accuracy? To the layman the distance represented by the third decimal of a longitudinal second may not seem to be important, nor is it, roughly speaking. But the location of a single spot out in the Philippines was necessary in order that our survey of the islands might have an absolutely determined center on which all reckonings might be founded and be right. Contrast these methods with Spain's way: the way which let her make an error of twelve miles in measuring little Puerto Rico, and

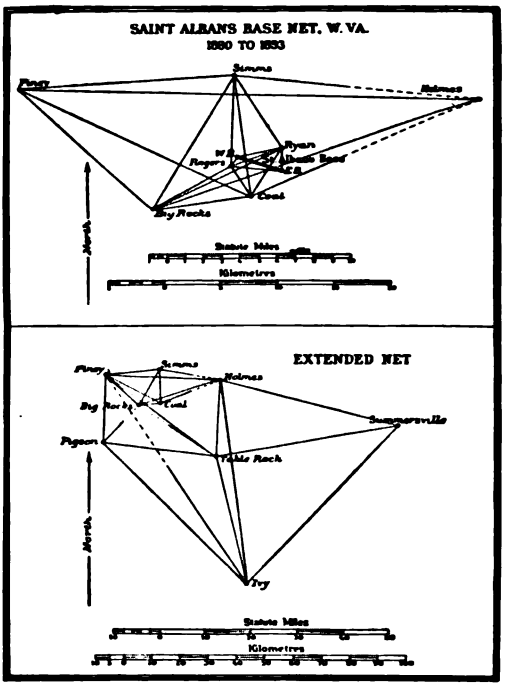
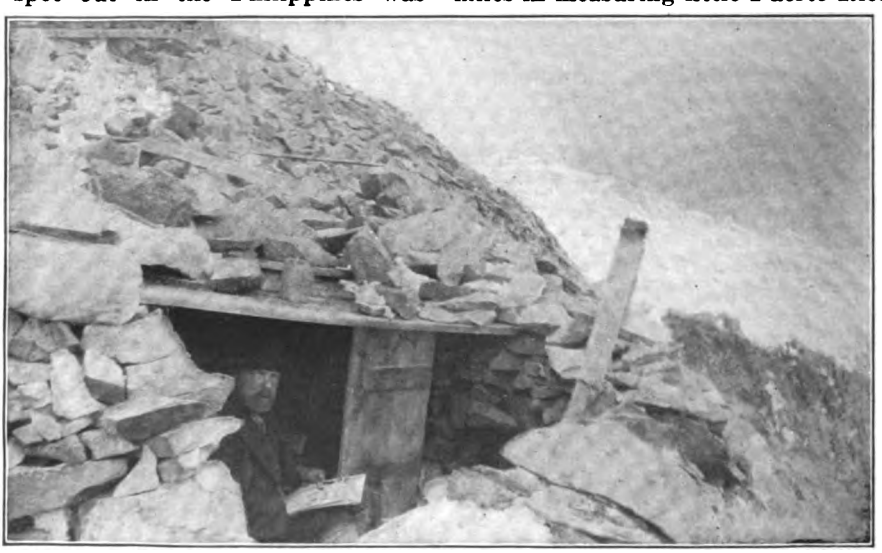


CHART OF ST ALBAN'S BASE NET
Illustrating the process of triangulation



COMFORT ON ROUND TOP, NEAR LAKE TAHOE, UTAH
The shelter is so small that two men can not occupy it at the same time

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observe the difference. We put a girdle around the earth and there is not a possibility of error of nine feet!

How the Work is Done

And now, in order that all matters should be clear, it is necessary to speak of the great survey which ran the line along the thirty-ninth parallel of latitude from Cape May, New Jersey, to Puntas Arenas, California, by means of which the exact location of San Francisco, the starting point in the far eastern work, was checked. This was a Titan's task. It cost the government of the United States $500,000, exclusive of the salaries of officers in charge of it; began in 1871, and, roughly, was completed a quarter of a century later. It "marked an epoch not only in the scientific history of the United States, but in the world's geodesey as well."



SURVEYORS 9,000 FEET ABOVE THE SEA LEVEL
A natural tower of observation

The system by which these pioneers of science conduct the greater portion of their measurements is of the higher mathematics and is known as "triangulation."

An attempt to make this clear is, naturally, full of pitfalls for the layman, but the chart entitled the "St. Albans Base-Net" will help to a rough understanding of it. In the upper diagram the heavy line, with ends marked "W. B." and "E. B.," represents the "base." It is a line actually measured with steel tape, and so accurately that human resources have been exhausted in the task. So cautious is the use of this steel tape that variations of the temperatures which may prevail while distances are being measured with it are carefully recorded by means of especially designed thermometers, and the expansions and contractions which the tape may suffer through them are computed and allowed for. A hair's-breadth matters in this work. All base lines are thus measured and that this task is, of itself, tremendous, is shown by the mere statement that the average length of the nine bases used in 1900 was 4.8 miles and that "the average probable error in the measurement of a base was one part in 1,200,000." From each end of the base line, telescopic lines are run to a determined point where has been fixed a target. Presto! The observers have a triangle of which the length of one side, the base line, and the angles at which the other two lines leave it, are exactly known.

A simple mathematical process will now reveal the length of the two lines. The base line of the St. Albans net was something less than three miles long. From it, in the primary operations, as will be seen, a net of telescopic lines was built of which the longest extended from the point marked "Piney" to the point marked "Holmes," a distance of, very roughly, 25½ miles. Then, with this base-net as a foundation, was built the "extended net," shown in the lower diagram. This included points as far separated as Ivy and Summersville, 49 miles; and with one intervening connection the line from Summersville was extended back to Pigeon, about 65 miles. The results of each triangulation are elaborately checked and proven by observations of latitude and longitude, and, frequently, of azimuth. It is not a simple process. There lies upon my desk a book shaped like and as bulky

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as a family Bible. Its more than nine hundred pages are more than half devoted to the condensed mathematics of the transcontinental triangulations, and it is but one of several volumes devoted to the telling of their details.

Lives Lost for Science

The great survey called for physical fortitude as well as scientific skill. Exploration, with the end in view of finding suitable ground for base lines and for stations, is as rough an occupation as first journeyings across an unknown continent, and the men who bear to distant points the targets at which observers on the base line squint through lensed brass tubes must often perch where eagles might be dizzied. Peaks have been climbed by these surveyors which have not before been intimately known of men. Observers have been shut in lonely mountain stations by avalanches, which have cut off all escape for days. Explorers may tread the line of least resistance while these scientists are led, inexorably, by their surveying instruments, which take no heed of obstacles along the path. It is not the most accessible point which they must strive to reach, out in the Rockies or along the coast of grim Alaska, it is that which, lurking at the greatest distance, most forbidding, still is visible. And swamps must be traversed where hide the perils of morass and fever. Lives have been lost, but in the cause of science, not of conquest, and therefore, unheralded and unsung.

But rough country, which means physical discomfort, and, too often, risk, means also rapid progress and low cost. The work in level Indiana and Illinois cost $11 per square mile, while that in Colorado cost but $2 for the same area. Slow and expensive is the work of measuring level stretches where observations either must be brief or made from costly towers erected for the purpose. In the work upon the "eastern oblique arc," the surveyed line from Maine to Louisiana, the Everglades of Florida and one hundred miles of South Carolina were actually measured with the tape line, a most laborious task, because elevations for observers were not provided by Mother Nature, and were not, for one reason or another, built by the surveyors.



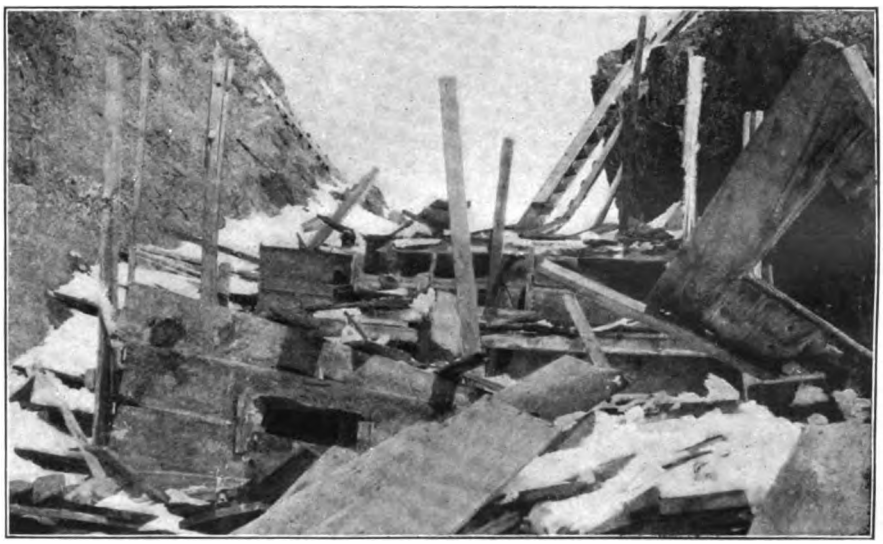
A PACK TRAIN TRAVELING UP FREEL'S PEAK
It is taking the instruments to the summit, 10,800 feet above the sea

Amazing Accuracy of the Standard

Not the least interesting of the many interesting details which throng about this work was the task of securing a standard of exact accuracy on which to base the measurements. This standard is now represented by an iron bar, elaborately treasured in a fire and damp proof vault in Washington. In the last days of the

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eighteenth century France had manufactured, with the most minute care, sixteen bars of iron of exactly meter length. In 1805, after she had given La Fayette to us, she delivered one of them in Paris to F. R. Hessler, an American, and, afterward, first superintendent of the Coast Survey. Elaborately guarding it against corrosion and all mars, he brought it to



RUINS OF THE CAMP AT ROUND TOP
The result of a little avalanche

this country. Until November, 1889, this bar was the primary standard of our scientific measurements. Then its use was discontinued on the receipt by the United States from the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, then in session also in Paris, of three representative platinum-iridium bars of the International or Prototype Meter. Part of the great survey work had been accomplished at that time and was based on the meter bar secured in 1805. The minute accuracy which has characterized the whole great effort is revealed by a perusal of the printed record of the delicate scientific processes which were used in making a comparison of the new bar with the old. Suffice it to say that after the most elaborate investigations, conducted in an especially constructed fire and damp proof vault in Washington, where conditions of temperature, etc., could be accurately controlled, making details of expansion of the bar under the influence of differing degrees of heat and cold, matters of exact knowledge, a standard was obtained and by it all surveys are at present made. The delicacy of these measurements and observations may be illustrated by quotation of one sentence from the report: "The difference in length was two ten millionth parts of a toise, the latter (the new bar) being the shorter of the two."

Further investigations of the bar used as the standard of the lake survey were made later, from time to time, with a care which is not less than paralyzing to the untrained mind. Mirrors, prisms, hydrogen scales and other delicate appliances, some of them invented for the work, were utilized, and we read that finally, in 1896, the scientists concluded that: "We may take the C. E. (the new meter) to be equal to the prototype standard without any serious error and a probable uncertainty of about three-quarters of a micron."

This makes it plain that when the Coast and Geodetic Survey experts make a statement as to distance, that statement may be accepted as finally exact. And so the great measurements which have been made, which are in progress and proposed, being in the hands of men who fear a micron of inaccuracy more than they fear death in harness, are and will be a credit to the country.

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THE GIRL BEHIND THE COUNTER

BY

MARY RANKIN CRANSTON

LIBRARIAN OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SERVICE

"HOW did you happen to come here to work?" I asked the very attractive young saleswoman in a New York department store as I waited for my change.

"Well, you see there was nothing else for me to do. Father was sick a long time, and when he died, three years ago, I just had to go to work to help mother take care of the family. Yes, there are six of us, and I'm the oldest."

Her case is not unusual. The girl who goes into the shop is generally a daughter in a large family of limited means. After leaving school she finds it desirable to earn her own living. Untrained and without money to fit herself for a profession, she naturally turns to the department store as the only avenue open to her.

To the lady out for a day's shopping, the girl behind the counter seems a veritable "haughty Lady Imogen," who disciplines insistent mortals until, in despair, they take their departure, chastened in spirit.

The very proper rule prescribing a costume of black with only one color, if relieved at all, apparently causes the feminine love of adornment to break out in elaborate arrangement of the hair, the only channel which is left, if rings and bangle bracelets be excepted.

The languid type is offset by the vivacious girl, the one who leads a strenuous life attending to the wants of two or three customers at once, while she carries on at the same time a continual undercurrent of conversation with her shopmates. And she does indeed have to be alert and keen in order to keep up to the mark. This life, so vivid and full of motion, taxes a girl's energies to the utmost, bringing to the surface all the physical endurance, diplomacy, patience and tact, of which she is capable. Her salary—$7 a week is the average—is supplemented by commissions on sales. Skill in "making a book," as it is called, largely determines her promotion or whether she shall be kept or dropped in the dull season. Promotion is very slow. A girl may enter a store at $6 a week and, after five or six or seven years, receive an advance of $1 a week if she puts up a pretty stiff fight and is a valuable saleswoman.



BUYING A SPOOL OF THREAD
If a customer takes unnecessary time to make a purchase, the girl's commissions on sales are lessened

Her work is not the dull grind it might be supposed. The hours are long, it is true, but the continual procession of humanity which files before her lends interest and a certain kind of excitement to every hour. Human nature is wonderfully facile in its disclosures, and the shop girl who has two ideas in her head and keeps her wits about her, very

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soon learns the difference between the real lady and the spurious article. She learns to know at a glance whether her customer is likely to order a box of hairpins or a spool of thread sent home, miles away, by the delivery wagon, or it may be high-priced goods ordered to be sent C. O. D. to a locality which does not contain a residence street. These a girl quietly replaced on the shelf one day, and to my inquiring look replied, "She never expected to pay for those things, but she felt ashamed to have taken up so much of my time without buying anything. Oh, yes, it often happens, but we soon know how to size 'em up."

Then it is a pleasure to be surrounded by so many pretty things, to touch and have the care of delicate fabrics with their dainty colorings. The arrangement of her stock develops whatever latent artistic talent the girl may possess. This is, however, a danger to the girl, who is apt to want all the pretty things she daily sees and to end by thinking of nothing but dress.

The floorwalker is the most important personality which the shop girl knows. He it is who can make or mar her day's peace of mind. If he inclines to bulldozing, life is hard for her. If he has flirtatious tendencies, may heaven help her, for her temptation will be severe.

The moral question is the gravest one which comes to the department store girl. She meets it from within the store and from without. A pretty, attractive girl is prominently placed and thus becomes the target for the attentions of male admirers, employees and customers who happen to patronize the store. The high-class establishments protect their girls by having a number of detectives on the lookout for such cases. If a customer attempts flirtation, he is taken aside and warned that it is not allowed there. A repetition of the offense means arrest. In stores of the lower grade this precaution is not taken and serious consequences have been known to occur.



A COTTAGE AT LONG BRANCH
Maintained for its women clerks by a New York department store



DEPARTMENT STORE CLERKS ON VACATION
Sent to the seashore for seven days, with all expenses paid by employers

In justice to all department store employees it must be stated that, as a class, they have a high moral standard and live up to it. The exceptions are known, but thousands of good men and women are earning their livelihood behind the counters of our stores as free from the least moral taint as it is possible for any one to be.

Standing all day can not fail to be physically harmful, although the girls do not mind it after the first month or two. A woman who had been in a department store for three years told me her ankles had increased one-half during that time, but beyond that she was not conscious of physical strain. It probably exists and will make itself felt in time. Seats are required by law in several states, but their use is not always encouraged. That this is a false position to take was recently seen in a New York store.

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A girl, far from well in the morning, became utterly worn out by the middle of the afternoon, so she sat down to rest a moment. Leaning her head against some boxes she gave herself up to thorough relaxation of mind and body. For twenty minutes no one came to her counter. Then a lady asked for half a yard of ribbon to match a sample. Refreshed by her little rest, the clerk felt an interest in the shopper and showed her some pretty, new goods, just in that day, and finally sold her a bill to the amount of $12, instead of only the half a yard of ribbon which was all she came to buy.



THE LUNCH HOUR—THE OLD WAY
When no conveniences are provided by the employer

In New York the department stores follow a general plan. A few fundamental rules are the same in all, hours are about the same, the system of fines is identical. Money thus paid in is nowadays turned over to the Employees' Benefit Fund, a feature almost universal in the larger shops. A few years ago it was the boast of an employer with sporting tastes that his stable was supported from the fines of his clerks. Now he could not afford to do such a thing, still less boast of it, so different is the policy of employers at the present time.

Lunchrooms are now established, very generally, where clerks may buy good food at low prices. Three-quarters of an hour is the usual time allowed for luncheon; that is, a girl must be back at her post three-quarters of an hour from the time she leaves it. It is in the lunchroom that the Penny Provident Bank collector may be found every Monday morning or the day following whatever is the customary pay day in the store. We all feel rich when pay day comes, consequently are more inclined toward thrift. The collector is upon the scene at the psychological moment and thus provides against the temptation to spend money on trifles.

At least one New York store allows its girls fifteen minutes during the afternoon when they may go to the pretty restroom and make a cup of tea. Another store, one of the largest and best known in New York and elsewhere, has an emergency hospital with a resident physician. No charge is made for his services or for medicine.

The same firm has a beautiful vacation home at the sea shore. About sixty girls go down each week for seven days' rest and pleasure. No salaries are paid them during this time, but they are at absolutely no expense, even transportation is provided. Trolley rides, bus rides, picnics and other pleasures are planned each week. The old-fashioned house, surrounded by ample grounds dotted with hammocks and swings, contains many prettily furnished rooms. The fare is abundant, nutritious and appetizing. Besides this home for summer use, there is a cottage in the Adirondacks where clerks threatened with tuberculosis may have the best of treatment free of charge.

Still another store, whose name is known throughout the length and breadth of the land, encourages the formation of clubs and musical societies among its clerks, men as well as women. Two con-

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certs, when the very best musical talent procurable is heard, are given each winter for the clerks of the establishment.

Year by year the tendency to pay due regard to the physical and mental well being of their working people becomes stronger with American business firms; nowhere is this idea more actively at work than in some of our department stores. Apart from a genuine wish that their help should be happy and contented it is found to be good advertising and the simplest way to avoid friction.



THE LUNCH ROOM IN A DEPARTMENT STORE—THE NEW WAY
Where excellent food is furnished to all employees at cost

In London, department store employees are called shop assistants. Unlike New York, where girls usually live in their own homes, London has what is called the "living-in system." This means that board and lodging is provided by the employer in houses under his own management. The average salary is £60 ($300) a year, one-half paid in cash, the other half retained as payment for the "living in." There are shops where this plan is the benefit it may be. There are others which clearly show how easily abuses may creep into the very best system if it is improperly carried out.

The majority of girls in the London shops are drawn from the small professions: millinery, teaching and art. Many of these women have gone to the city from the rural districts, and through failure in their chosen work have been forced into the shops. Residence in the firm's lodgings is a requisite for employment. At first sight this appears to be a great advantage. In reality it is just the reverse. The shops where the living in is a real benefit are too few to be considered within the limits of a general discussion of London's department stores.

Employers purchase entire blocks of houses, old dwellings usually, and make alterations necessary to fit them up as sleeping-rooms, with a sitting-room for each group of houses. Men and women are lodged in separate buildings in the care of a matron or superintendent, under regulations so strict that life resembles that in a barracks or boarding school. Since the object of living in, from the employer's point of view, is to provide accommodation for the greatest number at the least cost, as many are crowded into one room as it will decently hold. There are few single rooms, consequently privacy is practically unknown. The houses are closed at a certain hour every night; permission for a later return may, however, be granted by the matron. A reprimand, in some cases prompt dismissal, are the penalties for staying out over time without permission.

All meals are served in the restaurant in the store. Food is good, bad or worse;

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WOMEN'S COAT ROOM
Provided by one of the large department stores

very few places provide nutritious, appetizing meals, neither are they overabundant. This is not always the employer's fault, because, in some houses, a contract is made with a caterer who not unnaturally tries to make all he can out of it, trusting to the employees' hesitation in making complaints. In one house, where the very same menu has been served for years, the repetition must be well-nigh maddening.

It may readily be seen that "living in" is a mere existence, totally lacking home atmosphere; the houses, sleeping places only; meals eaten in the unattractive shop restaurant. A girl is forbidden to put a nail or tack in the walls of her room, to hang up the tiniest picture of her own or to make the slightest attempt at decoration. Under such circumstances it is not possible for her to have the least sense of identity with her surroundings, but, on the other hand, she is likely to suffer from soul starvation. The girls do not get the equivalent of the amount retained from their salaries either in comfort or wholesome food. The worst of the system is the absolute destruction of individuality and independence. With every hour of her life regulated for her, the average London shop girl becomes devitalized mentally and physically.

The Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks, organized a few years ago, has done much to improve the situation. By giving publicity to prevailing conditions the union has shortened the hours of labor and has done much to make the London shop girl's life more pleasant.

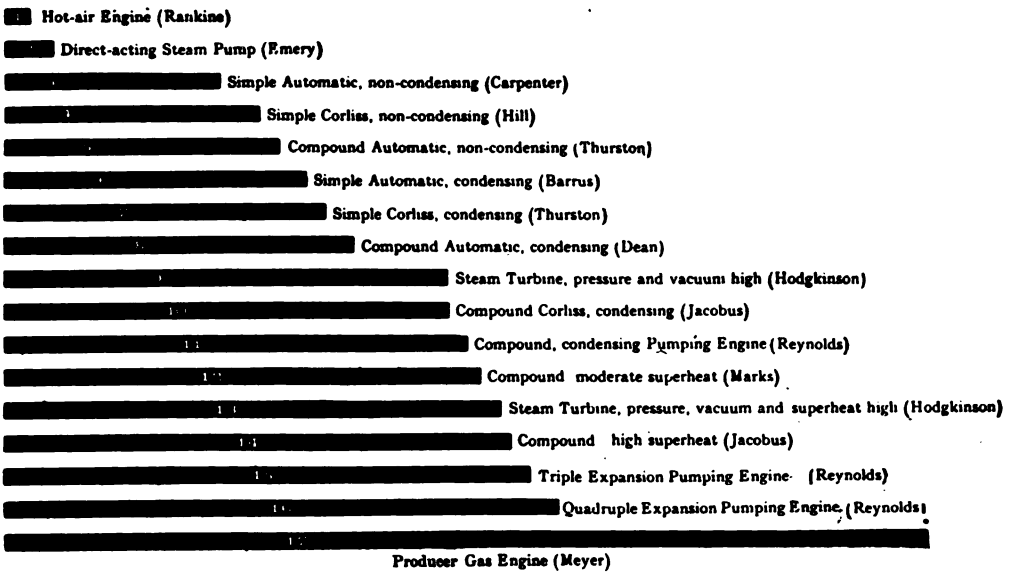
In Paris there is no shop-girl question as in New York and London, for the department store is the exception, the small shop the rule. The thrifty Frenchman will set up in business for himself as soon as he has saved a few hundred francs for capital. With his wife, and perhaps daughter, to assist him, he will prosper. A finer grade of goods more artistically displayed is the evidence of success. Rarely is it shown in a change from smaller to larger quarters.

And so it is that Paris has a very limited number of large department stores, and only a few of these consider themselves responsible for the well being of their employees. Therefore, the majority of them live at home with their parents or other relatives in a perfectly normal way. There is not in the French language a word which corresponds to the English word "home," and yet the middle classes in France are perhaps more domestic than any other nationality except the Germans. When the department store clerks do not reside at home the living-in system is adopted. It however appears to be conducted upon a far better basis than in London.

The largest Parisian house gives many of its girls single rooms, attractively furnished. Instead of the uncurtained windows to be found in London, the windows here are prettily draped with muslin. Hardwood floors, highly polished; white enameled beds and the thousand nicknacks a woman manages to accumulate give the rooms a homelike aspect which makes the Paris system seem an excellent one as compared with that in London. This may, in a great measure, be due to that French characteristic, love of the beautiful. It is next to impossible for a French girl to have an unattractive personality or environment. As in London, the sleeping-rooms are in a separate building, meals are served in restaurants in the store.

Work of every kind has its limitations, drawbacks which, without reference to comparative conditions, seem hardships. As compared with the same class of workers abroad the lot of the American shop girl is an enviable one, chiefly from the standpoint of personal freedom.

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COMPARISON OF HIGHEST THERMAL EFFICIENCIES REPORTED BY VARIOUS AUTHORITIES
(Referred to indicated horse-power)

THE NEW RIVAL OF THE STEAM ENGINE

THE IMPORTANCE OF PRODUCER GAS AS SHOWN BY GOVERNMENT TESTS

BY

FRANK A. WILDER

DIRECTOR OF THE IOWA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

AMERICA'S industrial life has reached the point where it pays to save raw material. In an earlier stage of industry it was imperative merely to save time and human effort. The lavish supply of material wealth made its conservation a secondary matter. It is true that we have not yet reached the point, long ago attained by England, where a commission carefully watches the methods used in mining coal for the purpose of preventing waste; but devices that promise economy in the use of fuel command careful attention.

Interest that was once centered in the compound condensing engine has been diverted to the steam turbine. This remarkable mechanical device, which for many purposes surpasses the condensing engine in efficiency as much as the condensing engine exceeds the simpler types, is hardly before the public before the internal combustion engine, driven by producer gas, is brought to the front with astounding claims for its economy over all other forms of motive power. These claims might appear sensational if they did not bear the stamp of government approval. They boldly set forth that a pound of coal will yield twice the energy that it gives by direct combustion, if it is first converted into producer gas.

At the time of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, a fuel-testing plant was established at St. Louis under the direction of the United States Geological Survey. Appliances for washing and briquetting

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coal, and for making coke and producer gas were loaned by manufacturers in this country and Europe. Steam and gas engines were installed in connection with electric generators, for the purpose of determining the relative value of the coals under actual working conditions.

The coal samples, in amount a carload or more, were subjected to a variety of tests. Perhaps the most significant were those which demonstrated the value of the coal when burned under standard boilers connected with steam engines of ordinary types, and when converted into producer gas which was used directly in driving a large gas engine. Both steam and gas engines were operated against definitely determined electrical resistances. A comparison was readily made of the energy yielded by a pound of coal from a given mine, when that energy was utilized in the form of steam, and when used in the form of gas to drive an internal combustion engine. The results obtained during the fair seemed so significant that Congress unhesitatingly appropriated $260,000 for the continuance of the work, and with this support the tests are going on at the present time.

The importance of the results is increased by the unique conditions under which the tests are made. Anthracite from Pennsylvania; bituminous coals from the Appalachians, the Mississippi Valley and the Rockies, and lignite from North Dakota and Texas are tested in the gas producer and under boilers by the same experts, whose single aim is to determine the worth of the coals and the value of producer gas as compared with steam for motive power. The table which appears below, taken from the preliminary report of the coal-testing plant, seems to indicate so definitely the large part that producer gas is to take in future industrial development, that a brief statement of the nature of producer gas and the methods used in its manufacture, with a brief history of the producer gas industry, as well as of the government tests at St. Louis, seems opportune.

What is Producer Gas?

The term producer gas is to-day applied to a mixture of gases which result from the decomposition of steam and the imperfect combustion of coal, coke or wood. An analysis of a good producer gas shows:

Carbon dioxid (CO_2)	8.60
Oxygen	.23
Carbon monoxid (CO)	20.90
Hydrogen	14.33
Methane (CH_4)	4.85
Nitrogen	51.02

The operator strives to keep the percentage of carbon dioxid as low as possible, and to increase the amount of carbon monoxid. Some carbon dioxid is unavoidable, since a certain amount of coal must be wholly consumed to create the heat necessary to decompose the steam. The carbon monoxid and methane arise from the incomplete combustion of the fuel, while the hydrogen is derived from the water vapor which is broken up into its elements by the high heat at the center of the producer. The nitrogen comes from the air which is introduced to support combustion, and, like the carbon dioxid, is wholly without value in the producer gas. But forty per cent of the total volume, therefore, can, on account of its ability to enter readily into further chemical combination, be regarded as a source of energy.

A cubic foot of producer gas falls far below an equal volume of natural gas or of coal gas in heat value, since these are really mixtures of gases each of which is combustible. Natural gas has a heating value represented by 980 British thermal units, while the ordinary town gas yields 625 heat units of the same sort. Producer gas judged by the same standard possesses from 140 to 155 heat units. One ton of coal, however, yields 170,000 cubic feet of producer gas, and only 10,000 feet of town gas. The following table shows the thermal efficiency of producer gas as compared with water gas and ordinary coal or town gas:

Coal gas (value of coke obtained not included)	24 per cent
Coal gas (value of coke included)	60 per cent
Water gas	60 per cent
Producer gas	82 per cent

On account of the great volume of gas obtained and the simplicity, both in erection and operation, of the plant, producer gas costs less than one cent per thousand feet, when manufactured on a large scale, with by-product recovery. The Mond Producer Gas Company, of England,

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whose extensive experience adds weight to its estimates, gives the following figures:

With a plant of 20,000 horse-power and ammonia recovery, working continuously at full load for 365 days of twenty-four hours:

A.—With coal at $1.45½ a ton.

Cost of gas per 1,000 cubic feet....	$0.004426
Cost of one horse-power per hour...	.000266
Cost of one horse-power for one year of 365 days of 24 hours....	2.35

B.—With coal at $1.94 a ton.

Cost of gas per 1,000 cubic feet....	$0.00864
Cost of one horse-power per hour...	.000524
Cost of one horse-power for one year of 365 days of 24 hours....	4.64

In all cases the coal estimated is bituminous, of ordinary quality, capable of evaporating 6½ pounds of water per pound of coal. With the plant described above working continuously but under variable load, which is equal to half load throughout, the cost of gas is increased one-third.

Figures for a 1,000-horse-power gas plant *without* ammonia recovery, working continuously at full load:

A.—Coal at $1.45½ a ton.

Cost of gas per 1,000 cubic feet....	$ 0.0161
Cost of one horse-power per hour...	.00096
Cost of one horse-power for one year of 365 days of 24 hours....	8.5076

B.—Coal at $1.94 a ton.

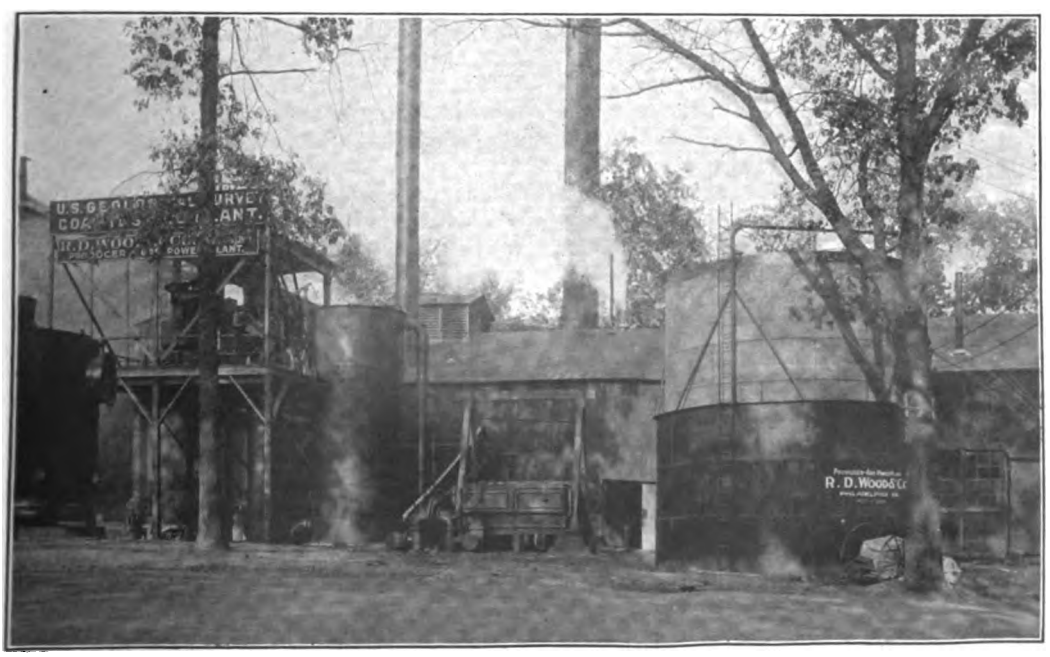
Cost of gas per 1,000 cubic feet....	$ 0.02017
Cost of one horse-power per hour...	.00121
Cost of one horse-power for one year of 365 days of 24 hours....	10.55

For the same plant working intermittently for about 300 days of 12 hours each, at an average of two-thirds full load, the figures just given must be increased about one-fifth.

How Producer Gas is Made

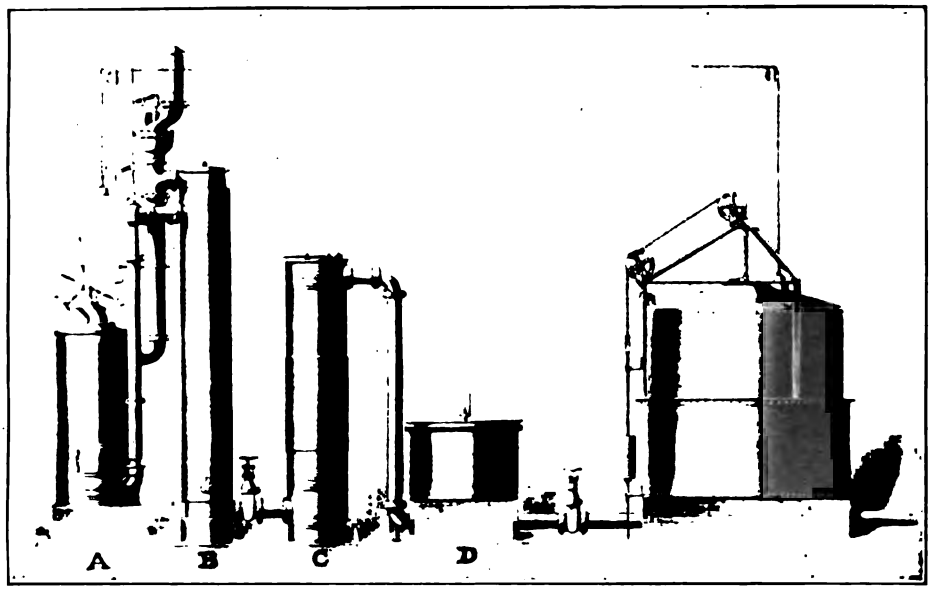
Coals ranging from anthracite to lignite, and grading from choice lump to slack, may be used successfully in the manufacture of producer gas. This sweeping statement is based upon the government tests at St. Louis, where North Dakota lignite has been used to make a gas of high grade and has given no unusual trouble to the operators. The bituminous coals from a great number of localities have proved thoroughly satisfactory for producer purposes.

An ordinary producer plant consists of the producer proper, marked A in Fig. 1. It is simply a vertical furnace so arranged that coal may be supplied above and the ashes removed below without admitting any considerable amount of air. In starting the furnace a small quantity of coal is ignited and allowed to burn freely. When a fair heat is obtained more coal is added, and steam and hot air in definitely proportioned amounts are introduced, under moderate pressure, through a pipe at the base. The combustion becomes more vigorous with the introduction of the air blast, and in a few moments gas is given off in considerable quantities. In pro-



THE GOVERNMENT COAL-TESTING PLANT AT ST. LOUIS
With producer gas plant in the foreground

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A PRESSURE PRODUCER GAS PLANT—FIGURE I

ducers of the "suction" type, the blast is shut off after gas generation is fairly under way, and draft is created by the suction of the engine which is in direct connection with the generator. In this type of producer anthracite coal and coke are commonly employed. In the "pressure" type of producer, which uses advantageously the cheaper grades of fuel, the blast is continuous.

From the producer proper, the gas passes to the evaporator or economizer, marked B in Fig. 1. Here part of the heat of the gas is given to the air which is conducted to the producer. The partially cooled gas passes to the scrubber (C in Fig. 1), which is filled with coke and is constantly flushed with water. The less volatile gases are condensed and removed as tar, containing ammonia and other products. If the gas is intended for fuel it need not be passed through the scrubber. For gas engine purposes it has been thought necessary to purify it in an additional cleansing apparatus (D in Fig. 1), called the purifier. Here the sulphur was in part removed by bringing the gas in contact with iron oxid. At St. Louis, however, it has been found unnecessary to remove the sulphur from engine gas, even though the coal used showed by analysis more than four per cent of sulphur. The engine has apparently suffered in no way, and there has actually been a small gain in efficiency, for the sulphurous gases are in part combustible. This result seems reasonable, in view of the fact that gas engines have been operated satisfactorily for at least eight years on natural gas which is often high in sulphur. Since the bituminous coals of the Mississippi Valley and of the Rockies are high in sulphur, the question of its effect on gas engines is an important one.

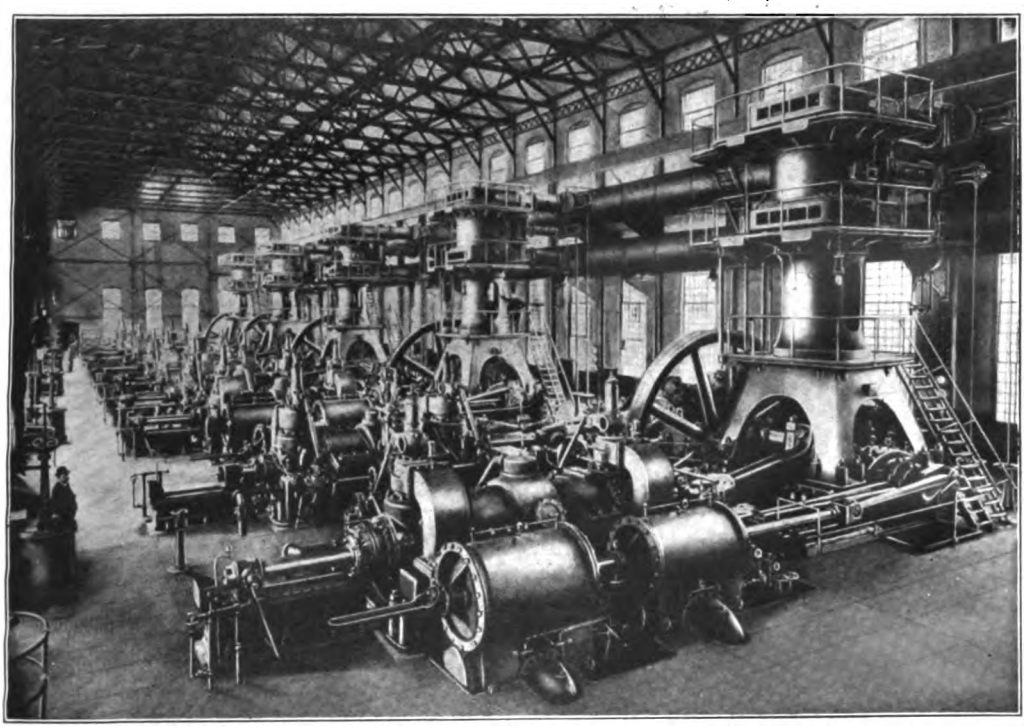
Large Gas Engines

The development of large engines for use with producer gas is closely related to this phase of the gas industry. In England, which has led in the development of producer gas, the first gas engine of more than 400 horse-power was started in 1900. In 1902 the two leading English makers had completed or had under construction 51 gas engines, varying in size from 200 to 1,000 horse-power, the total horse-power amounting to 17,600. At the end of the same year the leading English, German, French and American makers had manufactured 327 engines of more than 200 horse-power, giving a total of 181,605 horse-power and an average of 555 horse-power for each engine. About one-half of this power was utilized in driving dynamos. For the last three years

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no figures are available, but a careful review of the engineering press leaves the impression that each year has shown greater activity in gas-engine installation and a steady gain in engine efficiency.

Gas power for high-pressure city fire service has been installed at Philadelphia, the engines developing 2,400 horse-power.



2,000-HORSE-POWER GAS ENGINES DRIVING BLOWING CYLINDERS

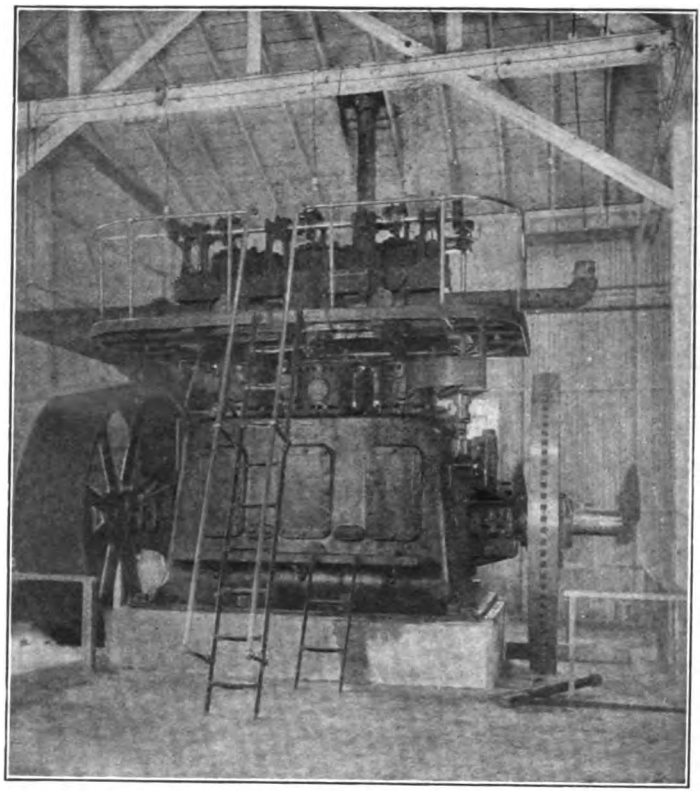
Other evidences of the growing confidence in the efficiency of the gas engine are not wanting. The advantages offered by the combination of gas engine with the modern type of producer, over all other forms of prime movers for a variety of purposes, are so obvious that the engineering skill of the four great nations already heartily interested may be counted on to overcome any mechanical difficulties that may still stand in the way.

While the future of producer gas is bound up with the success of the gas engine, it enters into modern industrial life in other ways. Large producer gas plants are being established in connection with steel, glass and chemical works, where the gas is used primarily for fuel. Perhaps the most important installation in America is that of the Solvay Process Company, located near Detroit, where gas, capable of generating 12,000 horse-power, is produced by the Mond process.

Results of Tests at St. Louis

Producer gas is important primarily on account of the saving that it offers in the use of coal. The following table gives the results of some of the earlier tests at the government plant near St. Louis. They were undertaken rather to prove the fitness of the coals for producer purposes than to determine exactly their efficiency, and those in charge of the plant are confident that in later trials better results will be obtained from producer gas. The relative showing made by the various coals, with steam and with producer gas, may be regarded as approximately correct. It is true that the steam engine employed was of the simple, non-condensing Corliss type, and that larger and more complex engines are somewhat more economical in fuel consumption. On the other hand, a corresponding increase in efficiency in the producer gas tests may be expected under more favorable con-

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THE 250-HORSE-POWER GAS ENGINE AT THE FUEL-TESTING PLANT
The results obtained at this United States plant at St. Louis were so satisfactory that Congress appropriated $200,000 for the continuance of the tests

ditions. The tests are hardly long enough to enable the operators to handle the coals to the best advantage in the producer.

Name of Sample.	Total Dry Coal Used per Electrical Horse-power per Hour, in Pounds. Steam Plant.	Gas Plant.
Alabama No. 2	4.08	1.64
Colorado No. 1	4.84	1.71
Illinois No. 3	4.34	1.79
Illinois No. 4	4.80	1.76
Indiana No. 1	4.13	1.93
Indiana No. 2	4.35	1.55
Indian Territory	4.04	1.83
Kentucky No. 3	4.22	1.91
Missouri No. 2	4.93	1.71
West Virginia No. 1	3.90	1.57
West Virginia No. 4	3.62	1.29
West Virginia No. 9	3.46	1.59
West Virginia No. 12	3.53	1.50
Wyoming No. 2	5.90	2.07
North Dakota lignite		2.91

These samples were all bituminous coals of ordinary grade, except the lignite from North Dakota.

At the pumping station of the Poughkeepsie water-works a 50 horse-power producer, operating a 35 horse-power gas engine, gave, during an official test, 1 horse-power per hour for each 1.23 pounds of pea anthracite burned. Reliable establishments manufacturing gas producers and engines guarantee to deliver with their machinery 1 horse-power per hour from 1¼ pounds of coal of ordinary quality.

The smoke nuisance is settled effectively in regions where gas engines furnish the motive power. The gas may be piped from a central station to distant points without appreciable loss. In South Staffordshire, England, 123 square miles of territory in a thickly settled manufacturing and mining district are to be supplied with heat and power from six centrally located Mond gas plants.

In producer gas plants of the Mond type, 90 pounds of sulphate of ammonia are saved from each ton of coal used in the producer. This valuable fertilizer is wholly lost in ordinary combustion, and but one-fourth of it is saved in the manufacture of common gas. American scientists interested in agriculture indorse the English critic's statement, that the farmers of America mine their grain. Without looking to the future, their demands on the soil are unceasing. Sulphate of ammonia is already in high esteem abroad, and Americans are beginning to appreciate its worth.

The growing importance of producer gas is shown by the space devoted to the subject in technical and trade papers. While there is not perfect unanimity of opinion in regard to its ability wholly to supersede steam for motive power, it is admitted that the steam engine has found a very strong competitor, and that in many important places it must soon give way to the internal combustion engine driven by producer gas.

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COMMERCIALIZING AMATEUR ATHLETICS

BY

CHARLES J. P. LUCAS

AUTHOR OF "THE OLYMPIC GAMES, 1904

The wave of reform in the athletic world has by no means spent itself in the agitation over football. Athletic clubs are as distinct a danger to honest amateur sport as are overzealous college alumni. Mr. Lucas makes severe charges against the management and spirit of the Amateur Athletic Union. As far as it has been possible these have been investigated and verified. Any serious misstatements we shall be glad to correct in our April issue upon the presentation of proper evidence.

THE Amateur Athletic Union is a national organization intended to maintain and to regulate non-professional athletics throughout the country. Its origin is to be sought in the general determination to wipe out the unfairness which exists in contests between men who are professional athletes and those who engage in sports as a pastime. In order to insure absolute equity and at the same time to maintain sport for sport's sake, it has developed an elaborate code in which the status of the amateur is very precisely described and the various penalties attached to violating its rules are distinctly stated. As an organization it is subdivided into various associations: New England, Metropolitan, Southern, Central, Western and Pacific. Until a few months ago there was still another association, the Middle Atlantic, but, as will be described presently, this division was abolished for the purpose of giving the Metropolitan district the right to draw athletes from the University of Pennsylvania. As an organization the national Amateur Athletic Union is in the hands of a board of governors representing these various associations. As a matter of fact, however, the controlling interest resides in New York and, to be more particular, in the hands of the Metropolitan Union. This body in turn is largely under the control of Mr. James E. Sullivan, secretary-treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union.

It must be admitted that the Amateur Athletic Union has done large service to the cause of amateur sport. This was particularly true when territorially athletics were limited to the cities lying east of the Alleghenies. The new prominence of western universities and athletic clubs has, however, given rise to a number of rather distressing situations. Furthermore there have been at work certain very marked tendencies making for the commercializing of the athletic club and its athletes. As a result the A. A. U. to-day is in serious need of reformation and of deliverance from influences which are steadily causing it to deteriorate. It is provincial rather than national; it can not control the action of athletic clubs belonging to the Metropolitan district; and it is becoming increasingly a creature of a business house.

The athletes of the West have not a few grounds for complaint against the action of the Amateur Athletic Union, or one of its branches. It is apparently assumed by the eastern critics and the officials of the A. A. U. that athletics in the East are superior in all ways to those of the West. It is partly from this feeling and partly from the general indifference of the controlling elements of the organization that gross injustice has been done western athletes and western athletic clubs. Not that these western athletic clubs are altogether blameless or free from all suspicion, but certainly no su-

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charges can be brought against the western athletic clubs, excepting one, as can be brought against the two New York clubs which have the controlling influence in the national Amateur Athletic Union.

As an instance of overzealous severity in the treatment of western athletes reference might be made to the case of Walter Eckersall, a member of the First Regiment Athletic Club of Chicago, who was suspended by the Central district of the A. A. U. for playing baseball on the Spalding team. The suspension was announced just before the championship meet at Milwaukee, September 16, 1903. To the eyes of the members of the First Regiment this suspension seemed to have been made in order that Eckersall might not compete. Whether or not this suspicion of President Liginger was justified there can be no doubt that the rules were applied much more severely in Eckersall's case than in that of other athletes under the control of the A. A. U. At the present time Eckersall has been reinstated and the matter may be dropped with the simple remark that it was exceedingly complicated and that the charges brought against Eckersall by President Liginger were not well substantiated. However, I might add that in my opinion President Liginger acted for the best interests of sport, as Eckersall, in playing on the Spalding team, had violated the letter of the law enforced by the A. A. U., of which body he was at the time a member.

The Eckersall suspension drifted into insignificance after the events of the A. A. U. championships in St. Louis, June 4, 1904. The 100-yard senior championship was there to all intents and purposes stolen from William Hogenson, of the Chicago Athletic Association. In the final heat of that race Hogenson won by one yard, with Snedigar, of California, second; Eaton, of Massachusetts, third, and Robertson, of the Irish American Athletic Club, fourth. Ex-President Edward E. Babb, of Boston, was referee; P. J. Conway, president of the Irish American Athletic Club, New York, was one of the two men selecting first man, and John McLachlan, of the Pullman Athletic Club, Illinois, the other judge. After the men broke the tape, without paying the least attention to any one, Conway ran over to Robertson, clapped him on the back and took his number as the winner. Mr. McLachlan acquiesced in the decision. Through the courtesy of Mr. Sullivan I was permitted to occupy a position in the judges' stand, directly at the tape. Near me was Referee Babb. After the positions were announced Mr. Babb said to me: "Hogenson won that race by a yard, but owing to the rules I can not change the decision."

Once again during the day did Conway repeat the same offense, when Castleman, of the Irish Club, finished second in the 120-yard high hurdles, and was given first honor, displacing the winner, a representative of the Pastime Athletic Club, New York City.

Some two or three weeks before the games, John R. Dewitt, of Princeton, sent his entry to the department of Physical Culture from a small town in Pennsylvania. I read the letter which Dewitt sent with his entry. In that letter he stated he did not care whether he competed for the New York Athletic Club or Princeton. As he had graduated from Princeton the June preceding and as we believed he was no longer a resident of the Metropolitan district his name was entered upon the official records of the department as John R. Dewitt, Princeton University. On the day that Dewitt competed he wore the colors of Princeton; was known as Dewitt, of Princeton, to the public, and upon the authority of the officials of the games, his points won were scored for Princeton, as every newspaper report sent from the stadium will show. Dewitt's points were not thought of by the New York Athletic Club until the last day of the games, when it was seen that upon these three points hung the honor of winning the team championship. The New York Athletic Club claimed the points; Chicago protested and right on the field bets were made of 100 to 1 that New York would secure the trophy.

At the annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union held in New York in November, 1904, John R. Dewitt, no longer a legal resident of the Metropolitan division of the A. A. U., signed his name to an affidavit stating he competed in the games as a representative of the New York Athletic Club. Neither his letter to the department of Physical Culture nor the official records of that department were put in evidence. As late as De-

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cember 28, 1905, Everett C. Brown told the writer that John R. Dewitt informed him while standing in the Chicago Athletic Association clubhouse, that he, Dewitt, had no right to represent the New York Athletic Club and that he was not a member of that organization at the time the contest took place in the stadium. The board of governors of the Amateur Athletic Union, despite the overwhelming evidence in favor of Chicago, on account of the plurality of eastern representatives, voted in favor of the New York Athletic Club and took from Chicago an honor to which it is morally entitled: the Olympic team championship of 1904. But, just to show how such unsportsmanship will rebound and injure the guilty, it can be stated that the honor is an empty one, for the International Committee, learning of these other facts, has disavowed the games of 1900 and 1904, and all records made at the Olympic Games to be held at Athens in April, 1906, will, after careful examination by umpires, be officially declared the only official Olympic records. The New York Athletic Club has therefore but a piece of silver plate.

Fred Lorz, a member of the Mohawk Athletic Club, New York City, who tried to steal the Marathon race at the Olympic Games in St. Louis in 1904, was suspended for life by the Amateur Athletic Union. Eight months later he was reinstated through the efforts of eastern men on the ground that he was temporarily insane. This reinstatement was in the face of affidavits by George Hench, St. Louis correspondent of the Associated Press, J. A. Johnson, New York, and Mrs. J. T. Beals, official photographer of the Fair, and myself. We all saw Lorz riding in an automobile and talked with him as he ran in the race after riding eleven miles. As a comment upon the condition of amateur athletics in and around New York it may be added that in August, 1905, Lorz with several Amateur Athletic Union officials was detected in an unsanctioned athletic meet in which Lorz competed under an assumed name.

The condition of amateur athletics in the East shows clearly who control A. A. U. sports.

For a number of years the New York Athletic Club had dominated eastern amateur sport. Year after year the Mercury foot representatives had captured A. A. U. championships, until the fall of 1903, when John Flanagan and other crack men were dropped by the New York Athletic Club. Then it was that the Greater New York Irish Athletic Club was organized, with James E. Sullivan as its first president, and the now notorious Celtic Park, Long Island, was selected as the home of the club. It was not long before Mr. Sullivan became tired of the position and believing in pure amateur sport resigned his position. The club went after the best men in the districts, securing Myer Prinstein, who forsook the honest Twenty-second Regiment Engineers' team for the Irish team; Martin Sheridan, of the Pastime Athletic Club, one of the oldest and most honored A. A. U. Clubs, and a number of other athletes.

It was not long before the New York Athletic Club saw its boasted supremacy threatened. In 1904 the Irishmen won both the junior and senior A. A. U. championships at St. Louis. With the backing of Tammany the Irishmen began a war on Mr. Sullivan in the hope that he would permit them to carry on match races at Celtic Park, which, from an amateur standpoint, were impossible. Furthermore the Irishmen brought John J. Daly from Ireland and "framed up" a series of races at Celtic Park with Joyce, who is now under suspension.

During the spring and summer of 1904, the New York Athletic Club began to make plans by which the State of Connecticut could be seized by the Metropolitan district, and the Mercury foot club could then draw upon Yale for material. Not satisfied with that they turned their attention to the University of Pennsylvania, and after certain rules, made by two officials of the Middle Atlantic Division of the A. A. U., had been violated, the deal was carried through at the annual meeting in November, 1905. Despite the fact that the clubs of the Middle Atlantic States division desired to reorganize and not lose their identity, the district was split, Pennsylvania handed to the New York Athletic Club and the remainder of the district cast adrift.

And now will come the worst attack upon amateur sport ever witnessed. The Greater New York Irish Athletic Club has a number of sinecures in the way of

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government jobs at its disposal for college men, together with huge gate receipts at Celtic Park. The New York Athletic Club has a sumptuous clubhouse and beautiful Travers Island, not to mention various sinecures put at its disposal through the kindness of members who want victory at any cost. Who will win? The Irish club has already secured Hymen, formerly of Pennsylvania, who has a government job on Long Island. Amateur sport has got to such condition in and around New York that resort is made to the courts when A. A. U. officials legislate so as to displease the Tammany crowd.

About the middle of October, 1905, while the writer was in New York, he conferred with James E. Sullivan regarding the condition of athletics throughout the United States and discussed the exposure made by Arthur Duffey. Two years ago the A. A. U. had a suspicion that all was not right regarding Duffey, but as the latter was competing in England and there is no alliance between the A. A. U. and the English Amateur Athletic Association, in justice to the A. A. U. it must be stated that there was absolutely no way to catch Duffey. When he went to New Zealand and Australia to compete Mr. Sullivan cabled the authorities there to watch Duffey, and so well was the work accomplished that the trip was a financial failure. Upon Duffey's return to New York early in October he applied to Mr. Sullivan for a registration card and was flatly told that the A. A. U. did not believe him to be an amateur. Mr. Sullivan further erased his records from the A. A. U., an act which may bring him into the courts. Then came the exposure by Duffey which, if he has the courage to give names, dates and places, will clear the atmosphere of amateur sports the world over.

At every annual meeting of the board of governors of the Amateur Athletic Union there is certain to be a majority of eastern delegates, for the meeting is held in New York and no other place. Long before the meeting takes place the wire-pulling begins, and by the time the meeting is called to order everything is cut and dried. In the first place the Metropolitan is well cared for. Last year the Middle Atlantic States Division of the A. A. U. was obliterated and Pennsylvania added to the Metropolitan district. This leaves a clear field for the New York Athletic Club and the Irish American Athletic Club. Yale, instead of being in the New England district as formerly and properly, is now in the Metropolitan district and the University of Pennsylvania is also at the disposal of New York clubs.

The western men bitterly opposed the gerrymandering of the Middle States division, but were defeated. The New York Athletic Club, led by Bartow S. Weeks, triumphed. New England did not object because its affairs can not stand investigation. The Southern district added no objection because its vote was controlled by New York influences. The Western district could not object because, like New England, its affairs could not stand investigation.

A decided detriment to amateur sport throughout the United States is the control of A. G. Spalding & Brothers over the Amateur Athletic Union. Take an A. A. U. rule book; glance through its pages and what do you find? The Spalding discus is the official discus; the Spalding basketball is the official ball of the A. A. U.; the Spalding football is the official ball for intercollegiate contests.

Last spring Garrells, of Michigan, made a world's record with a discus not of the Spalding manufacture. Mr. Sullivan promptly stated that the record would not be allowed. And why? Because the rules of the A. A. U. describe the Spalding discus so minutely that in order to use a discus made in accordance with the A. A. U. rules it is necessary to infringe upon the patent held by Spalding. George Hepbron, chairman of the A. A. U. basketball committee, is a traveling salesman for the Spaldings, and Julian Curtiss, one of the board of governors of the A. A. U., is the manager of the New York branch of the firm.

And have not the following facts some significance? Mr. J. E. Sullivan is secretary-treasurer of the national Amateur Athletic Union. He is also president of the American Sports Publishing Company, by whom is published the Spalding Athletic Library, one of the most effective mediums for advertising the Spalding products. He is commonly considered as being the general manager for advertising of A. G. Spalding, although that firm

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denies the statement and claims he is employed to prepare advertisements as any other man might be employed. And finally it was Mr. Sullivan who prevented the exhibition in the Physical Building at St. Louis of any athletic and gymnastic equipment except that manufactured by A. G. Spalding & Brothers.

Every summer St. Augustine's Athletic Association, of South Boston, Mass., holds an athletic meeting, which is presided over by John Moakley, coach at Cornell. This man brings together the best college and Amateur Athletic Union men in the country. The A. A. U. officials know that the men are paid liberal expenses, but as no receipts or checks are used, neither Moakley nor the athletes can be caught. In order to settle this matter the A. A. U. now says any man against whom the finger of suspicion points can be suspended. What a beautiful opportunity for a disgruntled official to get revenge on an athlete! The Irish-American Athletic Club of New York, having secured a permanent injunction restraining the A. A. U. from refusing to accept the entries of Castleman, Bonhag and Joyce for any A. A. U. games, has, however, scored a victory which practically prevents an athlete's suspension without trial.

Out in St. Louis a great deal of professional football has been played and the athletes of the Amateur Athletic Union have played professionally. One man, Joe Reuter, openly played professional football, was suspended, and when he wanted to get back saw a few of his A. A. U. friends and was reinstated. This fall professional football is almost dead and many of the professionals have been reinstated.

In such reinstatements the Amateur Athletic Union Associations violate the national constitution. The rules of the A. A. U. distinctly state that any man who knowingly competes as a professional can never be reinstated. This rule is a farce. Again, all cases, say the rules, must be referred to the board of governors. This also is disregarded.

What is the best manner of preserving uncommercialized amateur sport in America? There is but one and that is to wipe out the present board of governors of the Amateur Athletic Union. What do eastern men know of western sport? What do the men on the Pacific Coast know of eastern sport? Year in and year out the board of governors meet in New York, talk and dine. Nothing is accomplished. The athletes are never represented. Yet they must abide by the rules laid down by men, many of whom make their living by athletic work. Let us have pure amateur athletics, and those honestly interested in sport to govern it.

For three years the Central Association of the Amateur Athletic Union has been looked upon as a renegade by the national body because it has raised its voice to protest against injustice. It has been defamed in all parts of the United States. Now, if the members of the Central Association of the A. A. U. will set aside all petty grievances, come together and form a separate association similar to that of the Conference Colleges, it will save amateur sport.

Further, the Amateur Athletic Union should cut loose from the Intercollegiate Association of the East, the most corrupt athletic body in the country. Nine-tenths of the members of intercollegiate baseball teams of the East can be found at the following places every summer: Bethlehem, Woodstock, Mount Pleasant, Crawford Notch, Fabyans and other White Mountain resorts; along the coast of Maine; Oswego and other lake resorts in Northern New York; New England League, Connecticut State League, New York State League, Green Mountain League, Vermont, and on the summer resort teams around Saranac Lake and Lake Champlain. In the case of the league teams, the men all play under assumed names. The best indication of the conditions in eastern colleges are the cases of Walter Clarkson, Harvard; Cutts, of Harvard; Castleman, of Colgate; Hazleton, of Tufts, and the Brown University team. Another case was that of J. A. Westny, of Pennsylvania, who competed in England with Arthur Duffey for several years and also Sam Jones New York University and N. Y. A. C.

If the colleges and universities of the West join with the athletic clubs of the West and cut adrift from the East, within twelve months there will be more athletic meetings held in the West than there have been in the past twenty years.

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DESERTED IRELAND

AN ACCOUNT OF HOW THE IRISH ABANDON IRELAND TO BECOME AMERICANS, AND OF THE CONSEQUENCES TO IRELAND

BY

PLUMMER F. JONES

A most surprising recent development is the rise of the Gaelic League. Organized for the purpose of enlisting interest in the Gaelic literature, as a matter of fact it is a propaganda for Ireland and the Irish. Throughout America it has received enthusiastic support largely because of this reason. It is to be hoped that Mr. Jones' article will cause Americans of Irish descent to sympathize in Ireland's distress, and assist it to a larger measure of prosperity.



THE number of native Irish people who within the past ten years have emigrated to America would have been sufficient to depopulate totally the present cities of Cork, Wexford, Waterford, Limerick, Galway, Londonderry, and, with the exception of Belfast and Dublin, every other Irish city and town of more than 10,000 people, and still have a sufficient number of people left to populate a city as large as Albany or Atlanta.

The census of 1900 reveals the fact that there were in that year in New York City alone 595,210 people of Irish parentage, a population greater than the combined Irish populations of Belfast and Dublin, the two largest cities of Ireland. At the same time there were 156,635 Irish people in Boston, 180,995 in Chicago, and 221,552 in Philadelphia. In the entire United States there were 1,619,469 native-born Irish people; the number of those having both parents Irish was 4,001,461; while the number having an Irish father was 4,836,503 and those having an Irish mother was 4,625,581. The total population of Ireland in 1901 was 4,456,546; the total Irish population of the United States, including those having Irish grandparents and great-grandparents, was probably between eight and nine millions, or about twice the entire population of Ireland.

Since the census of 1900 was taken, nearly 200,000 Irish emigrants have settled in the United States, the year ending with July, 1905, showing a larger number than any year since 1895. A new impetus has been given to Irish immigration within the past two years, a turn which is quite perplexing to those native Irish societies which have been unsuccessfully attempting to stop the great national leak.

Emigration agencies exist in every part of the island. Every village has a steamship agent to whose advantage it is to use every inducement to influence the young men and women to emigrate. Since their pay must come from the steamship tickets which they sell, the agents take good care to see that many of them are disposed of in the course of a year. The flaming posters which they flaunt in the faces of the young people who are already restive and overanxious to go, offering the cheapest transportation and, to their minds, fabulous wages on the other side of the Atlantic, prove irresistible to the average Irish villager. During the past summer whole villages in Cavan, Galway and Donegal have been depopulated, and vast country-sides in Mayo and Roscommon have been stripped of the remnants of their old-time armies of farm laborers.

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For the most part the Irish emigrants come to America, because the Irish people are all Americans at heart. In passing through Ireland an observer will see about ten American flags to one Union Jack, and the stars and stripes are ubiquitous in the principal streets of Cork and Dublin. However, Australia, South Africa and western Canada within the past six months have been making strenuous efforts to turn the emigration tide in their direction. Railway and land companies in northwest Canada have recently flooded south Ireland with posters offering to give away a farm of 200 or 300 acres to each competent Irishman who will take one; and this offer has attracted many an Irishman whose ancestors for twenty generations have been born and kept in poverty upon a holding of two rocky acres of land in Connaught or Munster. But the Irish hate British rule, and it takes the strongest inducement to make them seek homes anywhere else except in the United States. They are born with loyalty to America engraven upon their hearts.

The loss to any country of half its population in sixty years would under ordinary circumstances upset its affairs and produce changes from which it would take generations to recover. It is doubtful whether the most congested countries of the present time, such as Belgium or portions of China, could stand the loss of half their people without material injury to every branch of industry and total demoralization of every form of life and activity. In the case of Ireland the loss of half its population in half a century is only a part of the story. Mere figures do not fully represent the conditions which have prevailed. Had the removal been accomplished all at once in the nature of indiscriminate transportation, however disastrous would have been its effect upon that generation, the results would have been serious only for a time, and recovery would have come in the natural course of events. Such has not been the case with Ireland. The movement outward was a gradual one, and natural processes were employed, with the usual results.

For sixty years the younger and better element have been leaving Ireland as rapidly as they have been able to get away. Since 1850 the most roseate dream of the young Irish mind has been a home and a chance beyond the Atlantic. The young boys and girls of each generation have grown up holding from toddling infancy in their hearts as an ultimate hope the vision of that happy time when they might in turn follow their older brothers and sisters to America. Of the five millions of Irish who have emigrated to the United States since 1845, about ninety-four per cent have been between the ages of ten and forty-five years. For about three or four ordinary generations a vast number of the strongest, healthiest and most actively inclined left Ireland for the United States. Many remained behind, not that they preferred Ireland, but because circumstances prevented their leaving. They were the ones that Ireland could best afford to lose —the pauper element, the indigent peasantry, the aged and infirm, the diseased, and that shiftless element which had not the energy requisite for a change in condition and surroundings. These were left behind, of necessity, as that element which must not only look after the affairs of the country, but also propagate and rear up the coming generations of Irish people.

A single one of the facts proving a deterioration of the Irish people is the remarkable increase in insanity within recent years. It is an unpleasant subject to dwell upon, but it is certainly worthy of the deepest consideration. Twenty-five years ago 20 out of each 10,000 people in Ireland were lunatics. In 1902 52.6 out of every 10,000 were in madhouses. The total number of lunatics and idiots returned in 1851 was equal to a ratio of 1 in 657 of the population; in 1861 to 1 in 411; in 1871 to 1 in 328; in 1881 to 1 in 281; in 1891 to 1 in 222; and in 1901 to 1 in 178. One can best appreciate these figures by recollecting that an average family consists of five persons, and that while Ireland in 1851 had an insane son, daughter or parent for each 131 families, at this time there is one for each 35 families. In the Province of Ulster, which comprises the busy industrial counties of the north, the ratio of insanity is only 1 in 226; in Munster, where most stagnation exists, it is 1 in 152. Since 1901 each yearly return has shown a marked increase in numbers over the preceding year, although the population of the country has been steadily decreasing.

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This subject is one which sane people instinctively avoid; and yet the gloomy barn-like buildings, so common in Ireland, each packed with shrieking maniacs and chattering idiots, are a part of Ireland's burden to-day, and are the result of certain causes which no one who is interested in the country can afford to ignore.

There are multitudes of theories with regard to the principal causes of the disease, though there is a singular agreement among all writers that the condition depends either directly or indirectly upon the depopulation of the country and its weakening effects upon the whole people. The inheritance of weakness is one of the principal causes of insanity. Another direct cause of the trouble assigned by Irish writers is the lack of occupation on the part of the people. In the busiest sections, such as counties Antrim and Down, and the cities of Dublin and Belfast, the percentage of lunacy is the smallest, whereas, in such stagnant agricultural sections as Mayo, Fermanagh and Donegal the percentage is the greatest. This is substantial proof of the fact, which is generally agreed to by alienists, that lack of occupation is one of the chief causes of mental degeneracy. The brain which is not actively employed becomes atrophied and useless. The agricultural laborer, leading a monotonous life on the smallest wages, poorly fed and badly clothed, with little or no social intercourse, is more likely to be the lunatic or the idiot of to-morrow than the professional or active business man who uses his brain to its utmost endurance every day. It can be readily seen that emigration, with its depressing effect upon agricultural and industrial life, is responsible for a large measure of the mental gloom of the Irish people of to-day.

Many claim that the great increase in the use of intoxicants is largely the cause of the increase in Irish insanity. This may in a sense be true; but it is also true that the drink evil itself is deeply rooted in the emigration evil. In proportion as emigration has deadened the life of the people and stifled prosperity and all hopeful effort drink has increased in Ireland. It is admittedly true that drink is as often the result of extreme hopeless poverty as poverty is the result of drink. There is uch a thing as a poor man's drinking to drown thoughts of his hopeless condition. However that supposition may be, Ireland to-day has perhaps more saloons for the number of its people than any other country upon earth, however little it can afford such an expensive institution. The rent bill of the country last year approximated the total of £9,000,000, and the drink bill was something in excess of £14,000,000. Under such circumstances the only wonder is that the proportion of lunatics is not twice as great as it really is.

The physical life of Ireland has within recent years also suffered a marked decline. All constitutional diseases have had remarkable increases, and tuberculosis, the most dreaded of them, has steadily held the lead in nearly every section of the island. The conditions are worse in the crowded sections of the cities where filth, dampness and poverty prevail, but the disease is also alarmingly prevalent in the "congested" sections of the south and west and throughout the interior of the island. In 1903 12,180 persons in Ireland died of tuberculosis. With the average increase for the next five years the census statistics will show the enormous number of 125,000 deaths from consumption in a population of four and a quarter millions in one decade.

English and Irish writers within recent years have been giving special attention to what they term the "Irish lack of initiative," a defect which, as they say, has always been marked in Irish character, but which has become intensified within very recent years. Whether or not this lack of initiative is a racial or inherent defect of Irish character is a question for ethnologists and psychologists to settle; but numberless examples have proved and are to-day proving that the Irish are not a lazy or a shiftless people when they get away from Ireland. The history of the Irish in America is the history of indefatigable labor and of untiring effort. It is doubtful if any other foreign people have done more for the development of the United States than the native Irish, whether they came from stagnant Munster or the more active and energetic Ulster.

And yet, there is a section of Ireland in the north, a portion of the Province of Ulster, inhabited originally by the Scotch, and retaining Scotch characteristics, that is one of the most prosperous portions of

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A TYPICAL IRISH VILLAGE ALLEY—"GREEN LANE," KILLARNEY
Where pigs, chickens, geese, goats and children meet upon terms of equality

the British Isles. Not only in agriculture, but in manufacturing Ulster Ireland is splendidly progressive. The people are sturdy, energetic and reliable, and the part which these Scotch-Irish have played in American history is known throughout the world.

But Ulster is not "real Ireland." In studying Ireland to-day we must look at conditions in Leinster, Munster and Connaught, the real, typical Irish provinces of the east, south and west. Here the decline in agriculture, almost the only occupation of the people for ten centuries, has within recent years been particularly remarkable. Sixty years ago the soil of Ireland was so thoroughly worked that it supported a population of more than eight millions of people. Sir Horace Plunkett, in his recent work, "Ireland in the New Century," estimates that the land at present supports only 2,500,000 out of the four and a quarter millions who inhabit the island to-day, leaving a million and three-quarters who gain their livelihood in various ways.

Owing to lack of labor, which has been growing scarcer and scarcer each year since 1850, the soil has gradually passed from under the plow, until now the larger part of it is turned out permanently in pastures. Holdings that formerly supported, by close, intensive cultivation, half a hundred people, now graze a small

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drove of cattle or sheep that in some cases support with difficulty a paltry dozen old people and children whose only occupation is to watch the grass grow and open the gates for the stock to pass through. Especially is this condition prevalent in southern and western Ireland, where even yet the population is in many cases "congested" in poor villages and poverty-stricken mountain communities.

An American traveler in Ireland is struck with the general appearance of the country, and the lack of activity in sections so fertile and apparently so capable of yield. Even in such rich districts as Tipperary and Cork,



THE JAUNTING-CAR IS THE PRINCIPAL PUBLIC VEHICLE IN IRELAND TO-DAY



AN IRISH WOMAN AT WORK HELPING TO SUPPORT HER FAMILY

with soil loamy and productive as a garden, where active agriculture formerly supplied armies of laborers with work and a competence, vast stretches of rolling meadows now greet the eye, without a single sign of cultivation or a single indication of life about the deserted thatched cottages. Of the hundreds of strong, active laborers who used to throng the country market-places and villages on holidays and Sundays, offering for work and finding it everywhere in abundance, there are scarcely any left.

The Irish villages, always an interesting study, present to-day in many cases the picture of practical desertion. One is struck with the absence of the young and middle-aged people, such as one sees generally in the villages of England and France and our own country, and is surprised and made gloomy by the sight of multitudes of old men and women who in their peculiarly melancholy manner sit about their bare doorways and dream as it were of the busy and happy days of their youth.

Many of the country villages present scenes of poverty and

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squalor that can hardly be understood here in America. Recent Irish writers have been lamenting the fact the Irish do not care more for appearances about their homes and comforts within. Nearly all Irish houses are without porches or verandas, are badly supplied with ventilation and light, and are damp and comfortless on the inside. Cooking is done in the most primitive way in open fireplaces, and food is badly prepared. In former years the farms produced vegetables, milk, bacon and other things necessary to support with ease the families of vigorous laborers and growing children. In recent years there has been more and more of a tendency to neglect gardening and trucking, and large numbers of the Irish now live upon canned goods and produce brought in from a distance. The average Irish family does not live as well to-day as it did twenty-five years ago.

The crops in Ireland, outside of the Ulster section, have within recent years been remarkably small. Little wheat is produced, and the production of potatoes has fallen off largely. Even turnips and other root crops are raised in much smaller quantities than in former years.

Farm laborers in Ireland are poorly paid, as might be expected. Even in those sections where labor is in comparatively active demand, the price paid the average farm laborer is only 10s. 11d. ($2.60) a week, out of which the laborer often has to board himself. When board is provided him, meat is furnished only once a day, and that in the smallest quantity. In county Roscommon the laborers' wages are 9s. 1d. ($2.18) a week; in Sligo, 8s. 11d. ($2.14); and in Mayo, 8s. 9d. ($2.10). These are typical agricultural counties. The laborers must, upon these small wages, support their families which often consist of a large number of children.

An American who travels in Ireland begins to wonder as soon as he looks about him and sees the stagnation of the country why it is that the Irish people themselves or their wealthy sympathizers among the English or the Scotch do not devise some



BOHERKEALE LANE, KILLARNEY
A village street in Western Ireland

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means for supplementing the earnings of the small farmers and laborers in some of those ways so well known in the United States. This might be done by the establishment of mills or factories, even upon a small scale, throughout the rural section where labor is so cheap and agriculture so little in the entire life of the southern Irish people.

The rivers of Ireland are particularly well adapted to bear commerce and furnish power; but to-day they are of little more use to the Irish than the Hudson was to the aborigines four hundred years



IRISH GIRLS PEDDLING PEAT
They are trying to make enough money to pay their passage to America

restricted. Many English people of capital in reply to such a proposition state that the Irish laborer is so uncertain and shiftless that they can not afford to risk their money in establishing mills which must depend for their success upon Irish labor. Others who have a disposition to open up industries lament the fact that the Irish coal-beds are so small as to shut off all thought of a fuel supply except from the coal-beds of England or Wales. It is claimed that Ireland for this reason will never be a manufacturing country. Certainly it can not be said that there is a tendency toward such an innovation at the present time. Outside of Belfast and the counties of Antrim and Down there is practically no manufacturing done in Ireland to-day. Cork has a few tweed mills, Limerick some fishing-tackle factories, Blarney a tweed mill and Dublin a number of miscellaneous manufacturing establishments; but these industries count for ago. The Shannon, a wonderful stream flowing for 240 miles through a naturally fertile and beautiful country, is without commerce except in summer when one lone daily steamer is run for the benefit of tourists and transients; and from its source in the beautiful hills of Cavan to the magnificent bay at its mouth there is not a single mill or factory outside of the rapidly decaying city of Limerick. The same condition of stagnation exists on the Foyle, the Lee, the Suir and the Erne. All these streams might be dammed and harnessed, and made to produce electric power sufficient to manufacture millions of dollars' worth of woolens and linens, and convert central and southern Ireland into a rich and busy country.

Ireland has wonderfully fine harbors, all of which are practically stagnant except those of Belfast, Dublin and Queenstown. The latter is active principally in its enormous exportation of the best

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THE VALE OF GLENBALOUGH, IN COUNTY WICKLOW
There are hundreds of similar valleys in the Emerald Isle

young blood of Ireland to the United States.

The pauperism of Ireland at the present time is about what might be expected from the other conditions that prevail. The one institution that flourishes the year round is the workhouse. Between 1870 and 1874, when the population of Ireland was about 5,500,000, the number of paupers averaged 72,000, and the amount expended annually by the Government for their relief was $4,300,000. Between 1900 and 1904, when the population had decreased to about 4,225,000, the number of paupers averaged 100,312, and the amount expended on them was annually about $6,000,000. This enormous increase in pauperism during thirty years of such tremendous prosperity in all other parts of the world tells a sad story for Ireland.

Another sight that distresses an American is the number of beggars that he sees from the first hour of his landing in Ireland. In Cork, Killarney, Limerick, Galway, Athlone, Dublin and in hundreds of country villages droves of ragged children and in some cases of able-bodied men will



A POSTOFFICE THREE MILES FROM THE CITY OF CORK

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follow a well-dressed tourist or a jaunting-car for blocks, shouting for coppers.

It is a sad fact that in far too many sections that apparently ought to be self-sustaining and prosperous, poverty, grewsome, complete and pitiful, stalks abroad. The raggedness of the people and their lean faces prove it. The interiors and exteriors of the homes of hundreds of thousands of the people tell the same sad story. There are as many "third-class" dwellings in Ireland to-day as there are homes of all kinds in the great State of New Jersey or of Delaware and Maryland combined. These third-class houses are such habitations as even the poorest people in the United States would not tolerate for a day, and yet a million and a half of the Irish people have never known better or cleaner homes. And there are about fifty thousand of the exceedingly poor who live in houses which are called "fourth-class" —huts that are unfit for human beings.

Numberless attempts have been made within recent years to awaken the old land and put a new life in its people. Scores of societies have been organized for the purpose of teaching the people by manifold methods the way to agricultural and industrial prosperity. A number of influential men have given their efforts to the elevation of the people through co-operative societies and industrial organizations. Even the Irish themselves, through the organization of the Gaelic League, have done a great work within the past few years in reviving the old Irish tongue and awakening the old-time spirit of the land. The Government of the United Kingdom has given its aid to almost every worthy enterprise which sought to better the lot of the rural Irish; and land act after land act has at intervals been passed until the Wyndham Land Bill of 1903 has made it possible not only for every Irish tenant to buy his land upon reasonable terms from the landlord, but to borrow from the government the money wherewith to pay for it, and pay it back with nominal interest in forty years.



CUTTING PEAT OR TURF, THE SOLE FUEL OF FULLY THREE-FOURTHS OF THE IRISH PEOPLE
Laborers make from a shilling to a shilling and sixpence a day cutting turf from the marshes

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THE SOCIETY OF WESTERN ARTISTS



BY

JAMES SPENCER DICKERSON

This is the third of a series on great art exhibitions, the other two being those of the Carnegie International Exhibition at Pittsburg, and the New English Art Club, at London.

THE art of America was first patterned after that of England. Later our artists found their inspiration in the work of French masters. There was a period when Munich was our artistic Mecca and to the Bavarian city scores of American painters made annual pilgrimage. Our artists have never established a distinct American school unless the group of painters of the so-called Hudson River School may be said to have developed a sufficiently separated and individual style to justify in some small degree the use of the phrase. That company of landscapists, however, the brilliant and lasting achievement of George Inness notwithstanding, can not now be recognized as *the* American school if it ever was a distinct school of any sort.

Our native art has been, and in general is, a reflection of the art of other lands varying with the personality and artistic temperament of the individual. It is not at all surprising, therefore, that western artists have followed in the footsteps of their fathers and older brothers of the eastern states. They have not struck out into a new path, but have followed the beaten track, worn by the feet of three or four generations of American painters and sculptors. If, however, our native artists have not as yet developed a recognizable school, they have made themselves the peers of their brother craftsmen of Europe. American masters of brush and modeling tool, in Paris salons and German galleries, meet their fellows upon terms of equality.

Although it is not uncommon to hear complaints of the imitative character of American art, there is in this condition no occasion for surprise nor cause for chagrin or hopelessness. One can not but expect in a country so largely dependent for example and inspiration upon transatlantic ideas and ideals in æsthetic affairs, that there should be comparatively little artistic invention and distinguishing originality. American art and letters, to some

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"REFLECTION OF AN OLD MILL"
By J. Ottis Adams

degree at least, are still in their formative period, and it is to be expected, even more it may be hoped, that they will continue to look to accredited and better established civilizations for methods and examples. Our literature is beginning to throw off the fetters of European precedents and sooner or later, but not too soon, American art will assert its freedom.

The late Lord Leighton in an address to the students of the Royal Academy schools some years ago spoke thus of the art of Spain:

"The art of Spain was, at the outset, wholly borrowed, and from various sources; we see heterogeneous, borrowed elements assimilated sometimes in a greater or less degree, frequently flung together in illogical confusion, seldom, if ever, fused into a new harmonious whole by that inner welding fire which is genius; and we see in the sixteenth century a foreign influence received and borne as a yoke, because no living generative force was there to throw it off; and finally we meet this strange freak of nature—a soil without artistic initiative bringing forth the greatest initiator in modern art, Diego Velasquez."

These words are sufficiently applicable to conditions in the United States. And they are as true of New England as of New York, as often in evidence in Philadelphia galleries as in western exhibitions. But if, notwithstanding "borrowed elements" "flung together in illogical confusion," a Velasquez may be produced, let not the United States lose courage. American art need not despair even if there are conditions which once apparently made the art of Spain hopeless: imitation, lack of assimilation and logical relationship.



"MENDING THE NETS" AT CHIOGGIA
By Oliver Dennett Grover

There is no occasion for pessimistic prophecy if art in the Central West has grown no more rapidly than upon the Atlantic seaboard. As a matter of fact the progress of art production and appreciation has been even more noticeably rapid than in the East. Although eastern cities saw few worthy native artists until the last century began to wane, western cities, hampered as they were by pioneering environment, by rampant money-getting and by the slow growth of a "leisure class," early discovered patrons of the arts and awakened creditable artists. In too many instances, it is to be confessed, the purchasers of paintings were blindly led by

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blind guides, and artists of western birth and training too often forsook the western Canaan for the flesh pots of the Egypt of eastern cities. But gradually a better condition of things is beginning to prevail.



"HAPPY HOURS," BY FREDERICK W. FREER

While appealing to the emotions the artist has not neglected the technicalities of pictorial art

Public taste in the West is appreciably more discerning. Picture-buyers are slowly being educated to confidence in western picture-makers. They are learning to regard what an artist creates, not where he creates it.

This growth in creative power, accompanied as it is by increasing self-confidence of the possible purchaser (possibly it ought to be said, because of this increased perception by the latter), is emphasized and brought more clearly to view in the rise of western societies of artists and the increasing growth of their recurring exhibits.

In 1896, while the spell of the Columbian Exposition was yet upon the West, there was organized the Society of Western Artists. The organization was formed that the scattered groups of western artists might be united in fellowship, and by combination in exhibits and effort the art and artists of the West might receive their just measure of recognition, sympathy and practical support. The past decade has not brought to fruition all the budding hopes and promises of the early years, but the society has maintained its organization, has done its share of artistic elevation of the public taste, and has given to its members a decent self-respect. The studios of those who compose the active membership of the society are in Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit and other western cities. The society's exhibitions have been held in most of the cities where there are local chapters, opening at one center, and the works shown there being transferred in turn to the others. This year the group of paintings was first seen in Chicago; thence it was taken to St. Louis and as these words are read may be viewed in St. Paul.

The jury of selection of the current exhibition exemplified the bravery of its

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A PORTRAIT OF MRS. AVERY, BY HENRY S. HUBBELL
The individuality of the sitter is rendered with feeling and skill

artistic belief. It ensured the high quality of the exhibit by insistence upon a high standard necessary to acceptance, and a rigid adherence to those principles which sometimes bear down hard upon individuals and certain specimens of their work, but which make for the real advance of the work of the entire company of exhibitors. The process of selection reduced the size of the exhibition from a possible 400 or 500 works to an actual 183, but a sacrifice of quantity was a magnifying of quality.

The paintings in this exhibition represent the work of artists resident in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, Texas, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Louisiana and Kentucky. It will be seen from this widespread area how generally the society has appealed to the West. Among the men and women who have contributed to this exhibition are some who have already won

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reputation, but others are among the novitiates who are just beginning to be known. One can not but be impressed with the widening horizon of artistic sentiment in the West, as he finds upon the better class of canvases—better in theme, in sentiment and in execution—the names of artists unchronicled in catalogues of exhibitions, and whose records yet remain to be written in "Who's Who in America."

The rise of so many well prepared painters and sculptors is as encouraging as it is surprising, for the financial returns received by artists even of international reputation not infrequently have been discouragingly meager. That other young people are willing to follow on, performing artistic missionary service and waiting for the rise of a more intelligent appreciation, is one of the most hopeful aspects of the present situation. If the older men were succeeding as some of the favored occupants of London and Parisian studios are succeeding, there would be little wonder that the number of embryonic Sargents and St. Gaudens should be enlarging, but when even the best men in the United States, with a few remarkable and notable exceptions, are receiving recognition in dollars and cents far below the recompense paid to hotel chefs and football coaches, one is gratified that the æsthetic life still has its alluring charms and beckons to youthful imagination. Among these rising younger men may be named Walter M. Clute, Frank V. Dudley, Frederick C. Bartlett, William A. Harper, K. A. Buehr, not to speak of others.



"MARTIGUE, FRANCE," BY FREDERICK CLAY BARTLETT
The poetic imagination of the artist redeems this from being merely a literal reproduction

In addition to these younger men there are in the society several groups of artists whose artistic position is assured. For instance there is the "Hoosier group," comprising J. Ottis Adams, J. E. Bundy, F. T. Mulhaupt, W. Forsyth, Otto Stark and T. C. Steele. These men, well trained in European methods, have brought to their tasks virility, poetry and technical skill. They have found new inspiration among the supposedly commonplace landscapes of Indiana, and in their way are to be credited with as notable originality and individuality as that more conspicuous group of Indiana writers whose stories are filling the pages of magazines



"THE PIASA BLUFFS," BY FREDERICK OAKES SYLVESTER
A romantic spot on the Mississippi

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whose names are to be found each month in the column of "most popular books."

The Western Society of Artists counts also in its membership such workers as Charles Francis Browne, Frederick W. Freer, Oliver Dennett Grover, Henry S. Hubbell, L. H. Meakin, James William Pattison, John F. Stacey, Frederick Oakes Sylvester, Lorado Taft, George J. Zolnay, Ralph Clarkson, Edmund H. Wuerpel, Ellsworth Woodward, Julius Rolshoven, Percy Ives, as well as Martha S. Baker, Ida J. Burgess, Mrs. A. V. C. Dodgshun, Eugenie F. Glaman, and Mrs. Anna L. Stacey. In true sense, therefore, the society is representative of the artists of accredited success and of the younger group now achieving recognition.



"MOTHER AND CHILD," BY KARL A. BUEHR
An effective impression of home life technically well rendered

American art during the last half century or so has reacted against the conventional story-telling picture. There is a class of pictures which the Glasgow men profanely describe as the "kiss mammy" style which wins popular applause by reason of the incident which it depicts—the pathos of some scene, the interest of some historical occasion. By no means should the historical and genre picture be discredited, but it is not fair to the highest type of art to value a creation of artistic imagination according to the historical significance of the picture. The historical painting may still be produced—indeed ought to be produced—but on the other hand praise should be given to the technically excellent picture even if it considers only some commonplace theme. There must be, however, in the latter that imaginative quality, that exemplification of poetic mind, that skilful use of pigment and brush which lift the work above the natural low level of its subject.

Among the eight illustrations accompanying this article which are characteristic of the present exhibition of the Society of Western Artists may be found examples of the varying choice of themes. There is, for instance, in the "Reflection of an Old Mill," by J. Ottis Adams, and to a lesser degree in "The Piasa Bluffs," by Frederick Oakes Sylvester, representation of the typical scenery of Indiana and of the Mississippi. Ordinary as these scenes are the artists have treated them with recognition of their poetical qualities. No one can look upon the old Indiana mill without entering into full sympathy with the scene. Nor has all the romance of the Mississippi become the property of historical romancers. The landscape painter finds there aspects of nature not less available than those of the Oise.

In such paintings as "Happy Hours," by Frederick W. Freer, and "Mother and Child," by Karl A. Buehr, there is seen the impression of home life which appeals to the emotions and yet is not unmindful

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"THE CLOISTER," BY JULIUS ROLSHOVEN

Essentially a picture, although only the ivy-clad pillars and walks of the cloister of the church of St. Francis at Assisi are visible

of the technical side of pictorial art. Mr. Henry S. Hubbell's portrait of Mrs. Avery shows what may be done to characterize upon canvas the individuality of the sitter, the whole rendered with feeling and consummate skill of the artist's tools. Oliver Dennett Grover's "Mending the Nets," and Julius Rolshoven's "In the Cloister" are instances in which western artists have selected their themes under Italian skies. Their paintings are essentially pictures, although in the latter of these two there is nothing more visible than the ivy-clad, green-stained pillars and walks of the cloister of the Church of St. Francis at Assisi.

Frederick Clay Bartlett is essentially a decorative painter. His landscape, "Martigue, France," is not a literal translation of the hills and streams which were before the artist's eyes. He has done more than reproduce the scene photographically. He has remade it for the spectator, and has added to it the results of his poetic imagination.

Enough has been said of this group of western artists to suggest that there is here the beginning, to say the least, not of an individual school, perhaps, but a group of individuals who while their work indicates differentiation, are seeking the same general ends. There are individuality and analysis, but there are, too, a general uniformity of excellence and a good degree of native virility. It would be not true, perhaps, to say that the Society of Western Artists has as yet reached to so high a plane as that of the Glasgow school, whose magnificent collection of paintings is now in the United States, having been shown at Buffalo, Chicago and St. Louis, but it may safely be asserted that this company of painters and sculptors incarnates one of the most hopeful elements of the rapidly developing artistic life of the United States.

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The convict plowing brigade



The dinner hour

SHALL THE CHAIN-GANG GO?

BY

GEORGE HERBERT CLARKE

"THERE ought not to be a chain-gang in all the world."

"The chain-gang, with all its evils, is not nearly so bad as it is commonly painted, and is a good deal more humane in government and effect than many penitentiaries."

Both of these expressions have vigor and conviction behind them. The first, representing northern public opinion in general, was uttered not long ago by a "personage" in the land; the second fairly represents the mind of the Georgian defender.

It is not impossible, perhaps, to agree in large measure with both statements; with the one, in point of ideal; with the other, in point of practice. Certainly, if this system be wholly evil occasional newspaper "write-ups" and spasmodic denunciations will not be likely either to convert it or to cancel it. The system has been in actual operation in the State of Georgia for many years, and this fact in

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White prisoners with bloodhound and guards



Negro prisoners with guards

itself must testify in some degree to its necessity and efficiency as judged by Anglo-Saxon civilization.

Before the storm of the sixties, as all the world knows, the slaves were treated, from a physical viewpoint, with general care and consideration. They constituted valuable property, and their health and well-being were naturally matters of concern to their owners. It is certain that comparatively few of them suffered from serious illnesses and that hardly a case of tuberculosis was known. To-day, with the responsibilities of free men resting upon them, and with the ability only of children to shoulder such responsibilities, the black masses who drift into the towns and cities of the South live huddled in dark, unventilated, miserable huts and cabins, the victims of foul diseases, ignorant of the commonest means of physical self-preservation, and showing an appalling record of *tubercular infection.

A precisely similar contrast holds true of the negro's growth in criminality. There was only a very small percentage of criminal slaves, and for these the prison

*According to Dr. Henry McHatton, a capable and peculiarly well-informed southern physician, 25 per cent of negro mortality in the South is due to tuberculous diseases. There is less disease, it should be said, among the plantation negroes, who are better housed and more rigidly supervised.

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Sheer happy-go-luckies



Part of the shoveling squad

system proved effective. With the advent of liberty, however, and the encouragement of the vicious black by thoughtless or conscienceless lictors during the dark days of Reconstruction, there arose a sable rabble whose excesses in crime have stained the history of both North and South with reciprocal bitterness and misunderstanding.

Such situations have not infrequently recurred in history. Russia is facing one to-day. They are always hard situations, and this of which we write was full of portent, and bitter almost beyond expression to the former masters and mistresses of this intoxicated Caliban. As the criminal phase of the situation—and it was then, and still is, the most acute—pressed more and more heavily for solution, the several southern states adopted differing but stringent penal methods. Deprived of the old traditions of black and white relationship and consequently of the old punitive safeguards, deprived also of the material means for meeting the new turn of events in any other than the cheapest

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way consistent with effective justice, Georgia employed the chain-gang system. There it has continued, with varying modifications, from that day to this, and is at present operated according to the following plan:

Convicts are classed as "felony" and "misdemeanor" convicts. By the former is meant those who have been duly sentenced to a term in the penitentiary, or to capital punishment; by the latter, all other persons legally convicted of crime. The affairs of both classes are controlled, directly or indirectly, by the State Prison Commissioner. Short-term (five years or under) felony convicts are leased out by this commission to counties, corporations and individuals at a minimum unit rate of $175 per annum, and the accruing revenue is divided *pro rata* among those counties that fail to bid high enough or choose not to bid at all, the money being devoted to schools or public roads, as may be locally determined. The lessees are required to care for the physical welfare of the convict, clothing, feeding and sheltering him, while the state provides guards and physicians. The misdemeanor convicts, sent to the gang by the "city" and superior courts, and the municipal offenders sentenced to hard labor on the public works by the city recorders' courts, are treated in virtually every respect like the felony convicts, save that the recorders' recruits do not generally mingle with the felons, but are worked with misdemeanor men, and are allowed a separate sleeping camp. It should be said, however, that such distinctions are not as strictly enforced as the public is sometimes led to suppose.

Exclusive of municipal offenders, there are at the present writing close on three thousand convicts leased out in chain-gangs in Georgia. These are distributed over an area including forty-six counties, but of the 145 counties in the state only twenty-nine are at present officially hiring felony convicts, many of the other counties failing to do so on account of their inability to meet the cost of maintenance. To pass from Bibb County, for example, which has long employed the convicts, to its neighbor, Twiggs, is to become unpleasantly aware of the unkempt and dilapidated appearance of the Twiggs public roads, and to make a fairly safe deduction concerning the latter's probable poverty.

For some time past Bibb County had been paying the City of Macon, its county seat, the sum of $8,000 per annum for the use of the recorder's prisoners upon the county chain-gang, but within the last year or two the city has agreed to forego the receipt of this amount, provided that its equivalent be given in the satisfactory working of the city streets. Accordingly, the public eye finds it at present no novelty to witness on the residence streets of this thriving southern city a gang of men clothed in stripes (all but the trusted few), with shackled ankles, and armed with picks and shovels, working steadily under the direction of their overseers. Near by stand the guards with their ready Winchesters, and, still nearer, the whipping-boss, whose flagellations are conducted with the aid of a thick, tapering strap, employed probably not oftener than six or seven times a month. The hours of work are from daybreak to sunset, save on Sunday, and the noon rest is long enough to satisfy all but chronic malcontents. The female prisoners stay at the camp, are not fettered, and seldom perform other than domestic services, although at times some of them, like the men, use pick and shovel. Their felony sisters, with the decrepit males and the long-term convicts, are worked upon the state farm near Milledgeville.

As already intimated, the black criminals are greatly in the majority. They predominate over the whites, indeed, by about fifteen to one, and though many of them have been rendered restless of late by the varied litigation in that *cause célèbre*, the Jamison case, they do not generally regard themselves as victims of extraordinary oppression. They entertain, it is true, a wholesome respect for the courts, the overseers and the whipping-boss, yet they come again and again to the gang, as the moth to the candle, finding in the risk and excitement of law-breaking and in the social attractions offered them by contact with their fellows on the gang an apparently irresistible charm. Of personal sensibility or civic duty they seem to know almost nothing. Their attitude is, rather, one of sheer happy-go-luckiness or of unreasoning recklessness, each of these manners being

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symptomatic of a child consciousness. Indeed, the negro's likeness to the untrained child does not stop here. He is accustomed to depend, legitimately or otherwise, on his white neighbor for his support, and if he does not get what he wants he will not hesitate to lie or steal until successful in his ends or detected and restrained. Yet it is probable that hardly more than a third part of the punishable negroes are actually punished, and there can be no just doubt that the average southern man or woman is disposed to make large allowances for negro habit and character.

The facts in the Jamison case, mentioned above, are briefly these: Henry Jamison, a negro citizen of Macon, was arrested on March 12, 1904, while drunk and disorderly, and, after a hearing before the city recorder, was sentenced to pay a fine of $25, or to work on the county chain-gang for ninety days. At the same time, for the additional offense of disorderly conduct in the "barracks" he was fined $35, with the option of 120 days on the gang. Jamison had no money, did not seek to avail himself of the services of any of the small army of loan-sharks who hang about the city hall, and accordingly donned the stripes and shackles. He was released on a writ of *habeas corpus*, March 17, issued by the United States District Court, and, the case being heard by Hon. Emory Speer, judge of that court, was dismissed from custody on the ground that the recorder's trial was a pretended one, not conducted in accordance with due process of law, as required by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, without which process, ran the finding, no person can be sentenced to infamous punishment or involuntary servitude. On an appeal taken by the city, through its attorney, Hon. Minter Wimberly, to the United States Supreme Court, Judge Speer's decision was reversed October 16, 1905, the highest court holding that Jamison's case should first have been dealt with by the state courts.

Jamison was rearrested November 25, by Macon's chief of police, and three days later his counsel, Messrs. Akerman and Akerman, applied to Judge W. H. Felton, of the Bibb County Superior Court, for the release of their client on the old grounds. Their application was denied, and the case has again been appealed, this time to the State Supreme Court. Meantime, Judge Speer issued an order, dated December 2, on a new writ of *habeas corpus*, transferring Jamison from the chain-gang to the county jail until such time as he should succeed in making bond, holding that his means of obtaining reasonably early relief were now exhausted, and that his rearrest, occurring before the mandate of the Supreme Court had been officially accepted by Judge Speer, was illegal. Jamison gave bond a few days later, and is now at large.

The case has aroused a good deal of feeling in Macon and in Georgia, and has provoked also marked interest among lawyers and penologists the country over. If *Jamison is eventually released, the recorders' courts must cease to sentence petty offenders to the chain-gang, sometimes without even the option of a fine.

In reference both to this case and to the system in general, the writer has interviewed a number of representative citizens of Macon, and finds in summarizing their opinions that only one advocates the immediate abolition of the chain-gang *per se*, but that nearly all of them admit and deprecate certain abuses, particularly the severity of the system as affecting offenders against municipal ordinances only. They almost uniformly condemn the leasing of felony convicts to firms and individuals, and several of them point to the experience of a sister state, Mississippi, which abolished, or, rather, modified, a similar system on account of iniquities growing out of the leasing privilege, and substituted therefor the concentration of the convicts upon state farms. The recent report of the Mississippi State Warden places the death rate at not quite one in a thousand, a showing that Mississippians believe can not be equaled or excelled by any other state penological system in the country.

*In the case of the negro, Rufus Pearson—analogous to that of Jamison, save that the former was sentenced by the recorder to serve six months on the Bibb County chain-gang, without the option of a fine, for being drunk and disorderly—Judge Felton refused to discharge him from custody upon a writ of *habeas corpus*. On an appeal taken to the Supreme Court of Georgia the decision of the lower court was reversed, January 13, 1906, on the ground that the recorder has no power to sentence petty offenders to confinement upon the county chain-gang, in the company of state convicts, and sharing their labor and ignominy, and that any provision in the municipal charter granting such power is unconstitutional. Pearson was ordered back to the recorder's court for legal sentence. As soon as this important decision was rendered Jamison's attorneys, who were also representing Pearson, withdrew the earlier case.

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For himself, the writer is of opinion that the chief evils of the Georgia system are incidental rather than inherent, and that these are three:

1. The power and willingness of *recorders' courts to sentence petty offenders to a punishment equal in severity, save for length of term, to those imposed upon many of the most depraved felons of the state. In this connection, I have been told by an ex-recorder that he favors a distinct city gang, unstriped, unshackled and unwhippable, who could be required to work at breaking stones under the supervision of the municipal police within the city limits, but apart from the highways. As in the Jamison case, sentences of from two to six months are not at present sufficiently rare, but this gentleman states that while recorder he at no time imposed a longer sentence than twenty-nine days of service on the gang, and then only upon very hardened offenders, and, further, that he is at this time convinced of the essential unfairness and ultimate illegality of all such sentences.

2. The publicity of the chain-gang.

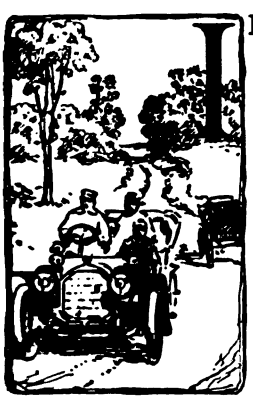
3. The lease system *in toto*. It is the writer's conviction that Georgia must eventually segregate on a large farm or farms all persons convicted of felonies or other serious offenses, constraining those who can to till the soil and master simple trades, and requiring all to live as much as possible in institutional privacy and to conform to the fundamental rules of hygiene and physical well-being. However initially expensive such a system may prove to be, it is a public necessity, ethically and materially. Georgia, however, is not standing still in this regard, and may be completely depended upon to remedy, of her own volition, all those weaknesses in her present system that may seem to ignore or to neglect the redemptive element in modern penology.

THE RIGHTS OF THE AUTOMOBILIST

BY

JOHN FARSON

PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION



IN discussing the various questions connected with the automobile and its use of the streets, the rights of the automobilist have not had a prominent place. The public seems to have lost sight of the fact that he has rights, and in some quarters he is openly treated as a trespasser. There are two sides to every question, however. Fair play and a square deal are supposed to be characteristic of the American people, and our democratic impulses are usually ready to award a hearing to both sides of every controversy. On the other hand, it is true that in the warmth with which new problems are discussed, the American public is often inclined to take a radical position. This is not through any desire or willingness to be unfair; it is purely temperamental. Nevertheless the attitude is a harmful one. Many worthy reforms are balked because they are conceived and advanced in a false light.

In a matter of so much importance as the protection of life and limb, at a time when there is so much ignorant, reckless and even criminal operation of automobiles upon the public streets, it is unfortunate that we are so negligent of underlying facts. If we are to suppress disorder upon the public highways we must be rational about it. It is not to be de-

*As stated in the previous footnote, this right is now contradicted and canceled by the decision of the State Supreme Court in the Pearson case. The City of Macon has accordingly organised its able-bodied male prisoners into a local road-mending corps, which is specifically recognised by the Supreme Court as legally permissible. The new city ordinance provides for stripes, shackles, etc., but these are to be employed only in refractory instances, as means of discipline.

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nied that there is still a very prevalent feeling against automobilists as a class and against automobiles as a means of conveyance. Blindfolded opposition of this character only throws this breach wide open and does immense harm to the cause of law and order. Such opposition as this has forced many automobilists to adopt an attitude of self-defense which, at first glance, looks very much like resistance to law. As a matter of fact, nine-tenths of the men who are to-day operating automobiles in Chicago are even more eager for the preservation of law and order on the streets than the public at large. It is regrettable that the exception must be made of the other and consciously lawless tenth.

What are the rights of an automobilist? In the first place he has the right to use the streets. This right comes to him through no statute law. The doctrine that the streets are for the public is a part of our common law and is so old that we may safely hazard a guess that it is coëval with the existence of highways themselves. The right of the public to use the streets is not dependent upon the use of any special method of locomotion, and the horse has no virtue which entitles him to assume a monopoly. In discussing this question in the case of Albert C. Banker, et al., v. City of Chicago, 112 Ill. App. 94, the Illinois Appellate Court says:

> The right of appellee to use the streets is undoubted. It is true that he must use them without interfering with the safety of others in the exercise of the same right. Subject to that limitation his right can not be regulated by ordinance. The fact that an automobile is a comparatively new vehicle is beside the question. The use of the streets must be extended to meet the modern means of locomotion.

The court very wisely couples these rights with corresponding responsibilities. The man who operates an automobile is subject to exactly the same liabilities as the driver of horses. In his use of the streets he must observe and protect the rights of others. For his wanton acts he is equally liable with the man in a carriage, and the common law theory of negligence applies to him as well as to all others. The man who runs an automobile at a dangerous rate of speed, whether [illegible] is above or below the limit [illegible], should be treated as a violator of law. If he is reckless of the children who are permitted to play in his path, if he toots his horn continuously or maliciously, he deserves all the condemnation that an angry populace will surely visit upon him.

The automobilist should respect the rules of the road. An observance of these rules will prevent many accidents, and yet few persons who use the streets either with horses or automobiles seem to think that there is any other rule to observe than that of keeping to the right.

The laws and ordinances limiting speed have come in for a great deal of favorable and unfavorable discussion. It may fairly be questioned whether regulations of this kind are of any value, and whether the same results can not be reached in other ways. A speed limit of ten miles per hour may be unreasonably low at some times and some places. At other times and under other circumstances, a driver should be punished for reckless driving if he operates his car faster than five miles per hour. Circumstances must determine the speed a motorist may safely use. To establish a hard and fast rule that will be just for all circumstances is manifestly impossible. This is recognized in France, where a motorist is subject to no speed regulations, but is held strictly accountable for the results of his recklessness and infractions of law. In England speed is limited by act of Parliament, but so much public discussion has been provoked by the needless and unreasonable limitations imposed that it seems very probable that this law will be repealed and the French system taken up.

One of the very evident disadvantages that our speed laws carry with them is the feeling of security they give to a reckless operator in running his machine as fast as the law permits, without regard to the crowded condition of streets or other circumstances which may make it dangerous to travel more than two or three miles per hour.

Notwithstanding the partial failure of speed regulations to meet conditions as they are, there is nothing really unfair about them, unless it be in the unreasonableness of the limit fixed. Speed laws are serious, conscientious efforts to mitigate the evil of fast and reckless driving. Laws can not always be perfectly adapted

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to the evils they attempt to prevent and punish, and a law which reasonably accomplishes a laudable purpose should not only be obeyed but respected. An automobilist courts no sympathy for himself in opposing these laws or in declaring his purpose to violate them as often as he can do so. The expressions of such men are doing much to hurt the cause of the automobilist. Speed laws are makeshifts, however, and what we most need is a rigid determination and ability to visit punishment upon all those who are responsible in any measure for the evils that undeniably exist to-day through the use of automobiles.

The continued increase in the use of automobiles for many years past has now established firmly the proposition that the automobile has come to stay. It is a new method of locomotion, but it is destined to become the reigning method, and it behooves us to consider sanely the relation of the automobilist to the public streets. The immense advantage which the use of automobiles is giving us, not only in pleasure and health, but in cleanliness and economy of time, is extending their use into the fields of commerce. The movement for law and order will find ardent supporters among the ranks of the automobilists. The automobile clubs of the country are now exerting a tremendous effort in this direction.

WHY CHINA BOYCOTTS US

BY

CHARLES CHAILÉ-LONG

FORMERLY UNITED STATES CONSUL-GENERAL AND SECRETARY OF LEGATION TO KOREA

THE awakening of China has had the effect of awakening also the United States to an appreciation of its past friendly relations with the former, and its present and future commercial interests therewith, developing thus a policy which consists in the maintenance, peaceably if we can but forcibly if we must, of "the territorial integrity of China and the Open Door."

The awakening of China and the United States is late, for Japan and Great Britain, by treaties offensive and defensive with each other, occupy, or affect to occupy, the place of privileged protectors of China, a place which the United States should have taken long ago by reason of its traditional friendliness and its situation in the Pacific, emphasized now by the possession of the Philippines.

The Japanization of China

Japan's victory in her war with China in 1894-95 procured for her indemnity in money, the cession of Formosa, and the prestige of success, which was immense. From that time on Japan has been strengthening her army and navy against Russia with the object which has been achieved. Whilst at the same time China has been cultivated with a keen appreciation of the fact that without the moral, if not the material, control of that country, Japan could not alone accomplish the task she had assumed of directing the destinies of the Orient.

Japan has undertaken the Japanization of China methodically by the establishment in China and Japan of schools, military, industrial and agricultural. Recently twenty-two primary schools were opened in the Chinese provinces, with 3,364 scholars. Four of these schools are military, at Paoling, Outchan, Nankin and Canton, and are modeled after St. Cyr in France. The instructors are Japanese or Chinese educated in Japan. The school at Canton is administered by Japanese entirely. Every year 700 young Chinese, graduates of the schools in Japan, are assigned with rank to the provincial army. The student graduates are all exalted and imbued with new Japanese ideas. Actually there are 2,500 Chinese students in

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the schools and universities of Japan. The military mandarin, once a low grade and despised office, is now elevated and honored. The literary class, heretofore the special guardians of the honor and dignity of China, now recognize the importance, even necessity, of organizing a national army, solid and united, capable of compelling respect for the interests and dignity of the Empire.

Prince Konoe and M. Nagaoka have organized a society under the significant name of *Toadobunkai* — "Society of the Far East of the Same Civilization." This society has opened schools at Fuchow, Svatoa, Shanghai and Tsin-Kiang. At Hoaingan there is an agricultural school with Japanese professors. Chang-Che-Tong has recently sent fifty-four young Chinese to the provinces destined to become professors in agricultural schools. Nor has Japan neglected certain significant details in the accouterment of the prospective professors; the costume is half Chinese, half Japanese, and the tress is cut off! The fever of reform extends to the women, with whom the practice of bandaging the feet is discouraged and perhaps interdicted. The Empress Dowager and the wife of General Yuan-Sie-Kwai have caused schools to be opened for the instruction of young girls after the European methods; the instructors are Japanese. This youth, male and female, is both revolutionary and nationalist, and everywhere in China is heard the cry: "The affairs of the yellow people belong only to the yellow race."

The press is in the hands of the Japanese. The journal, *The Clock Destined to Awaken our Epoch,* published at Shanghai by a former student in Japan, recently protested with disdain against the manner in which the whites of Shanghai treat the yellow men and pointed with indignation to the notice posted at the entrance of the public garden:

"Dogs and Chinese are not allowed in the garden."

A Japanese journal in China, recently praising the Anglo-Japanese alliance, expressed the hope that it might be exercised to obtain from Great Britain the "honorable benevolent renunciation of the shameful benefits accruing from the sale of opium."

The police in China, that double-edged sword of all revolutions, is under the complete control of Japan. Colonel Aoki, since 1902, was commissioned by the Manchu generals, Na Tung and Lou of the Tartar banners, to organize the police of Peking. Generals Yuan-Sie-Kwai and Chang-Che-Tong confided likewise to Aoki the organization of the provincial police.

What with professors, the press and the police, may it not be said that Japan holds the key to China—and the Open Door? But Japan has yet other factors in her favor: a Japanized army, and more potent than all perhaps, Japanese and Chinese cheap labor with which to exploit the vast and unlimited resources of China.

China until now possessed no national army, only the ineffective, inefficient troops commanded by the several viceroys and the bannermen attached to the person of the Emperor. Now, the Empire is divided into twenty military regions, each of which is provided with two divisions composed of twelve battalions of infantry and cavalry, a regiment of infantry and cavalry, a regiment of artillery and a company of engineers; counting reserves, a total of 480,000. In two years China may place in line 100,000 men, well armed and equipped, commanded by Chinese educated in Japan.

General Yuan-Sie-Kwai, the energetic and intelligent viceroy of Petchili, commands at Tientsin an army of 50,000 men organized *à la Japonaise,* with a Japanese staff and Japanese or Chinese educated at Tokio. A recent article in a review asserts that the Mikado aspires to become the Emperor of China on the death of the Empress Dowager, Tze-Hi, which may occur suddenly in the same manner as that of Tourandot, the late Queen of Korea. But General Yuan, it is currently reported in China, is likewise a candidate for the throne, and indeed, during the Boxer rebellion more than one of the European nations which acknowledged his eminent services during that period assured him that his candidacy would receive their active support—when the throne was vacant. Yuan-Sie-Kwai's candidacy presents the advantage that it would flatter a national sentiment as well as the reform party, Yuan being a Chinaman and a reformist. "The Viceroy of Petchili," it is said, "cultivates Japanese friendship and awaits his hour."

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The Immediate Causes of the Boycott

In the foregoing, the writer has imperfectly grouped certain facts that the reader may appreciate the actual situation which confronts the United States in China, a situation really concealed beneath the over optimistic spirit of government and people.

The boycott, among the many reasons assigned for its origin, arose "because of the Exclusion Act; because of the hostility of Mr. Wu-Ting-Fang, ex-Chinese minister at Washington; because of employment of coolies at Panama; because of Mr. Conger's speech ridiculing the idea of a Chinese boycott; because of a Chinese "corner" in American cottons; because of certain caricatures in American papers representing Chinese in the act of being clubbed by American police, etc."

In the inception of the boycott the United States Government protested at Peking through its minister that the boycott was a violation of certain articles of the treaty of Tientsin of 1858, whereupon Peking promptly ordered the violation to cease and we have innocently accepted that solution as satisfactory. The United States minister should have advised the government of the futility of such protestation. The guilds of China since a thousand years or more constitute a power behind the throne, a veritable *imperium in imperio*. These guilds are numerous and powerful and were established to defend the commerce of the country from the depredations of the lawless, from the bandit military and from the government itself. The interference of the mandarins at Peking was then purely perfunctory, *un coup d'épée dans le sable*, and this indeed is clearly avowed by Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, Chinese minister, in a recent interview: "This boycott," said Sir Chentung, "is not in any way a government affair, but emanates from the commercial guilds over which the government at Peking has no control."

A brief review of our past relations with China will help our understanding of why China has boycotted us.

The Services of America to China

China's first treaty with a Christian power was concluded with Russia at Nertchinsk September 12, 1689. From that time until 1834 the East India Company engaged in the opium trade, valued at five to eight millions annually. In the latter year China, always opposed, endeavored to protect its people from the pernicious commerce. War followed with Great Britain, with the result that the trade was increased, being extended to Canton, Amoy, Fuchow, Ningpo and Shanghai, while Hong Kong was transferred to England plus the sum of $21,000,000 as a war indemnity.

Again, in 1841, a ransom of $6,000,000 was extracted from the merchants of Canton. Again, in 1856, Great Britain declared war and Canton was occupied by the British and French December 29, 1857. This last affair cost China a large indemnity and four years of military occupation, at the end of which it was stipulated that China should henceforth abstain from applying to Europeans in China the offensive epithet of "barbarian from the Western Ocean."

The rebellion of the "Taepings" or "Long-haired rebels" commenced in 1850. The leader, Hung-Sien-Tseun, endeavored to overthrow the faith of Confucius. Two Americans, Ward and Burgevine, then in Shanghai, were employed by the Chinese merchants, whose commercial interests were jeopardized, to organize a military force for their protection. Ward and Burgevine possessed both courage, energy and military ability, and having recruited the men led them against the Taepings with such success that the troop acquired the soubriquet of the "Ever Victorious Army." Ward fell at Tseki and his services were commemorated by the Chinese Government as a *Joss* or God. Burgevine succeeded, but being of a more impulsive nature than his gallant predecessor, he could not brook the provocations and impertinence of the mandarins jealous of the fame of the Americans. One day the mandarin, who should have paid Burgevine's ragged and moneyless soldiers, treated the American with some insulting remark, whereupon he knocked the mandarin down, took the *cash*, paid the troops and marched away to the front. The indignity to a noble, for a native, was punishable with death. Burgevine was soon after dismissed, despite his distinguished services, to appease the clamor of the noble class. Unfortunately for Burgevine and for the maintenance of American prestige, Burlinghame had not yet arrived

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China. He undoubtedly, recognizing the importance of sustaining his compatriot, would have found means to have placated the irate mandarin and perhaps have induced him to "kiss the hand that smote him." But our government had no policy of its own at that time, that extended beyond the limits of its proper territory. Not even the question of reciprocity with the South American States could awaken the interest its distinguished author hoped, or disturb the almost Korean-like calm of American commerce of those days.

The British Government, however, hastened to profit by the dismissal of Burgevine by recommending in his place Major Charles George Gordon, R. E., of the British Army, who was promptly confirmed as commander of the "Ever Victorious." Gordon led this so-called victorious army with his characteristic valor, and the laurels won by his American friends were confounded with his own and the good name and prestige of which the United States might have profited politically and commercially, naturally passed to the credit of the British Government.

Subsequently, in 1874, Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon entered the service of Ismail Pacha, Khédive of Egypt. Appointed Governor-General of the Equatorial Province of Egypt, the writer, then a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Egyptian Army, was made his chief of staff, accompanying him to Central Africa. Gordon frequently referred to his service with the "Ever Victorious Army" and always with affection and strong praise of the Americans, Ward and Burgevine. "The Chinese," he said, "made Ward a *Joss* and he merited this high distinction; they gave me the peacock's feather which was all I deserved."

Let us suppose for an instant that Gordon, the British officer, had been constituted a *Joss* instead of Ward, the American. Is there any one so innocent as to think that the British Government would have abandoned him, as Burgevine, who represented Ward's name and work was abandoned, to the fury of a mandarin? On the contrary those who know how Great Britain has profited by such heroes as Gordon know that long ago Gordon would have been classed with Confucius and his statue placed in every temple in China, to the glory of the British name throughout the Middle Kingdom.

"Three things," said the wise Caliph Omar, "rarely return to man: a spoken word; a sped arrow and a lost opportunity." And yet the government at Washington may take courage. Ward's name is not forgotten in China and it may still be invoked with practical benefit.

America's first commercial relations with China began with the American clipper ship, the Empress of China, John Green, master, which sailed from New York in 1784. Subsequently, in 1832, President Andrew Jackson appointed Mr. Edward Roberts, of New Hampshire, "a commissioner to examine the Indian Ocean, to extend the commerce of the United States on that sea; to obtain information respecting the value of trade with the Dutch and Chinese. . ."

Mr. Caleb Cushing concluded, in 1844, our first treaty with China, Article xxxiii of which expressly prohibited trade in opium and declared that "the United States would undertake to prevent their flag from being abused by the subjects of other nations. . ." This courageous interference in behalf of Chinese morality placed the United States high in popular esteem in China, and this was followed in November, 1858, by the return to the Chinese Government of several hundred thousand dollars, the excess of a sum paid by China in satisfaction of certain claims by American citizens. The Chinese Government accepted the money returned, as follows:

"This generous return of the balance of the indemnity fund by the United States to China can not fail to elicit feelings of kindness and admiration on the part of the government of China towards that of the United States, and thus the friendly relations so long existing between the two countries will be strengthened."

The appointment of Mr. Anson Burlinghame in 1862 as United States minister to China was destined to bring America and that country into the most intimate relations. As an indication that Mr. Burlinghame appreciated the importance of his mission what he said to Mr. Seward may be cited:

"In my dispatch No. 18, of June 2, 1862, I had the honor to write if the treaty powers could agree among themselves to the neutrality of China and together secure order in the treaty ports and give

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their moral support to that party in China in favor of order, the interests of humanity would be subserved."

In 1868 Mr. Burlinghame resigned from the United States service and arrived in America as the chief of an important Chinese embassy. Responding to a toast at a banquet tendered the embassy in New York, June 23, Mr. Burlinghame said: "China, emerging from the mists of time but yesterday, suddenly entered your western gates and confronts you by representatives here to-night. What have you to say to her? She comes with no menace on her lips. She comes with the great doctrine of Confucius uttered 2,300 years ago: 'Do not unto others what you would not have others do unto you.' She asks you to forget your ancient prejudices, to abandon your assumptions of superiority, and to submit your questions with her, as she proposes to submit her questions with you, to the arbitrament of reason. She wishes no war; she asks of you not to interfere in her internal affairs. She asks you not to send her lecturers who are incompetent men. She asks that you will respect the neutrality of her waters and the integrity of her territory. She asks in a word to be left perfectly free to unfold herself precisely in that form of civilization of which she is most capable. She asks you to give to those treaties which were made under the pressure of war a generous and Christian construction."

Our Recent Relations With China

Since the visit of the Burlinghame embassy thirty-seven years have passed. What have we done in this long interval to develop the friendly relations with China effected by Burlinghame? Alas! nothing, but on the contrary almost every act of government has been to alienate a nation which opened wide its doors to us while closed to all the world beside.

Why China boycotted American commerce might be tersely explained by citing the Exclusion Act, the treaty of 1880, by which Chinese laborers were excluded from America. But there are other reasons, not quite so readily recalled.

The United States opened up Japan in 1854. In 1879 in the same Don Quixote spirit it was decided to open up Korea. Admiral Shufeldt of the United States Navy was dispatched in the Ticonderoga to make a treaty. The admiral's mission failed, not because of want of tact or diplomatic skill on his part, for he possessed these qualities in the maximum degree, but his despatches, which he assumed to be faultless, were positively impolite and shocking to the Korean protocol, whose ideas of etiquette were so complicated and exacting as to require the control of a special department known as the Ministry of Rites and Ceremonies. The admiral sent his despatches to the Governor of Fusan by whom they were transmitted to the ministry in question. A few days thereafter the despatches were returned with the remark that there was no such person or country as the "King of Corea" (the Department spelled Corea at that time with C and not K), that their King and country should be addressed; "*Taï-Chösen-Taï-Kun-Chu*"—or, His Majesty the Great King of Great *Chösen*. The clerks of the Department of State had neglected the polite preface of the communication, and did not know that neither Corea nor Korea was the name of the country to which an American ambassador had been accredited, but *Chösen*, the Corean name of the country which signifies the Land of the Morning Calm.

The admiral sailed away furious at his discomfiture but helpless. Li Hung Chang, however, was a friend of the United States and proffered his good offices in the emergency, and thanks to his influence, then paramount, the admiral concluded the coveted treaty at Inchön or Chemulpo in 1882.

In 1888 the United States gave great offense to China in recognizing the independence of Korea, a vassal kingdom entitled by China in her official communications as "Little Brother."

Russian influence at the Court of the King of Korea was so manifest in 1888 that it excited the jealous hostility of Mr. Yuan-Sie-Kwai, then Chinese resident, and Mr. Kondo Masuki, the *chargé d'affaires* of Japan. M. Waeber, the Russian *chargé d'affaires*, with the knowledge that his country must stay its hand until the completion of the Trans-Siberian railway to Vladivostock would open rail communication with St. Petersburg, adopted a policy of temporization. He chose the United States Legation as a sort of buffer. He suggested that the United States minister resident should become the for-

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eign adviser to the King, with a large salary, and consequently the probability, nay certainty, of controlling the valuable concessions in the exploitation of Korea's rich gold mines; M. Waeber suggested the appointment of American military instructors for the Korean army, and finally it was the Russian who induced the United States to adopt his government's policy to recognize the independence of Korea by sending to the capitals of Europe and to Washington Korean ministers plenipotentiary. The American military instructors were appointed, and likewise the Korean ministers to Europe and America. It was manifestly for the purpose of keeping the place warm for Russia. Later, when the American minister was expecting the nomination of foreign adviser to the King, the Korean Foreign Office suddenly promulgated the decree appointing a candidate arrived that day from Tokio. The announcement fell like a thunderbolt from a cloudless sky. It was the first challenge by Japan of Russia's influence in Korea. The United States in these matters was clearly the *bouc-emissaire,* the scapegoat of the policy of the Russian *chargé d'affaires,* in return for our willingness to serve with such illusory benefits mentioned.

The interference of the United States in the Chinese question excited the jealousies of the European representatives, but more especially Japan and China, finally culminating in the Chinese-Japanese war (1894), in which China was defeated with loss, among other things, of the "Little Brother."

The Exclusion Act

China has been awakened this time by Japan, who has found the open sesame to the Chinese soul in a mutual revolt against the obnoxious Exclusion Act. The writer, when in Korea and China, was frequently reminded by Chinese gentlemen, graduates of American or European colleges, of Article VI of the treaty of 1868, namely:

"That nothing contained in the treaty (referring to rights of the most favored nation) shall be held to confer naturalization upon citizens of the United States in China, *nor upon the subjects of China in the United States.*"

Every educated Chinaman resents this manifest discrimination and will tell you, as the writer has been told, that the United States rates him as less than the negro, upon whom it has conferred the honor of amendments to the Constitution. The Chinaman writhes under the humiliation which is all the more insupportable that it is expressed in round letters to the world.

Secretary Taft, recently returned from a brief visit to China, has boldly declared that "serious trouble may follow permanent adherence to the method of dealing with the Exclusion Act," and suggests a modification either by Act of Congress or by treaty. In this connection Mr. James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railroad, a very respectable authority, says:

"The Chinese boycott has been the greatest commercial disaster America has ever suffered. The American people are fools and vaingloriously pat themselves on the back over the so-called American invasion of European and Oriental markets, while the other countries say nothing but have practically monopolized the trade. . . The people who are banking on Oriental trade are bound to be disappointed. The United States can not compete with foreign countries until we can manufacture products at a lower cost, which means cheaper labor."

How will the United States compete with the cheap labor of China and Japan, which for a fact is labor at ten cents a day? That is a question under present conditions which may not be answered. Will we not be forced to modify the Chinese Exclusion Act and permit a certain ingress yearly which might be made to include also the European immigrant? We talk of maintaining the "Open Door" in the Orient, in China; it seems never to have occurred to our serene and self-satisfied souls that we have closed our own door to China and Chinamen.

To compete for commercial superiority, even parity, in the Pacific we are given the choice of two weapons: cheap labor or ultimate war with Japan that we may maintain our commerce in the Pacific. China may not be placated by anything else than a repeal of the Exclusion Act. Why not offer at least to modify it and thus relieve her of a distinction which has wounded and humiliated her national honor? Congress will be wise in anticipating a demand indirectly conveyed by the denunciation of the Treaty of 1880 by China.

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MEN OF THE MONTH

HERBERT S. HADLEY

ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR MISSOURI

Photograph on page 229

BY

DANTE BARTON

FROM the politician's point of view the great need of the Republican party in Missouri has been more and stronger public speakers. When the state convention of 1904 was in session the Republican organization determined that it would contest with the reform element of the Democratic party for the honor of overturning in the state a bad system of machine politics. It took stock of its material and everywhere one could hear the assertion that the party needed candidates who would "go after the Democrats"—it was the phrase employed. Then the convention turned to "young Herb Hadley" and forced upon him a nomination for Attorney-General. It was literally a case of "draft."

Herbert S. Hadley was at that time only thirty-two years old, but he had already gained a reputation as a stump speaker in political contests. He had been president of the Young Republicans' Club of the state and had held municipal and county offices. What was of more consequence to him his abilities as a lawyer had become recognized and he was ranked among the leading younger members of the bar in Kansas City. To relinquish a good practice for a mere fighting chance to win an office of much smaller emolument did not appeal to the young lawyer; but when his protests to the convention were overruled he accepted the nomination.

It will afford a good insight into the character of the Missouri officer who is leading the state's legal fight on Standard Oil, to consider the features of the canvass which followed. As a first proposition the Republican candidate for the second most important office of the commonwealth aligned himself with the best principles involved in the canvass. He could do so consistently because he had made an admirable record as the prosecuting officer of Jackson County, which includes Kansas City. Moreover, his entire bent had been clean and honorable. So, in the contest he hammered the corruptionists and advocated a progressive state policy.

But he did more than that. He regarded his nomination as a commission to defeat all Democrats, and he vigorously opposed Mr. Folk, the reform candidate for Governor. In his line of opposition he never did or said anything which would forfeit his self-respect or the respect of others, but he very palpably held a brief for the candidate of his own party for the post of Governor. This was very probably "good politics," and it was legitimate politics. The man he supported was a respectable business man. But it was not sentiment nor deference to public sentiment.

And there one gets a good idea of the Missouri Attorney-General. He is not the least sentimental or emotional in what may be called his civic personality. One could not well imagine his being worked up over public wrongs or social iniquities. A few years ago in a speech on Labor Day he spoke of the glory of a country "where every man is a sovereign and every woman a queen." The iron of injustice has not entered the soul of a man

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who could say that, even in the formula of a platitude. Mr. Hadley has "grown older with the years," but it is safe to say that he is anything but a radical and that he will never be swept off his feet by a passion to set the world right.

It is justice to him and it is necessary to an understanding of his present service to get this viewpoint clear. Hadley has proved his possession of an unusually strong sense of duty. Good faith is really an essential part of his make-up. In an authorized interview he has said that his service in the Standard Oil prosecution was no more than he would have performed for any other client. He has been an attorney for the street railway company of Kansas City—he was in that position when "drafted" to make the race for Attorney-General—and he might enter the same employment when his term of public office expires. He has said as much in the interview already mentioned. But good faith to that client would not include service antagonistic to the attorney's well-grounded notions of honor and good faith to the public. This is not an unconfirmed generality. Mr. Hadley has exemplified it by his actions in various relations and by public addresses touching legal ethics.

The conventions of a popularly accepted social order fit admirably with the quality of the Missouri Attorney-General. They will probably never receive a profound analysis from him. Certainly they will never engage his aggressive opposition. He is temperamentally conservative. He is rootedly "safe and sane." But the abuses of the established order—that is a different thing. "Conventional crimes," frauds on the ballot, illicit combinations in restraint of trade, invasions of the square deal under the law—these evils of the industrial and political economy of the time run counter to Mr. Hadley's sense of justice and he may be permanently included in the opposing forces.

One endowed, as the subject of this sketch is, with the judicial temperament and with the capacity for cold analysis within the indicated range of sympathies is frequently the best fitted to set conditions right within that horizon. Such a one has a definite aim in view. His energies are not paralyzed by the fear that the world has gone to smash. His remedies are simple and lie close at hand. There is nothing amorphous or illusory in his ideals. They are not too sublimated to be practical.

When to this thoroughly attainable conception of government are added the characteristics of courage, self-possession and integrity, there is a composite which gives a very good description of Herbert S. Hadley. Comprehending this, one can understand why a partisanship which would lead him to stump the state against its most conspicuous exemplar of good government would have no weight with him when engaged in a common service with his party opponent. Mr. Hadley will probably fight Mr. Folk in future political contests, but as the Attorney-General of the state he has been the ally of the Governor for the enforcement of law. That kind of public servant is dangerous to special privilege, graft and lawbreaking; for he is not to be kept from his purpose by threats or blandishments or the common ruse of attaching to his actions motives of ambition and vainglory.

WALTER WELLMAN

WHO PLANS TO REACH THE NORTH POLE IN AN AIRSHIP

BY

CHARLES W. ARTHUR

IN "A Man's Woman" Frank Norris represented his hero as starting eagerly a second time for the frozen North in search of the pole, despite the awful experiences of the first trip, his narrow escape from death and the circumstance that from the point of view of the average man there was every reason why he should wish to remain at home. Walter Wellman, a counterpart of this hero in real

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life, is now preparing for his third polar expedition, undaunted by the recollections of the hardships and privations he endured and the dangers he braved during his earlier journeys northward and unaffected by the fact—again from the point of view of the average man—that there is every reason why *he* should wish to stay at home.

When it was announced that the Chicago *Record-Herald* had instructed Mr. Wellman, who is its chief Washington correspondent, to make another effort to reach the pole and, what is more remarkable, to travel in an airship, people who did not know said that the whole affair was simply a scheme to advertise the paper and its representative. Because of the limited extent to which aerial navigation has been carried and because some newspapers have been known to resort to questionable schemes for purposes of advertisement, that was perhaps a natural view, but it was wholly erroneous. It is only fair to assume that the proprietor of the *Record-Herald* is sincere, and it is quite certain that Mr. Wellman is. Everybody who knows him and his aspirations and ambitions knows that. It is a daring, audacious thing he is preparing to do, but he has done daring and audacious things before, and his friends are not in the least concerned as to his ability to carry out his part of this latest project. The airship may not come up to expectations, but Mr. Wellman can be depended on to perform his duty. He may fail to reach the pole and he may lose his life in the attempt; but, in either event, there will not have been any lack of courage or skill or indomitable will power on his part to help make the expedition a success. The world knows more of Walter Wellman's newspaper and magazine writings than it knows of Walter Wellman, the man. He has traveled extensively and has met many people, but there are other newspaper men in Washington who have a much wider acquaintance than he. He is even personally unknown to many of his colleagues, for he is seldom seen in the press galleries or at the other haunts of newspaper men, and he is not what in latter-day parlance is called a "mixer," or, for that matter, a generally popular man. His temperament and his personality do not win him friends indiscriminately, but the friends he has are warm friends, whose regard for him and belief in him and his competence are cordial and complete. Born at Mentor, Ohio, forty-seven years ago, he has more gray in his hair and more lines in his face than the average man of his age, for his previous work in the polar regions and the busy life he has led have left their marks. He still limps as a result of an injury received during his last attempt to reach the pole.



WALTER WELLMAN
The well-known journalist who is to travel to the North Pole by airship

Having more liking for leisure than some others of his profession, he is nevertheless an indefatigable worker and he accomplishes much. It is not easy to serve a newspaper as he serves the one to the staff of which he is attached; yet he performs that service in a way that has made him the most widely known and quoted Washington correspondent; he is represented in the pages of one or more of the leading magazines practically every month, and in addition he finds time to devote to such matters as a system

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of railroad transportation which he has perfected and to projects like the North Pole expedition with the preliminary arrangements for which he is now engaged. Mr. Wellman's intimates think he does an unusually large amount of work. Mr. Wellman himself thinks he is rather lazy, and not infrequently expresses regret because of that self-attributed shortcoming. His favorite diversion is billiards, and almost any afternoon when he is in Washington he may be found playing that game in the old hotel across the street from his office.

Mr. Wellman's large accomplishments may be mainly accounted for by the fact that he does not permit his energies to be dissipated by attention to details. He aims at results of consequence and he succeeds in achieving such results much oftener than he fails. In his newspaper work he deals only with important men and writes only on big subjects, and so close is he to sources of information in Washington and elsewhere and so well established is his reputation as a correspondent that he not only is enabled to score many "beats" on momentous news matters, but to imbue the public with the knowledge that they are "beats" and that they are authoritative. He it was who first gave to the country the news that Walter Q. Gresham was to be Secretary of State under Cleveland, in 1893, and who forecast the famous five to four decision of the Supreme Court in the insular case. In conjunction with A. Maurice Low of the London *Post* and Boston *Globe,* he scored what was perhaps the greatest newspaper "scoop" that has gone out of Washington in recent years, in the shape of a forty-eight-thousand-word dispatch giving the details of the Dingley tariff bill. Some of the most important news of the proceedings of the peace conference at Portsmouth last summer also came first from him.

That he is esteemed in high places is shown by the President's selection of George B. Cortelyou, now Postmaster-General, as chairman of the Republican national committee during the last campaign, for it was Mr. Wellman who first suggested Mr. Cortelyou as the best man, from Mr. Roosevelt's standpoint, for that place. Even more complimentary was Mr. Wellman's connection with the settlement of the coal strike in 1902, for at different times while that great industrial battle was in progress he acted in a confidential capacity for President Roosevelt, for President John Mitchell of the miners' organization, for J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., and for individual operators. Ostensibly he was merely attending to his newspaper duties, and thus he was enabled to work without permitting knowledge of his plans to be gained by other newspaper men who would have made them public property. At one time he took up with the operators a proposal from Mr. Mitchell to submit all differences to one arbitrator whose judgment was to be accepted by both sides. The capitalists did not acquiesce, although the suggested arbitrator was J. Pierpont Morgan. Mr. Wellman then commenced to work along different lines, and the final settlement was in a measure due to him. These are only a few of the events of a like nature in which he has figured. His ability in such matters and as a writer are all the more remarkable in view of the fact that his early educational advantages were extremely limited.

But his assignment to go as close as possible to the pole in an airship has directed public attention to his previous exploits in the Far North, rather than to his journalistic achievements. The famous "dash for the pole," his first attempt, was made in 1894, the party of which he was the head having started from the Norwegian coast May 1 of that year, in the steamship Ragnvald Jarl. A supply station was established on Davis Island and the party then pushed on as far as Walden Island, where the ship was wrecked in the ice. Mr. Wellman and his companions were rescued by a whaling vessel and taken back to Norway late in the same summer.

The second expedition went north in 1898, in the autumn of which year Mr. Wellman and his party established an outpost called Fort McKinley, in latitude 81. Two men were left there, but the main party spent the following winter at a place called Harmsworth House, at Cape Togethoff, on the south point of Hall's Island, in latitude 80. About the middle of February, 1899, Mr. Wellman commenced the earliest sledge journey ever attempted in that high latitude, be-

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ing accompanied only by three Norwegians. When Fort McKinley was reached one of the men left there, Bentzen, was dead, but his companion, Bjoervig, was safe and cheerful, despite the fact that for some two months during the dark Arctic winter he had kept the body of the dead man in the hut with him. Continuing in the direction of the pole the party found new lands north of Freedom Island, where Nansen landed in 1895, and by the middle of March had high hopes of reaching latitude 87 or 88, if not the pole itself. Then, as a culmination of a series of disasters, Mr. Wellman fell into a snow-covered crevasse and injured his leg and an ice-quake destroyed his sledges and most of his dogs. The leader's condition becoming serious, a retreat was decided to be imperative, and the brave Norwegians dragged him on an improvised sledge nearly two hundred miles back to headquarters, where they arrived in April. August 17, 1899, Mr. Wellman reached Tromsoe on his return trip. The injury to his leg was permanent.

That a man who has gone through such experiences should be not only willing but anxious to make another attempt to reach the pole is remarkable, but that he should select an airship for his vehicle is nothing short of startling. Mr. Wellman has told of his preparations in his own dispatches and has shown that he is convinced of the feasibility of the project, whether the public is or not. His hopes for success are higher than ever before, and if he fails to reach the pole or establish a farthest north record it will be through no fault of his.

CLEMENT ARMAND FALLIERES

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

Portrait on page 226

BY

ANNIE E. S BEARD

FRANCE experiences no marked change of governmental policy by the election of her new President, M. Clement Armand Fallieres. The seven-year term of M. Loubet being at the point of expiration the choice of a successor was a legal necessity and not the result of dissatisfaction or a want of confidence. It was, therefore, not surprising that the majority of votes cast by the National Assembly in Congress at Versailles should be given to a man whose official career of thirty years indicated that he would maintain a similar political policy.

Clement Armand Fallieres, like Loubet, is a man of the people, his grandfather being a blacksmith and his father a magistrate's clerk. Born at Mézin, Department of Lot-et-Garonne, he was educated in Angouleme and Bordeaux and later studied law in Paris. At the age of thirty he was made mayor of Nérac, which city he represented in the Chamber of Deputies from 1876-1890, attaching himself to the party known as the Republican Left. As a member of the united Left he refused a vote of confidence in the De Broglie cabinet in 1877. He very quickly made a reputation as a brilliant orator and was given the position of Under Secretary of State for the Interior in 1880. In the cabinet of M. Duclerc he held the office of Minister of the Interior, 1882-83. Successively in the cabinets of Ferry, Rouvier, Tirard and Freycinet he served as Minister of Public Instruction, of Justice or of the Interior. He was elected Senator from his native department in 1890 and reëlected in 1897, finally succeeding M. Loubet in 1899 as President of the Senate. In the latter capacity, when that body was convened as a high court of justice, he presided at the trial of Deroulede, Guerin and others for conspiracy against the State.

In all these various public offices M. Fallieres has shown himself to be a man of capacity and tact. He possesses fine judicial ability and insight, and has a record free from all taint of scandal. His absolute integrity is unquestioned, even his opponents yielding him trust and

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esteem. Both he and Madame Fallieres are socially popular and may be expected to take a prominent part in the social festivities dear to the Parisian heart. A quiet life at his country home at Loupillon, where he has extensive vineyards, has, however, great attractions for him.

Although born in 1841, M. Fallieres is a striking instance of the fallacy of the "retirement-at-forty" idea, for he is a man still in the prime of life and fully equal to the demands that will be made upon him by his new office. It is true that he has been spoken of as a figurehead, possibly on account of a certain want of aggressiveness in the past. But though lacking somewhat of the nervous energy that distinguishes some of his countrymen, he has demonstrated his possession of courage and his ability to act with firmness and decision when occasion demands. In French parlance he is a progressive Republican and is directly opposed to revolutionary Socialism. He is also a devout Catholic, but he believes in the separation of Church and State, and therefore has incurred the enmity of the clerical party. Recent events indicate that he will be called upon to exercise both courage and firmness in the process of carrying out the provisions of the new law in the face of the present determined opposition to it on the part of the clergy and others.

JOSEPH W. BAILEY

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM TEXAS

Portrait on page 231

BY

C. ARTHUR WILLIAMS

A PUBLIC man who declines a position of prominence is something of an anomaly. That is one of the reasons why Senator Joseph Weldon Bailey of Texas has of late been more than ever in evidence. Senator Bailey early took cognizance of the persistent reports that Senator Gorman was to retire from the leadership of the Senate minority, and that he was to be elected as the Marylander's successor in that capacity. What he had to say when asked to express himself was very much to the point: "I sincerely hope the state of Senator Gorman's health will not require him to relinquish the leadership, but whether he continues in that position or relinquishes it, I will under no circumstances allow myself chosen to succeed him."

That Mr. Bailey could have been elected to the leadership when the minority organized at the beginning of the present session of Congress is at least probable; and that he could have succeeded Mr. Gorman in the event of the latter's retirement will not be denied by any one familiar with the situation. He would not have received the votes of all the Democratic Senators, for he has not been conciliatory, or even diplomatic, in his relations with his colleagues, and some of those in the minority, resenting this, or being opposed to him for reasons which in some cases had their genesis as far back as his boyhood days in Mississippi, would have favored almost any other aspirant for the place. But he would have been supported by a majority of the thirty-two members on his side of the Senate, and his determination to have nothing to do with the position was therefore noteworthy.

His experience as leader of the House minority is more responsible than any other one thing, doubtless, for his attitude toward the Senate leadership. He is convinced, if others are not, that he does not possess the amount of tact, of inclination to smooth over and propitiate, of capacity for details, that is necessary to the successful handling of such an office. As he himself puts it: "A leader must make himself agreeable to his associates whether he feels kindly toward them or not. Unless he cultivates their good will he will fail in his leadership, no matter what his ability or character may be. I have not ac-

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quired the art of being agreeable under all circumstances, and I will never place myself in a position where a failure to be so would be certain to result in constant personal annoyance to me, and might result in serious embarrassment to my party."

The development of Mr. Bailey since his entrance into Congress in 1891 has been one of the most interesting features of the national life of that period. Only twenty-eight years of age then, he was immature and unpolished, and he lacked the repose and the suavity which so well become him to-day. He was eccentric in dress, and he took himself much more seriously than any but the few who knew the measure of the fire that burned within him. He was the subject of jests and flings in the press, and even after the strength of his personality began to be recognized, it was not all plain sailing for the young man. A newspaper correspondent of the type which is now called yellow wrote a silly and untruthful story to the effect that Bailey had declined to dine with President McKinley on the sole ground that he would not wear conventional evening dress. That gave the paragraphers more material. As a matter of fact, Mr. Bailey, while despising the affectations and artificialities of modern society, is as much at home at a banquet board as in his seat in the Senate. He prefers the comfortable dinner coat to the more formal evening garment, it is true; but, for that matter, Representative Keifer of Ohio, former speaker of the House, wears a "dress suit" every day.

Mr. Bailey had been in the Senate but a few weeks when he commenced to make his ability and his influence felt, his first notable performance being the speech on the proposed punishment of Senators Tillman and McLaurin because of their personal encounter during a session.

"Why don't you answer that argument?" whispered an excited Senator to Spooner of Wisconsin, one of the intellectual giants of the majority.

"Because it is unanswerable," replied Mr. Spooner.

And that has been the general opinion of most of the arguments the Texan has made since. Once he was laughed at because of his frequent expositions of the Constitution. Now, even his enemies admit that no man is better qualified to expound the basic law than he.

Barring the time he laid hands on Mr. Beveridge of Indiana, Mr. Bailey's course in the Senate has been steadily upward. That was an unfortunate incident, but the public's opinion of it is much more unfavorable to the Texan than was that of Senators and others thoroughly familiar with the facts. He has made mistakes, like every human being, but the occasions on which he has done the right thing, and the great thing, are vastly more numerous. His foresight and his grasp of big questions are remarkable.

Personally, Mr. Bailey is extremely lovable. Loyalty to his friends is perhaps his most conspicuous personal trait, and he is never other than sincere, or frank, or candid. He may be depended on never to wage an underhanded contest or commit a dishonest or dishonorable act. He is not a politician. He could not even "organize" a county. He would rather relinquish his seat in the Senate than do violence to one of his convictions, and hypocrisy and subservience are as foreign to his nature as sunlight is foreign to the night.

Born October 6, 1863, he was the youngest man in the Senate prior to the election of Brandegee of Connecticut and Burkett of Nebraska; yet he is respected and admired by the veterans of both sides. No man has more domestic tastes. He is never seen in clubs or hotel lobbies, where other public men are wont to congregate, for every spare moment is spent with his family. He is unconventional in many ways, and he cares nothing for even the simpler manifestations of social life. His fad is fine live stock, and it is one of his ambitions to conduct the best farm in the land for the raising of blooded horses and cattle. He is a man of the people, and for the people, in the broadest meaning of those terms. Large of stature, strong and clear-cut of face, neatly dressed, well groomed, he is a figure at which people always turn and look a second time.

To get back to the Senate, Mr. Bailey is already much more of a leader by virtue of his ability as a lawyer, a close student of affairs and a powerful debater, than is Mr. Gorman by reason of the title conferred upon him. The Bailey star is in the ascendant, and if it does not rise to even greater height many will be disappointed and more will be surprised.

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THE MAKING OF TO-MORROW

HOW THE WORLD OF TO-DAY IS PREPARING FOR THE WORLD OF TO-MORROW

Is There Danger of Race Extinction?

By William Lester Bodine

Superintendent of Compulsory Education, Chicago

MUCH of the national alarm over race suicide is due to an alleged fall in the birth rate computed on incomplete and misleading statistics on "births reported," when, in reality, thousands of babies are born, year after year, under American skies, that are not reported. As a consequence inseparable from lax methods that prevail mostly in the large cities, from twenty to thirty per cent of the births are not registered. This is the opinion I have recently received from the health commissioners and registrars of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis and many other cities. And the belief is concurred in by Mr. W. A. King, Chief Statistician of the Government Census Bureau. In Chicago, for instance, the school census in 1904 showed 146,417 children under and including the age of three years, while the total number of births reported for a comparative three years preceding the census was 84,422. Here is evidence of a surplus of 61,995 children in Chicago in three years' time, the greater majority being of local birth, but not reported.

It is a strange condition of affairs when we have a full count on coffins but not on cradles; when deaths are all reported but births are not; when a child must die before he is registered officially alive. President Roosevelt should see that the stork gets "a square deal." If the nation could have a complete report on births, I believe there would not be cause for so much apprehension over race suicide. Who ever heard of a physician being prosecuted for not reporting a birth?

The average number of births annually reported in Chicago is about twenty-eight thousand, but the system is an official farce, for the actual conditions will show that Chicago is in no danger of the fate of Rome. If any one thinks there is race suicide in Chicago, let him leave the boulevards and take a stroll through St. Stanislaus parish, the Stock Yards district, the Cathedral parish, the Hull House district and many other spots I could mention. There are 270,000 children enrolled in the Chicago public schools and 100,000 in the parochial schools. The city's elementary grades are overcrowded, and the kindergartens are inadequate to the demand. It keeps the builders busy to construct schoolhouses fast enough to keep pace with posterity.

America is in less danger of race extinction than any nation in the world. Its birth rate, even on the face of incomplete returns, compares favorably with other nations. The official figures of the Census Bureau, giving the birth rates of the world per 1,000 mean population, is as follows:

	Birth rate.	Death rate.
United States	35.1	17.4
England and Wales	30.1	18.4
Scotland	30.7	18.8
Ireland	23.0	18.1
Denmark	30.3	17.7
Norway	30.4	16.5
Sweden	27.2	16.4
Austria	37.2	27.1
Hungary	40.5	30.3
Germany	36.2	22.5
Netherlands	32.7	18.6
Belgium	28.9	19.2
France	22.2	21.6
Italy	35.5	24.6
Switzerland	27.7	19.0

It will be seen from the above that while a few countries have a higher birth rate than America, they also have a higher death rate, and that this country, with its comparatively low death rate, and a birth rate of 35.1 per 1,000 mean population,

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occupies the best position in the chances of replenished population. If all the births were reported the showing would be of still greater advantage.

A Barge Canal Between Pittsburg and Lake Erie

By W. Frank McClure

THE plan to connect the furnace districts of Pittsburg and the Mahoning valley with Lake Erie by a barge canal, at a cost of not less than twenty-five million dollars, is now taking on form. Completed, this canal for the handling of iron ore and coal will comprise one of the greatest industrial enterprises of the age, its annual tonnage in all probability doubling that of the Suez Canal. Charters have been granted to ship canal companies in both Ohio and Pennsylvania, and $600,000 have been subscribed toward the preliminary work.

Ninety million tons of freight go out of Pittsburg and vicinity every year by rail and 25,000,000 tons of iron ore are received in cars at her furnaces. To carry a goodly portion of this great traffic by water in 2,000-ton barges at one-third of the present cost is the new plan in a nutshell. The project was discussed a decade ago, long before the traffic in ore and coal and manufactured products had reached its present gigantic dimensions. A provisional ship canal committee was at that time appointed by the Pittsburg Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. The matter was even brought before Congress, but the plan to many did not at that time seem feasible.

Surveyors have been at work during the past few months upon four proposed routes. An all-Pennsylvania route with northern terminal at the port of Erie was considered. Conneaut and Geneva, Ohio, were also possibilities. The route, however, which has practically been decided upon from Pittsburg follows the Ohio River to Beaver, Pa., up the Beaver to the mouth of the Mahoning, and thence through the Mahoning Valley to Warren and Niles, after which it breaks into Ashtabula County and finds its northern terminal at the famous lake port of Ashtabula. The improvements which are being made to the Ohio River by the government will mean a great deal to the project of a ship canal, providing, as they do, for an increased depth of water.

From Pittsburg to Beaver is twenty-eight miles, and from Beaver to Ashtabula, over the route as outlined, is about one hundred and seven miles, but by following the natural waterways, the canal to be dug will be but little more than fifty miles in length. The summit of this canal



ASHTABULA HARBOR, THE NORTHERN TERMINAL OF THE PROPOSED BARGE CANAL

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will be in the vicinity of Warren, and in height will be about the same as the Welland Canal. Between the summit and Lake Erie a goodly number of locks will be required. The depth of the canal will be twelve feet and the locks so constructed as to admit of a fifteen-foot depth at some time in the future. The work of building the new canal, it is figured, will occupy not more than five years. If begun the coming year it is estimated that by the time it is completed the ore traffic of the Great Lakes will have increased to 40,000,000 tons annually. The amount of ore which passed through the Soo Canals during the season of 1905 exceeded thirty-one million tons.

In spite of all the improvements which the ore and coal-carrying railroads have been making and the marvelous amount of rolling stock recently built, they are now unable to keep pace with the traffic between lake ports and furnaces without a congestion every now and then. A Pittsburg and Lake Erie ship canal would do the work of fifteen railroads at the cost of one. This does not mean that all the ore and coal between the lakes and furnaces would go through the canal. The great ships, more than five hundred feet long, and with 15,000 tons capacity, could not, of course, navigate a twelve-foot ship canal. Loaded to their capacity these big ships require a depth of twenty-two feet or more. Together with the unloading machinery for which they are especially built, these vessels represent a great economy in iron ore transportation. They will continue to unload at the lower lake ports directly into cars, and if their numbers increase in years to come will of themselves keep the railroads busy.

In the use of the 2,000-ton barges it is proposed that they shall go to the ore docks of the upper lakes and bring their cargoes to Lake Erie and then, without discharging these cargoes, proceed on the canal to Pittsburg harbor. Some have expressed doubt as to whether barges of the draft of those proposed would be a success in the storms of Lake Superior, but on the other hand it is claimed that they would. The whaleback type of ore-carrier is being considered in this connection as most suitable. The whaleback, when the hatches are closed, allows the heavy seas to wash over it, sometimes almost burying it and yet without danger. This is the type of vessel which is passing from the lakes, however, for the reason that, under the present regime, it can not compete in size with the modern ships. It is said to be impossible to build a whaleback steamer 500 feet long.

The proposed canal would also become an important factor in the transportation of package freight. Pittsburg manufacturers would ship far and wide over the new waterway, and merchants and residents all along the route would receive their supplies at a greatly reduced carrying rate by water. In Beaver, Pa., Youngstown and Niles, Ohio, and other places along the route, the inhabitants are taking a deep interest in the project. The route traverses a rich farming and dairying territory in which package freight steamers would establish landings after the manner of those on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. It is predicted that even the cotton growers of the South would ship via this new canal instead of via the Atlantic to the New England States. Lumber and wheat from the Northwest would likely find its way down the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Ship Canal to the regions along the Ohio River. The progress of the project will be watched with interest throughout industrial America.

The American Engineer Demonstrator Abroad

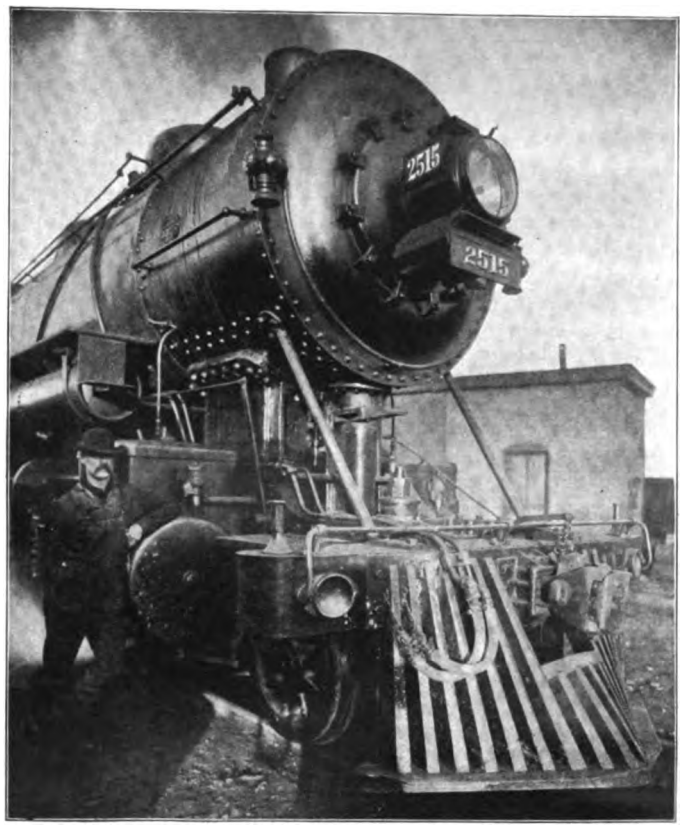
By George Ethelbert Walsh

AMERICAN goods abroad have to contend with many adverse conditions which hamper manufacturers' agents in their effort to introduce them, and it would seem at times as if a combination existed against the United States to discredit its manufactured products. At least the rivalry is so intense in some fields that American manufacturers of machinery have gone to great expense to send not only agents to drum up trade, but demonstrating engineers with their locomotives, electrical motors, mine pumps and other delicate machinery. The difficulty has been not so much to manufacture superior machinery as to demonstrate its value to prejudiced people in other quarters of the globe. For many years prior to the advent of the demonstrator engineer, it was practically impos-

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sible to secure orders for American engines, motors and mine machinery. The battle has been won by the engineer who accompanied the machines to their distant fields of operation.

American locomotives are found to-day in successful operation in North and South America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia, and one hears their whistle from Joppa to Jerusalem and from the jungles of Africa to the cold steppes of Russia. Korea and Japan are becoming good customers of ours, and Manchuria is likely to send orders for American rolling stock when the smoke of war passes away. But the struggle to introduce American engines in these distant countries was an uphill fight for many years.



A BIG FREIGHT LOCOMOTIVE
One of the kind America sends to foreign countries

The American engine has no superior in the world, but it took more than an agent's word to prove it. It was a discouraging task for the agents to secure trial orders for engines and then after working up a good deal of enthusiasm among the native population to find the goods not up to the standard. Something was always going wrong with them. They failed to climb the steep grades with their loads or they broke down at the most unexpected moments. In their innocence the agents of those early days appeared to lose faith in their home manufacturers, and many of them resigned or telegraphed home frantically for engines that would not get out of order the first time used.

But one agent whose reputation for veracity in far-off Egypt was at stake, telegraphed home this laconic sentence: "Send a demonstrating engineer along with the next locomotive you ship here." This was the beginning of the new movement. The home companies began to suspect the cause of some of their troubles. The local engineers were either incompetent or in the secret employ of foreign rival manufacturers. It was an expensive experiment to send demonstrating engineers with the locomotives and keep them there until the American engines had fully demonstrated their superiority in the hands of skilled operators. But after that plan was adopted, breakdowns and mysterious disappearance of pins, bolts and rods ceased. The American locomotives outdistanced all rivals, and their headway has been phenomenal since in all the lands where they have been introduced.

The electrical manufacturers did not take the hint at first from the locomotive builders. They sent their agents abroad to secure export orders for their motors, and trial purchases were speedily made in Asia, Africa and South America. There was no doubt about the excellence of these motors when they left our shores,

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for the companies exerted themselves to produce the best that their shops could turn out. Still the stories of their operation in foreign fields were most discouraging. They were constantly getting short-circuited, armatures were burnt out, or the insulating material appeared to suffer in its sea voyage and failed to come up to the standard.

In one of the African mines an American motor of a special type had been installed, but it did not prove satisfactory. It seemed unfortunate rather than inferior in make. Twice it was injured through the partial flooding of the portion of the mine in which it was located, and finally it was abandoned altogether. The agent who had secured the trial order was not the kind to be easily discouraged. He had faith in the genius and ability of American manufacturers. He visited the abandoned motor in its subterranean home and studied out the problem. He made no attempt to rejuvenate the discarded motor, but he telegraphed home to this effect:

"We need waterproof motors in these mines. When you get one, ship it to me."

A waterproof motor! That was an unheard of article, but the agent's words set the mechanical part of the company to thinking. Within a few months a new type of motor was on its way to Africa. It was a waterproof machine, capable of working, if necessary, in a mine partly flooded. It was installed in the Knights Deep Mine, and under the supervision of a demonstrating engineer who accompanied it abroad, it worked satisfactorily.

Unfortunately, or rather fortunately, the Boer war broke out then, and mining was temporarily abandoned in South Africa. Along with other expensive and powerful machinery, the American-made waterproof motor was left in the Knights Deep Mine.

At the end of two years mining was resumed, and the water-flooded shafts were pumped out. The poor experimental waterproof motor in the Knights Deep Mine was rediscovered by an American engineer who knew something of its history. He ordered it cleaned and a few slight repairs were made to it. Then it was tried, and to the surprise of the whole mining and electrical engineering trade, it worked perfectly. The story of how the waterproof American motor had been abandoned in a flooded mine for two years, and then proved as efficient as on the day it was first installed, quickly spread, and quite recently received publication in the technical journals in this country. Is it any wonder that American electrical motors are to-day rapidly displacing other types of motors and compressed-air machines in many of the leading South African mines?

When the first powerful centrifugal mine pump was installed in Mexico it was voted a failure. It could not work against the head of water for which it was intended, and the mine was permanently flooded with water. It had been introduced to meet a difficult problem. Besides the great head of water at a depth of fifteen hundred feet, the temperature of the atmosphere and hot water was unbearable. The different parts of the steam engine and compressed air plant were heated so that they got out of order. The reputation of the pump was at stake. The manufacturers, instead of giving up the problem, sent one of their best engineers to Mexico to look into the matter. He was a high-priced man, enjoying an annual salary of over ten thousand dollars, and it appeared somewhat extravagant to keep him in the field looking after a single mine pump. But he was a demonstrator who was sent to pave the way for future orders.

"It's no use," the representative of the American firm on the spot said to him when he arrived, "we're up against the impossible. The manager is prejudiced against American machinery, and favors German products. I don't know that he does anything to clog it up, but it is constantly getting in trouble. Besides, he has placed it in the lowest part of the mine where the temperature of the air and water are unbearable for man or machinery. Every time anything goes wrong with the engine, the report is circulated that 'the American pump' has broken down again. It isn't always the pump, but we get the credit for it. I don't believe any pump or machinery can work successfully in that mine."

The engineer made no comment, but he listened intently to all the stories. Then he investigated and staid night and day

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on the scene. He, finally, at the expense of his own company, had the steam engine removed and the compressed-air pipes taken up. A small electrical plant near by supplied power for lighting the mine, and at considerable cost in trouble and time, he converted the powerful centrifugal pump into an electrical-driven affair. Under his supervision it worked automatically in its deep, subterranean home, and where workmen could not live and work, the pump, day after day, performed its labors without a hitch. The mine was pumped clean of the hot water below the level of the pump, and to-day it is working successfully. But the engineer staid on the scene for upward of six months, nearly ruining his health permanently by a residence in such a hot, stifling hole.

But he had demonstrated two things to the satisfaction of the mine owners. One was that American pumps were the best in the world and able to live up to their reputation when operated by competent engineers. The other important point was that electricity could drive mine pumps in regions where hot water and air made it impractical for all other forms of motive powers to operate. One direct result of this has been the recent rejuvenation of the Comstock Mines in our own country, which for years have been practically abandoned below the Sutro Tunnel level on account of the same high temperature of water and air. Another is the remarkable popularity of American mine pumps and electrical machinery of all kinds in Mexico. There is hardly a mine of importance, or a city of the first order, that has not at least one or more American-made electrical motors in operation somewhere on their circuits.

There is one more story hailing from Chili, South America, which indicates the worth of the demonstrating engineer in foreign lands. American electrical fans have been developed to a point of efficiency that makes them in very many respects superior to any others manufactured in the world. The export orders in these fans are increasing with astonishing rapidity, especially in the hot countries south of us, and from the Isthmus of Panama to the southern end of Patagonia the refreshing breezes that visitors often enjoy in the hotels are wafted to them by the buzzing electrical fans made in the United States. As the fans were so simple in their operation, the ordinary agent could introduce them and demonstrate their peculiar virtues without the additional services of the demonstrating engineers.

But when it came to ventilating the mines with electrical fans manufacturers found themselves up against a different proposition. Mine ventilation at the best is a difficult problem, and it was never really accomplished satisfactorily until the electrical fan was introduced in such a way that both the intake and outlet were connected by a series of airways that produced continuous currents of air. As the result of this system of ventilation, mining has been extended to a greater depth than ever before, and deep shafts that were formerly abandoned on account of the foul gases settling at the bottom are to-day economically and efficiently worked.

An enterprising salesman of American electrical fans secured a conditional order for a dozen fans for ventilating one of the silver mines of southern Chili. The mine concession was owned by a German company, but the local operators were mostly natives and mixed Europeans. The representative of the American fan company had promised so much for his fans that local prejudice against American goods was temporarily overcome. The consignment of fans arrived, and they were installed in the mine according to designs drawn up by an engineer. But they proved inadequate. Instead of relieving the bottom of the shafts of the foul gases, the fans appeared to stir them up and circulate them in other portions of the mine which had been free from their noxious odors. The inevitable result followed. The fans were abandoned in the mine, and the agent sent home a rueful account of the experiment. He wound up his letter with the remark: "I may be a good fan salesman, but I'm no fan engineer. I've reached my limit."

A demonstrating engineer traveled several thousand miles from New York to Chili just to teach the natives how to use fans and incidentally to demonstrate the peculiar virtues of the American-made article. It took him just about two days in the mines to find out the cause of the trouble. The local engineer, a German,

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by the way, had ingeniously and somewhat elaborately drawn up the system of installation so that the back action of six of the fans neutralized the opposite effect of the other half dozen. In other words, he had knowingly or ignorantly arranged the whole system of ventilation so that it could not possibly ventilate.

The demonstrating engineer, at his own expense, made a few changes in the location of the fans, and within a fortnight the lowest depths of the mines were ventilated so that work could be carried on successfully at all hours of the day. The company estimated the cost of this demonstration at a good many thousand dollars, but returns were ultimately obtained in the new orders for mine fans in a dozen other places in South America.

A single successful example of a plant has proved a more aggressive agent than a dozen salesmen in the field, while one failure has checked trade in a wide district for upward of five to ten years. So the American engineer demonstrator has become a factor of the greatest importance in foreign lands.



MRS. EMILY BLANCHARD
Founder of the Girls' Industrial School, Indianapolis

The Girls' Industrial School of Indianapolis

By Ruth Braden

EVERY Saturday afternoon from October 1 to May may be seen in Tomlinson Hall, the largest hall in Indianapolis, groups of five or six check-aproned little girls busily sewing. Head and shoulders above each little cluster sit the teachers—church and society women who are giving their services gratuitously to the work. Upon the stage are bunched a hundred or more little tots of kindergarten age, and in the back of the room the click of scissors and the whir of



THE DRESSMAKING CLASS IN THE GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, INDIANAPOLIS

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sewing-machines indicates the dress-making class. This is the Girls' Industrial School of Indianapolis, which for permanence, size and method is unique among the free sewing schools of the country.

Fifteen years ago Mrs. Emily Blanchard, who, in her rounds as a city charity worker, was appalled by ragged garments and general shiftlessness, started a sewing class of twenty children in an old hovel in the railroad district. That it would develop into a school containing not less than four hundred or five hundred pupils, with from fifty to one hundred teachers, was far beyond her expectations. Indeed, at one period in its history it enrolled as many as 927 children. In 1898 the school was incorporated and its object, as stated in the constitution, is, "to give instruction in needlework to girls between the ages of six and fifteen, who for any reason are unable to procure it otherwise."

The complete course, which occupies seven years, includes everything from threading the needle to drafting, cutting and making every garment worn by women. For two years the little fingers are employed in the mastery of needle and thimble and in putting in all the different kinds of plain stitches on a set of miniature models. Then comes the school proper, where these stitches are applied to plain garments and where the work is graded as to excellence. A standing of eighty allows the making of a gingham dress and ninety-five is necessary for admission into the advanced class. It is a mark of the school's thoroughness that each child is accurately measured for her own garments and that the cutting is all done by the teachers in the interim between Saturdays. Nothing except instruction in sewing is allowed during the brief afternoon session.

The last two years the girls spend in the advanced or dress-making class, where they learn the use of the sewing-machine and to cut and draft by system, making themselves, in the last year, an all-wool dress, lined throughout, in which they are graduated. For a diploma they receive a cutting system by which they are enabled in the future to do the cutting and fitting of all their garments.

Throughout the entire course, however, the building of character is the underlying motive. The sewing lesson is secondary in importance. Texts, hymns, prayers and little talks by Mrs. Blanchard, open and close each session. The three-fold working motto, "Be prompt, be clean, be orderly," is surprisingly well carried out, as are also the lessons in kindness and politeness. There are prizes for regular attendance and at the end of the year a fine Bagster Bible is presented to the girl who has done the best work. In order to inculcate ideas of independence, five cents is charged for each finished garment which is carried home. The child is told that the material would cost her more than this sum.

"It is a small price," says Mrs. Blanchard, "but it is my price, so you are really paying. None of my little girls shall be beggars." Very often even this amount has to be paid on the installment plan of one penny per week.

Each teacher pledges herself to visit the homes of the members of her own class. The school thus keeps in close personal touch with all the families connected with it and has opportunity to do much good outside its definite work. Its aim is the teaching of self-helpfulness, although in every case of need the sick and unemployed are either looked after directly or referred to some more suitable charity. The principle of action has been summed up in the following words:

"We believe that what the poor, as a class, most need is not alms-giving charity that serves to tide them over into next week's wretchedness, but the coöperation of those who can help the families into more careful and orderly ways and teach the children to be self-helpful, showing them that wealth of character is more to be desired than wealth of any other sort."

The practical working out of these principles is seen in the way in which the girls are filling positions in the city. Most of them have been placed by Mrs. Blanchard, and are drawing from $4 to $8 a week in private families and in millinery and dress-making establishments. In almost every case they are giving more than ordinary satisfaction. Others are stenographers, clerks and telephone girls. Eleven are employed in the finest dry-goods firm in the city, and the first girl to be placed, seven years ago, is now forewoman of a large chemical laboratory.

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BOOKS AND READING

Two Views of China and the Far East*

By Harry Pratt Judson

Professor of Political Science, the University of Chicago

The events of the last few years in the Far East have brought out a great number of books and articles on the various questions involved. Among these are the two bulky volumes of Mr. Weale and the two modest volumes of Mr. Denby. Each describes China and the Chinese, each sketches the development of European policy as to China, and each expresses opinions as to what ought to be the attitude, especially of England and the United States, toward the conflicting ambitions which focus in the celestial empire.

Mr. Weale is an Englishman and writes from a mind saturated with English colonial experiences. He has traveled in the East, knows the Chinese language, is familiar with Chinese social and political conditions, and has very positive opinions on every phase of his subject. Mr. Denby, a Virginian by birth, was appointed by Mr. Cleveland in 1885 as minister to China. This post he held for thirteen years, and his book is the result of his experience and observations within that time.

Mr. Weale took an extended trip in China and Japan in the war year of 1904. He examined the railroad construction between Hankow and Peking, and made a careful study of Chinese commercial, political and military conditions, of the German colonizing experiments in Shantung, and of Japan in war time. His book is a vivid description of his trip, of what he saw and of the Chinese situation from his point of view. That point of view is intensely—even whimsically—English. The opium wars he hardly mentions, or the looting of the summer palace. He sees little good in any European enterprises in the Far East except those of the English. Germans, Belgians, French and Russians in the Yang Tse valley he regards with a sort of puzzled indignation, as intruding on an English preserve. The Belgian railroad work is imbecile; the Belgian syndicate, in fact, he regards as a sort of gratuitous impertinence. The German construction in Shantung he admits to be solid and efficient, but holds that the colony really has no future. The Germans having pedantically built after the style of architecture at home and filled official posts with Germans, are constructing docks and railroads and factories and making all preparations for a permanent stay in a country which in the end will yield little or nothing. The American policy toward China is inexplicable. The Japanese are altogether admirable, while the Russians are ceaselessly wicked. The Chinese at last are awake to the necessity of adequate military organization, and are rapidly arming and drilling, so that in a few years they will have a powerful modern army. By that time they can safely defy all Europe.

The two volumes are interesting reading, in spite of the rather slovenly newspaper style. In fact the purpose of the book is to awaken England to the need of a strong policy in the Far East, in order to check the intrigues of the continental powers.

Mr. Denby writes in a dignified and guarded way. He takes the American view, that China should be treated with strict justice, should not be dismembered, but should be aided to rehabilitate itself on modern lines. He seems never to have heard of European colonies, and in his own mind apparently compares all Chinese conditions, political, social, economic, with the State of Indiana. The honest Indiana politician may not have penetrated all the depths of oriental character, but at least his view is quite as likely to be accurate as that of the uncompromising Englishman.

But the war has ended since each book was written, and each is now more valuable for description than as prophecy. The truth seems to be that at last the fountains of the great deep are broken up, and that changeless China is actually in motion. The next few years bid fair to be of absorbing interest in the lands across the Pacific.

A History of the United States and Its People.

By Elroy McKendree Avery. The Burrows Brothers Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Pp. 457.

The second volume of this great history reënforces the impression made by its predecessor that in the series we are to have the best popular history of our country yet published. The publishers have given it an exceptionally beautiful form and have shown both justice and generosity in that, when they find themselves compelled to increase the series from twelve to fifteen volumes, they give those who have already subscribed for the series the extra volumes without further charge. This second volume enters the more immediately interesting period of the establishment of colonies. If we were to name its characteristics in a word, that word would be "perspective." In too many histories of the colonies we fail to see the woods because of the trees. Professor Avery has handled the singularly ununified period of the seventeenth century admirably. As an illustration we would refer

*"The Re-Shaping of the Far East," by B. L. Putnam Weale, author of "Manchu and Muscovite." 2 vols. Macmillan. 1905.

"China and her People." Being the Observations, Reminiscences and Conclusions of an American Diplomat, by the Hon. Charles Denby, LL.D., thirteen years United States Minister to China. 2 vols. L. C. Page & Co., Boston. 1906.

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particularly to his treatment of Roger Williams in which without being lost among the intricacies of an interminable discussion Professor Avery has given in clear outline the account of that extraordinary man. We desire once more to recommend this series strongly to all those who wish to have a continuous history of the United States which, though founded on scholarly work, is not technical but exceedingly well adapted for use in the family circle. The volume rich as it is in illustration is not a book of pictures, for the text is after all the chief thing. The maps are especially valuable and beautiful, but they are no more a guide for the general reader than is Professor Avery himself. It might be added that appended to the volume is a very complete and practical bibliography.

Perpetual interest hangs about the old missions of California both for artistic and historic reasons. George Wharton James in his "In and Out of the Old Missions" (Little, Brown & Co., $3 net), adds to this interest as he shows how the mission buildings have been abused both by their friends and by the process of secularization. The book contains a very large number of illustrations reproducing photographs of different missions, and makes an important addition to architectural as well as to historic literature. It need hardly be added that it is written in a charming style and with deep sympathy. It is to be sincerely hoped that the volume will result in still further efforts to preserve these ancient buildings, almost the last survivals of the Spanish period in America.

Political Economy and Sociology

The Menace of Privilege. A study of The Dangers to the Republic From the Existence of a Favored Class. By Henry George, Jr. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1905. Pp. xii, 421.

The classes of privilege considered in this volume are "private ownership of natural opportunities," "tariff," "special government grants," and "grants under general laws and immunities in the courts." The remedies proposed are the revocation of special governmental privileges, government ownership of all natural monopolies, and the application of the "single tax." Of these the one on which greatest reliance is placed is the policy of the single tax on land values. The style of the discussion is vigorous, but the work wholly lacks the subtle analysis of which Henry George, Sr., was master. Henry George, Jr., is polemic but not persuasive.

The City the Hope of Democracy. By Frederic C. Howe, Ph.D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1905. Pp. xi, 319.

This is an interestingly written volume discussing a variety of current municipal problems. The characteristic feature of the work is the emphasis placed on the economic rather than the political side of the city. The author holds that the evils now existing are due to economic and industrial causes rather than to the depravity of human nature. The correction of these evils is consequently regarded as "a matter of industrial democracy." The specific remedies most conspicuously presented are "municipal ownership" and the single tax on land values. The volume has an especial interest since Dr. Howe is a resident of Cleveland and his philosophy may be taken as that of the Cleveland reform movement.

Mrs. Florence Kelley has done an exceptionally strong piece of work in her volume in the Citizen's Library, "Some Ethical Gains Through Legislation" (The Macmillan Company, $1.25 net). Mrs. Kelley has had a large experience in watching the actual work of factory and similar legislation, and her present volume deals primarily with matters of her own observation. She treats most practically the relation of the law to the child worker, the woman worker and the worker in the sweat-shop. Every page is full of concrete illustrations of the dangers besetting each one of these classes of workers. We wish that Mrs. Kelley could have given even more evidence that the courts and legislators are caring for these unfortunate toilers. As it is, the book is an illuminating summary of what the nation really is doing as well as what it ought to do. We hope it will be read by the members of every legislature in the United States, especially by the members of the Senate of the State of Georgia, which has disgraced itself by yielding to the clamor against the prevention of child labor in cotton factories.

The Jew has been for centuries an object of interest to nations and individuals. He has been feared and admired, but mostly hated. George H. Warner, in a truly remarkable book, "The Jewish Spectre" (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50 net), traces his history from the earliest times to the present. The book is a combination of estimates of the Jew and an attack upon outgrown theology. Mr. Warner believes that the Jewish race is remarkable but not so much great as good and patient. By a somewhat minute examination of statistics and other facts he comes to the conclusion that the Jew, so far from being the richest race of civilization, is probably the poorest; that it has not been remarkable in any form of achievement, nor is it bent upon high ideals. He quotes modern Jews to show that the leaders of the race themselves realize the danger to which it is exposed. As to the question of its influence upon America Mr. Warner feels that it has not yet been very great, while its influence on Europe has not been as great as recorded. In other words he shows that there is no genuinely Jewish spectre, but that the race is one which must throw off its past and move over into modern life. As to what its influence will then become he does not quite venture to prophesy in detail. It is a remarkable book and one worthy of serious consideration by both theologians and sociologists.

"The Saloon Problem and Social Reform," by John Marshall Barker, Ph.D. (The Everett Press, Boston, $1), is a concise presentation of a great problem. The author is professor of sociology

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in the School of Theology of Boston University. No one can read his book without being again stirred both to alarm at the dangerous social power of the saloon and to determination to fight it aggressively. But the author is to be congratulated on resisting the temptation to indulge in hysteria on this subject as well as on the sanity with which he measures the modern trend of enlightened and even general opinion as setting against the customs of drinking and the institutions that are attached to the custom. He sees the largest promise of reform in the federation of the moral forces and in the creation of an enlightened public sentiment.

No man has been of more persistent influence in mitigating the struggle between labor and capital than "Golden Rule" Jones, Mayor of Toledo. It was his custom to write letters to men who worked in his shops, and these have now been gathered in a little volume, "Letters of Labor and Love" (Bobbs-Merrill Company, $1). The portrait of the author forms the frontispiece, and the volume is one which might well be put into the hands of any employee. The letters are marked by a genial optimism and earnestness which gives them a character altogether their own.

Religion and Morals

The Prophet of Nazareth. By Nathaniel Schmidt. New York: The Macmillan Company. Pp. xii, 422. $2.50 net.

Professor Schmidt has brought to the study of the life of Jesus an extraordinary amount of erudition, together with an unusual combination of reverence and radicalism. The ordinary student of the life of Christ will not recognize the Christ of the creeds in the creature that survives Professor Schmidt's destructive process. It is true there is rather more historical material in his portrayal than in Schmiedel's essay in the Encyclopedia Biblica, but it is Jesus bereft of everything except the ordinary prophetic consciousness. The book's method is commendable. After studying the historical basis of the messianic idea Schmidt goes on to consider Jesus' relation to this messianic concept. It is at this point that probably the most valuable element of the book appears, namely, Professor Schmidt's study of the term, Son of Man. He discovers in it no messianic content whatsoever, and in the term, Son of God, discovers the possibility even less. His attitude as to the Gospels is almost as negative, and his investigation leaves us with little but negative results. At the same time he recognizes the importance of Jesus in history, and his non-critical chapters and particularly that on the leadership of Jesus are filled with a genuine reverence for the Prophet of Nazareth. The marked lack of Professor Schmidt's treatment is that of the historical temper. A man must be something more than a learned philologist to grapple with a historical question. Any fair historical criticism can never reduce the story and the self-consciousness of Jesus to the minimum reached by Professor Schmidt. The results of his philological discussions must be handled by a historian before they can be given their true value. As a piece of destructive criticism both in point of ability and in learning it is quite unparalleled in American literature.

The Work of Preaching. A book for the class-room and study. By Arthur S. Hoyt, D.D., professor of homiletics and sociology in the Auburn Theological Seminary. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1905. Pp. viii+355.

There is always a place for a new book on homiletics. The substance of the new book is the same as that of the old, but the manner of presenting it is different, and the angle of the author's personal vision is interesting. Moreover, preaching itself changes, though it presents the same message from age to age. In the book before us, for example, the chapter on arguments is one of the shortest, whereas the older authors made it one of the longest. There is probably less of argumentative preaching than our fathers heard, and hence less occasion to give instruction concerning it. There is no chapter on theological materials, and this corresponds to the fact that there is little theology in the pulpit. The chapter on "The Oral Style" marks a complete transition from the ornate and elevated style of former pulpit orators to one more familiar and conversational. The book as a whole is more discursive, less analytical, and in that sense less scientific in form, than many of its predecessors; and in this respect again, it marks a change in the fashion of our preaching.

The Bible Beautiful. A history of Biblical art. By Estelle M. Hurll. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Pp. xv+336. $2.

This book will add to the reputation which Miss Hurll has gained by her "Madonna in Art," and her "Child-life in Art." The characteristics of her work are a simple and clear style, ample reading, acquaintance with the best critical opinions and a good arrangement of the materials. In this book she gives us an admirable statement of the rise and development of Biblical art, whether painting, engraving or sculpture. She has necessarily excluded from it the art which is connected with post-biblical history, biography and legend. Within these limits she has confined herself strictly to her work as a historian, and has not allowed herself to turn aside into the fascinating paths of criticism either favorable or unfavorable. Her book is all the better for these restrictions, for they give to it a definite purpose and channel. We do not know where to find a work on this subject better informed, better written or better illustrated.

An altogether unique book is William R. Forbush's "Boy's Life of Christ" (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $1.25 net). Dr. Forbush knows boys, and is one of the best writers on their wants and needs. The present volume is based upon the Gospels but is told in the form of a novel. It introduces no character that is not in the New Testament, and is based upon a very careful study both of the country and of the literary material. It is a book which might well be put into the hands of any boy. The story of Jesus is told vividly and in such a reverent spirit and

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with such legitimate use of imagination that it will appeal to older persons as well.

Dr. Robertson Nicoll, of *The Expositor* and *The British Weekly*, etc., is an editor of many-sided gifts, journalistic and literary, and not less broadminded than acute and penetrating in his insight. In "The Garden of Nuts" (A. C. Armstrong) he presents certain mystical expositions, and an essay on mysticism. Not a few of his comments are as illuminating in thought as they are apt and felicitous in expression. To him nature is itself an infinite parable, and is, at the same time, "sacramental." The great passages of the Word of God are timeless, and the conscious intent of the writer is no measure of the intention of the Holy Spirit.

Washington Gladden is one of the forces in this country aggressively making for righteousness. In his recent volume of sermons, "The New Idolatry" (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.20), he utters most vigorous protests against the commercialization of Christianity. The volume contains his address on "Tainted Money," and its successor "Standard Oil and Foreign Missions," as well as his address before the American Board at Seattle, September 15, 1905. Whatever may be one's attitude toward Dr. Gladden's views on this particular matter, no serious-minded person can for a moment afford to overlook the great danger that besets the world through its rush for money, and the even greater danger that here besets the Christian Church. The volume is a moral tonic, by no means sensational, and is marked by a recognition of the good as well as the evil tendencies of our complicated life.

Fiction

Mystery, comedy and love compose Meredith Nicholson's latest volume, "The House of a Thousand Candles" (Bobbs-Merrill Company, $1.50). A more improbable story it would be hard to devise, but it is certainly good reading. An eccentric old gentleman determines to test his restless grandson and gives out that he is dead, bequeathing to his grandson a huge house in Indiana. A rascally attorney wishes to get hold of the property and endeavors to put the new heir out of the way. It is at this point that secret passages leading to young ladies' seminaries and sealed and mysterious trap-doors come into play. Unless one has the reprehensible habit of reading the last chapter of a book first, the volume will spring a very lively surprise upon the reader.

H. C. Rowland has gathered together in "The Mountains of Fear" (Barnes, $1.50), a collection of as hair-raising stories as are to be found anywhere. The hero is a doctor interested in the zoölogical sciences, who travels up and down the world and meets all sorts of strange people. His adventures hold the reader's attention with the grip of iron.

Baroness Von Hutten has not written anything quite so good as "Our Lady of the Beeches," but in "He and Hecuba" she has certainly told a less unpleasant story than in "Pam," (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50). It is a highly improbable account of the determined efforts of an adventuress to conquer the love of a clergyman who had written an anonymous novel in which he disclosed his somewhat questionable past. Baroness Von Hutten describes with no small insight the struggle within the clergyman's soul during the assaults of the charming adventuress, but we feel that she has done him injustice in finally forcing him with his children and the adventuress to die with diphtheria at the end of the book. There has been no such general wiping out of characters since Shakespeare wrote Hamlet.

Mrs. Wright's "A Southern Girl in '61" (Doubleday, Page & Co.), does not contain as many anecdotes as Mrs. Pryor's on the same subject, but it contains much material for real history, and that too without any loss of interest. She tells a capital story of John C. Breckenridge in London who through some mistake was taken by a lady as an applicant for a position as butler. The volume contains some very vivid letters written by Mrs. Wright's father and mother concerning the surrender of Fort Sumter. It was her father, Senator Wigfall, of Texas, who persuaded Major Anderson to surrender. The book is illustrated with portraits of many persons prominent during the Civil War period. Mrs. Wright's sympathies are strongly southern, but that only adds to the zest of reading.

Everybody knows that F. Hopkinson Smith is one of the best storytellers of the day, but he has never told any better stories than those contained in "The Wood Fire No. 3" (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50). They are all grouped about the life of a little coterie of friends, mostly artists, and have just enough unity to give the book coherence. But it is their genuinely human touch which gives them their peculiar charm.

We never have enough of Raffles, and Mr. Hornung has done us a favor in giving us a third book on that extraordinary burglar, "A Thief in the Night" (Scribner's, $1.50). Although it has not the novelty of its predecessors, the new volume has a touch of sentiment in it which the others in a way lack. Mr. Hornung assures us that Raffles was a very bad man at times, but the impression made by the book is that, after all, he was something of a philanthropist. Perhaps such a glorification of burglary is a menace to public morals, but it is tremendously interesting.

Emerson Hough's "Heart's Desire" (The Macmillan Company, $1.50) is a story of a western frontier town. Its character is described in the book's subtitle, "The Story of a Contented Town, Certain Peculiar Citizens and Two Fortunate Lovers." There should be added to this description an appreciation of the author's genuine love of nature and the moral cleanliness which pervades every page. Even when Mr. Hough describes the alcoholic roughness of the miners, one feels that it conceals genuine honesty and loyalty. It is far and away the best piece of work Mr. Hough has yet done.

There are boys and boys. Edwin L. Sabin in his "Beaufort Chums" (Crowell, $1), has told of some very real youngsters who lived on the shores of the Mississippi. They did not have any more exciting adventures than the average boys are likely to have and the story is therefore calculated to hold the mirror up to nature.

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THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH

United States

Administration.—January 18.—The report of the Keep Commission recommended radical reforms of the Bureau of Statistics.

—January 21.—President Roosevelt issued orders for reforms in the printing of government publications in the directions recommended by the Keep Commission.

—February 5.—Secretary Metcalf, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, approved the report of the special committee of the Bureau of Immigration providing for radical revision of the existing regulations relating to the admission and residence of Chinese in the United States.

Appointments.—January 22.—President Roosevelt nominated Luke E. Wright, governor-general of the Philippines, as ambassador to Japan, and Lloyd A. Griscom, ambassador to Brazil. Henry C. Ide to be governor-general of the Philippines.

Army. — January 15. — Lieutenant-General Adna R. Chaffee resigned as Chief of Staff, Major-General John C. Bates succeeded him.

Casualties.—January 18.—Eighteen men perished in an explosion in one of the mines of the Detroit and Kanawha Coal Company near Charleston, W. Va.

—January 21.—Eighteen persons killed in a stampede on account of a false alarm of fire in a negro church in Philadelphia.

—January 23.—The steamship Valencia, of the Pacific Coast, wrecked on the rocks on the Vancouver Island shore; 119 lives lost.

—February 8.—Twenty-eight men lost their lives by an explosion in the Parall mine of the Stewart Colliery Company near Oakhill, W. Va.

Congress.—January 16.—The Philippine tariff bill passed the House by a vote of 258 to 71.

—January 25.—The House passed the Statehood bill providing for the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one state under the name of Oklahoma, and of Arizona and New Mexico as one state under the name Arizona.

—January 27.—The House passed the Urgency Deficiency Appropriation Bill for the Panama Canal, including a provision exempting alien workmen on the canal from operation of the eight-hour law.

—January 29.—The House passed a resolution requesting the President to order an investigation of the Pennsylvania railroad's control of competing roads leading from the Mississippi Valley to the Seaboard.

—February 8.—The House passed the Hepburn bill to regulate railways and railway rates by a vote of 346 to 7; also the pension appropriation bill carrying $139,000,000 for pensions and $1.245.000 for administration; a measure to open for settlement 505,000 acres of land in the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache reservations in Oklahoma; and a bill providing a penalty of $5,000 and ten years' imprisonment for the premature revelation of government information which might have a bearing on market prices. The pension appropriation bill contained a provision making statute law of President Roosevelt's order declaring age conclusive evidence of disability.

—February 9.—The Senate passed the Urgency Deficiency Appropriation Bill for the Panama Canal, including the provision relating to the eight-hour law. The Senate adopted two amendments to the Philippine Tariff Act of 1905; cotton goods being placed on an equality with European goods so far as cost of production is concerned. Low grades of shoes also admitted at a lower tariff.

Deaths.—January 16.—Marshall Field, merchant, aged seventy.

—January 25.—Joseph Wheeler, cavalry leader of the Confederacy and brigadier-general U. S. A., aged sixty-nine.

—February 9.—Paul Laurence Dunbar, poet of the negro race, aged thirty-four.

Education.—January 24.—J. H. T. Main, dean of Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa, elected president of the institution.

—January 31—President James, of the University of Illinois, announced the establishment of a school of railway engineering and administration, the first of its kind in the world.

—February 1.—Dr. A. W. Harris, president of the Jacob Tome Institute, Port Deposit, Md., chosen president of the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

Insurance.—January 31.—The Equitable Life Insurance Society sued James Hazen Hyde for $72,000, representing Mr. Hyde's profits in syndicates which sold securities to the society.

—February 1.—National Insurance convention opened in Chicago.

Justice.—January 27.—William Van Schaick, captain of the ill-fated General Slocum, found guilty of criminal negligence and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

Labor.—January 17.—The United Mine Workers' convention opened in Indianapolis.

—January 19.—The Building Trades Club of the National Association of Erectors of Structural Steel and Iron Work decided in favor of the open shop. The association controls ninety-five per cent of the structural iron work of the country.

—January 22.—Judge Jesse Holdom found President E. R. Wright and Edward E. Bessette, of Typographical Union No. 16, in Chicago,

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guilty of contempt of court in violating an injunction against the union in favor of the Chicago Typothetæ.

—January 23.—John Mitchell reëlected president of the United Mine Workers.

—February 1.—The convention of the United Mine Workers adjourned without coming to an agreement with the operators as to a wage scale. The operators refused to grant the wage scale demanded by the mine workers.

Land Frauds.—January 26.—George G. Ware, a wealthy cattle man and rector of an Episcopal church, convicted on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the government of lands in Hooker county, Nebraska.

Lynching.—January 21.—A mob of 300 men took Ernest Baker, a negro, from the jail of Trigg County, Kentucky, at Cadiz and hung him because of his attempt at assault on a woman.

—January 28.—The lynching of a negro at Washington, Georgia, prevented by the appeal of the mother of the girl whom he assaulted. She begged the mob to return Rich Anderson, the prisoner, to jail and allow the law to take its course.

Municipal.—January 18.—The Chicago City Council adopted by a vote of 37 to 28 Mayor Dunne's $75,000,000 Mueller certificate ordinance allowing the city to purchase, build and maintain street car lines, and the mayor's ordinance providing for municipal operation of street railways. Both actions subject to referendum vote of the people at April election.

—January 23.—Edwin J. Bidaman, Mayor of Terre Haute, Indiana, impeached for lax enforcement of the laws against the saloons.

Trusts.—January 23.—The State of Montana brought suit against the Swift, Armour and Hammond packing firms to recover $65,000 alleged to be due for licenses for the sale of oleomargarine, butterine and cheese.

—January 26.—By authority of President Roosevelt correspondence exposing the methods alleged to have been employed by attorneys for the beef packers, was made public.

—February 2.—The beef packers presented evidence in the trial before Judge Humphrey in Chicago on the plea of immunity.

Santo Domingo

Presidency.—January 25.—President Caceres desired to resign the presidency to General Horacia Vasquez. Thirty-five per cent of the revenues, though sufficient for the budget, will not meet revolutionary expenses.

Venezuela

French Difficulties.—January 17.—M. Taigny, French *chargé d'affaires*, having gone aboard a French steamer for dispatches without a permit, was officially notified that if he returned to land he would be imprisoned.

—January 23.—The Venezuelan government issued a decree recalling its consuls in France.

Brazil

Casualties.—January 21.—The armored cruiser Aquidaban sunk near Rio Janeiro by the explosion of its powder magazine and 196 men lost their lives.

Ecuador

Revolution.—January 19.—Revolutionists in possession of Quito, the capital, and Vice-President Baquerizo Moreno assumed executive power.

—January 20.—President Garcia deposed and General Alfaro proclaimed president.

British Empire

Deaths.—January 22.—George Jacob Holyoake, author and lecturer, aged eighty-nine.

—January 26.—Sir Edward Thornton, formerly British Minister to the United States.

—February 2.—Samuel Cunliffe-Lister, Lord Masham, noted inventor, aged ninety.

General Election.—January 14.—Mr. Balfour, the late prime minister, defeated by the Liberal candidate in the East Manchester division, which he had represented in Parliament since 1885.

—January 28.—Elections nearly completed. The composition of the new House of Commons: Liberals, 378; Unionists, 154; Nationalists, 84; Laborites, 45.

Labor.—February 9.—Mill owners of the northern counties granted one hundred and fifty thousand cotton operatives an increase of wages amounting to two and one-half per cent.

Poor.—January 31.—A scheme for the relief of the London poor perfected by which Lord Rothschild will send 200 families to Canada at his own expense, situations being provided for them on arrival. The outlay, estimated at $50 for each adult, to be repaid in installments.

France

Church and State.—January 31.—Violence and disorder ensued in Paris churches upon the appearance of government commissioners to take inventories of the church property pursuant to the provisions of the law separating Church and State.

—February 1.—Arrests made of 150 persons who resisted the carrying out of the law in St. Clothilde's Church in Paris. Much property damaged, as the police and guards had to use force.

—February 2.—Count de la Rochefoucauld sentenced to three months' imprisonment for participation in the church riots.

President.—January 17.—Clement Armand Fallieres elected president of the republic by a vote of 449 to 371 for Paul Doumer, practically his only opponent.

Venezuela.—January 18.—The Venezuelan *chargé d'affaires*, M. Maubourguet, expelled from French territory.

Italy

Simplon Tunnel.—January 25.—The first passenger train passed through the Simplon tunnel.

Cabinet.—February 2.—The Fortis Ministry resigned because a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies was voted down by 221 against 188.

—February 8.—A new cabinet appointed, with Baron Sidney Sonnino, a Conservative, as premier, and minister of the interior; Count Guicciardini, minister of foreign affairs; Signor Sacchi, leader of the Radicals, minister of justice and Signor Pantano, minister of agriculture.

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Casualty.—February 7.—A storm along the Mediterranean coast almost destroyed Galati Mamerlino, a town of four thousand inhabitants, near Messina. Sixty houses were swallowed up by the sea.

Portugal

Parliament.—February 9.—King Charles dissolved Parliament because of disorder and obstructive tactics in the Chamber of Deputies.

Denmark

Deaths.—January 29.—Christian IX., King of Denmark, in the forty-third year of his reign, aged eighty-seven.

King.—January 30.—Frederick, eldest son of Christian IX., proclaimed king as Frederick VIII.

Russian Empire

Assassination.—January 30.—General Griaznoff, chief of staff of the viceroy of the Caucasus, killed by a bomb. Two other persons lost their lives by the explosion....Count Frederick Lamsdorf slain by revolutionists at Tukum, Courland.

—January 31.—Provincial Councillor Filonoff shot and killed at Poltava, being held responsible for the severity with which the agrarian disorders had been repressed.

—February 8.—The chiefs of police of Penza and Kutais murdered.

Racial War.—January 31.—Armenians and Tartars engaged in a race war in the region between Elizabethpol and Shusha, in Transcaucasia. The population was also suffering from famine and an epidemic of typhoid.

Revolution.—January 16.—All the members of the Workmen's Council, twenty-two in number, arrested by the government.

—January 22.—Fresh mutiny among the sailors at Vladivostok. Troops quickly dispersed the mutineers.

—January 24.—Cossacks and ex-war prisoners from Japan engaged in serious conflict at Vladivstok; 1,500 wounded, many of whom were left on the snow-covered streets. Trains blown up by rioters and precipitated into the Harbin River. Many conflicts in Transcaucasia between revolutionists and Cossacks.

—January 30.—Anti-Jewish riot at Gomel. Part of the town set on fire and many persons killed. At Riga, a mob broke open the jail and liberated all the political prisoners.

—February 8.—The Workmen's Council disbanded after announcing that it will not resume operations until the reactionary forces have ceased their activity. A military expedition captured a large band of revolutionists on the Dahlen estate near Riga. Fifteen of the leaders courtmartialed and shot and the others flogged.

Politics.—January 18.—The first National convention organized by a political party, in the history of Russia, that of the Constitutional Democrats, opened in St. Petersburg with 250 delegates present, representing sixty provincial organizations.

Chinese Empire

Boycott.—February 4.—Viceroy Yuan Shih Kai dismissed Professor Tenney, director of education, who organized the new school system, on account of the opposition to foreign management, especially American.

Riot.—February 9.—The English Presbyterian and the Roman Catholic missions at Changpu, thirty miles from Amoy, destroyed by a mob. Troops fired on the mob and killed twelve of the rioters.

—February 12.—The imperial government ordered the viceroy of Foochow to execute the leader of the Changpu mob immediately and to punish severely the others implicated.

Morocco

Conference.—January 16.—The international conference on Moroccan affairs opened at Algeciras. The Duke of Almodovar, representative of Spain, elected president. Voted unanimously that the proposed reforms be based upon the triple principles of the integrity of the Empire of Morocco, the sovereignty of the Sultan, and the maintenance of the open door.

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LABOR-SAVING DEVICE FOR BUSINESS MEN.

TEN years ago many letters were written on the typewriter or were printed by facsimile process. But envelopes were almost entirely addressed either on the typewriter or by hand. In 1895 an ingenious machine was devised to address envelopes by means of metal plates previously prepared for the purpose. This device passed through the various stages of improvement until to-day it has developed into one of the most perfect machines for saving time and labor that has ever been devised. The perfected device is known as the Card Index and Addressing Machine, made by the Addressograph Company, of Chicago. It combines all the advantages of a complete Card Index and a perfect addressing machine, and addresses 3,000 envelopes, all different addresses, in an hour. It represents a triumph of American ingenuity. Over 20,000 of these machines are in use in this country and abroad, and wherever its merits are known it is at once acquired as part of the office equipment.



The Address Plates are transferred without handling from the drawer to the magazine on the machine and after addressing return automatically to the same drawer (placed under the machine), in their original order

In addition to the machine for addressing envelopes, this company manufactures a machine called the Dupligraph, for printing facsimile typewriter letters. This machine prints a complete letter with a different name in the heading and address, and with the signature in a different color. All this is done with one impression.

The Addressograph Company has recently erected a fireproof building containing 62,500 square feet of manufacturing space. It employs over three hundred hands and has a capacity of several hundred thousand addresses per day. It is the largest business of its kind in the world. In order to meet the demand for its machines this company has established branches in every large city in the world.

One of the many advantages offered by the Addressograph is the facility with which changes in address may be made. The entire address or any part of it may be changed instantly. The sliding type is made with a hard back and a soft face and has a beveled edge that allows it to slide from the setting case into the holder. The face of the type, being made of rubber, does not harden or deteriorate.

The People's Gas Light & Coke Company, of Chicago, uses this system for printing gas bills, making 800,000 impressions monthly. They have been doing this for years, and the type is as good as ever. Nearly all the leading Clubs, Jobbing Houses, Banks and Factories use the Addressograph. An immense saving in time and labor is effected, as one machine does the work of from 20 to 30 clerks—does it better and does it without mistakes.

Under modern business conditions competition is so severe that even a slight saving in time or cost may make the difference between success and failure. A machine that saves the hire of from ten to twenty clerks is a factor in the cost of doing business that can not be ignored by any business man. True economy dictates the purchase of a device that reduces the cost. Such a device is the Addressograph, which is now recognized as an essential part of the equipment of every modern office.

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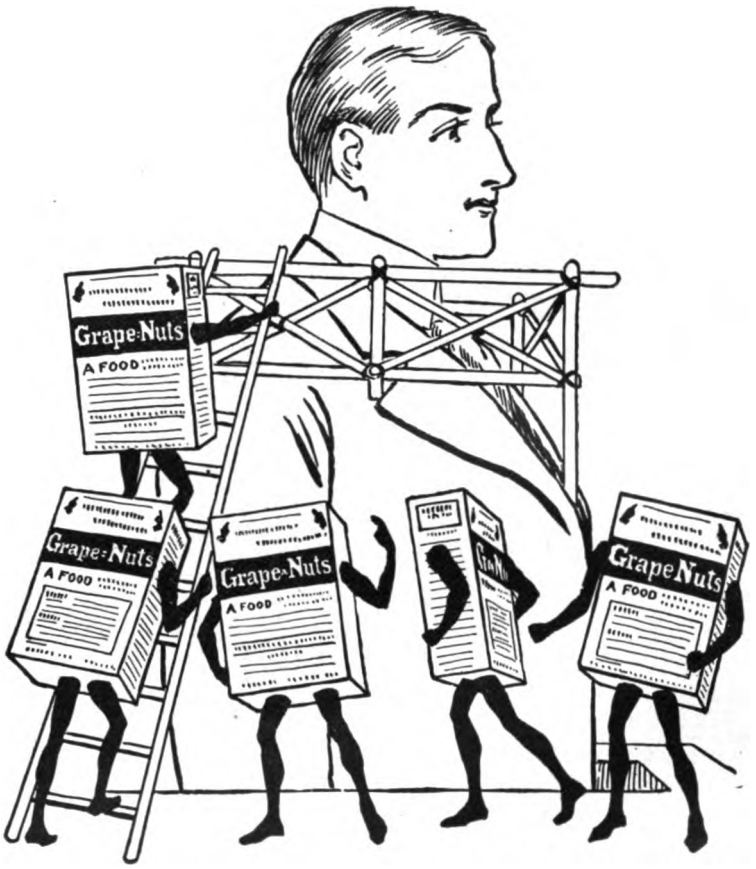
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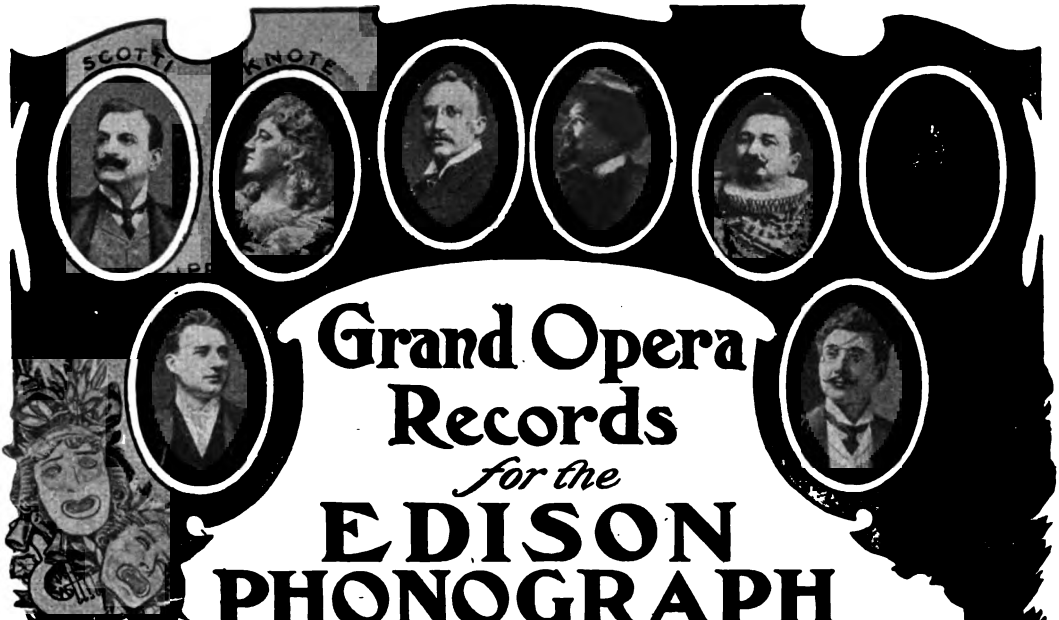
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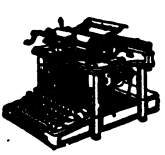
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Canadian trade supplied from Canadian Factory, Packard Electric Co., St. Catherines, Ont.

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Kindly send me information regarding the checked. I am interested.

Model B___ Delivery Cars___
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W. M. Model L___

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

CALENDAR COUPON

Enclosed find 10 cents, for which send your large Art Calendar (free from advertising and suitable for framing) for 1906. Design by George Gibbs W. M.

*Name*_____

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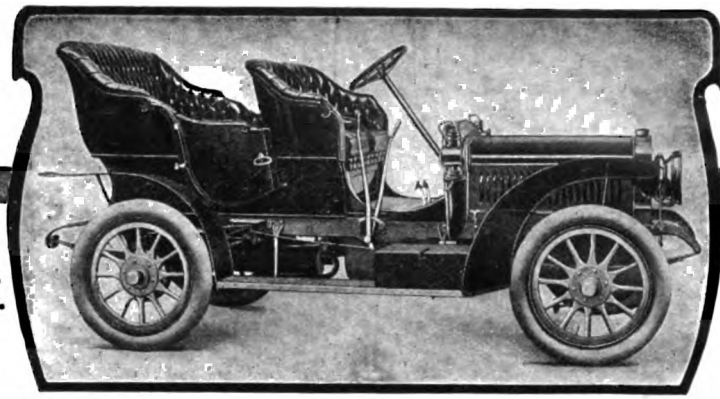
MOTOR TALK COUPON

Enclosed find 25 cents, for which have MOTOR TALK, a magazine devoted to automobiling, sent to me for 1 year. W. M.

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Model H,
30 h. p. Touring Car,
$2,500, f. o. b. Detroit.
(not including lamps)

Four-Cylinder Perfection

It is *concentration of effort* that has made the Cadillac what it is. For five years its makers—the master designers and motor builders of America—have focused their endeavors upon a single object—to produce a faultless motor car. A consummation of these efforts is found in the magnificent line of 1906 cars, notable among which are the four-cylinder types. These models embody every point of excellence thus far found in any of the high-priced cars, either of American or foreign make. When you remember the remarkable efficiency of the famous Cadillac single-cylinder engine, and consider this same principle embodied in quadruple form, you will gain a slight idea of the serviceableness of these powerful four-cylinder models of the

CADILLAC

Among the many improvements is an automatic governor which limits the speed of the engine when the latter is disconnected, eliminating vibration and saving much fuel and energy. Another is the mechanically operated oil feed (found on all Cadillac models) which supplies oil to the engine in accordance with its speed, keeping it always in a state of perfect lubrication. Transmission is of the exclusive Cadillac planetary type with specially cut and hardened gears. The bodies are of unusual elegance, and luxuriously appointed. Wheel base of model H (30 h. p.) 100 inches; Model L (40 h. p.) 110 inches. Practically noiseless; comfortable and easy-riding as a Pullman coach.

Let us send address of nearest dealer and our finely illustrated catalog AA which will tell you more about the 1906 Cadillacs. A car to suit any purse, any requirement.

Model K, 10 h. p. Runabout, $750. **Model H, 30 h. p. Touring Car, $2,500.** **All prices**
Model M, Light Touring Car, $950. **Model L, 40 h. p. Touring Car, $3,750.** **f. o. b. Detroit.**

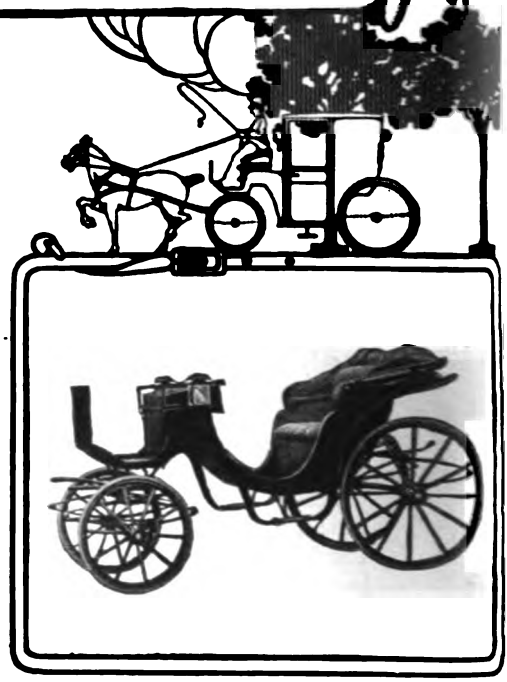
CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., Detroit, Mich.

Member Asso. Licensed Auto. Mfrs.

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STUDEBAKER

THIS is an age of luxury. ¶ In perfect harmony with all of its demands for ease and beauty stands the Studebaker ideal. Never have vehicles presented such comfort for the body, and such charm for the eye as those which come from this maker. Yet above even these qualities, there is one which is as the keystone of the Studebaker reputation — perfect reliability. ¶ Studebaker harness and accessories are typical of the vehicles.



Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Company
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New York City, Broadway and 7th Ave., at 48th St. Chicago, Ill., 378-388 Wabash Ave. Kansas City, Mo., 810-814 Walnut St. San Francisco, Cal., Corner Market and 10th Sts. Portland, Ore., 330-336 East Morrison St. Denver, Colo., Corner 15th and Blake Sts. Salt Lake City, Utah, 157-159 State St. Dallas, Texas, 317-319 Elm St.

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1906 ST. LOUIS 1906

TYPE 15
30-34 H. P.
4-CYLINDER

"RIGS THAT RUN"

DON'T neglect to investigate the New Type Fifteen 30-34 H. P., Four-Cylinder St. Louis Touring Car, if you contemplate purchasing an automobile. It has many superior features you should know about. The dependable car of the season — easy to operate, economical to maintain, noiseless, powerful and fast. Write for new Catalog.

Sliding Gear Transmission — 3 speeds forward and reverse. Direct Bevel Gear Drive. Speed, 4 to 50 miles per hour on high gear. Wheel Base, 106 inches. Carries five passengers comfortably. Wheels, wood artillery, 32-inch, with 4-inch tires. Beautifully finished body, luxuriously upholstered. Fully equipped. $2,200. Type Sixteen — 32-36 H. P., Four-Cylinder, 110-inch Wheel Base, complete, $2,500.



Be sure to write to-day for new, illustrated, descriptive catalog and mention edition "B." It will pay you to investigate The St. Louis "Rigs That Run."

St. Louis Motor Car Co.
PEORIA, ILL.

General Sales Offices:
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"Makers of Rigs that Run"

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THE Landaulet and other Studebaker automobiles, electric and gasoline, are models of mechanical simplicity and efficiency. ¶ Lightness, speed and beauty they have, but never at the expense of safety and durability. ¶ While every feature of them is of the latest type, nothing is experimental. They embody only the most recent patent devices that have been proved worthy. Above all things, they are common-sense cars, built to add to their owner's pleasure and comfort, and to the fame of Studebaker.

Studebaker Automobile Company
SOUTH BEND, IND.

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You save from 20% to 40% by buying a Kalamazoo Stove or Range direct from the factory at *lowest factory prices.* Moreover, you get a stove or range not excelled by any in the world. We guarantee quality under a $20,000 bank bond.

We Ship on 360 Days Approval and We Pay the Freight.

If you do not find the Kalamazoo *exactly* as represented, the trial does not cost you a cent. It will pay you to investigate.

Send Postal for Catalog No. 309.

All Kalamazoos are shipped promptly, blacked, polished and ready for use.

KALAMAZOO STOVE CO., Mfrs.,
Kalamazoo, Michigan.

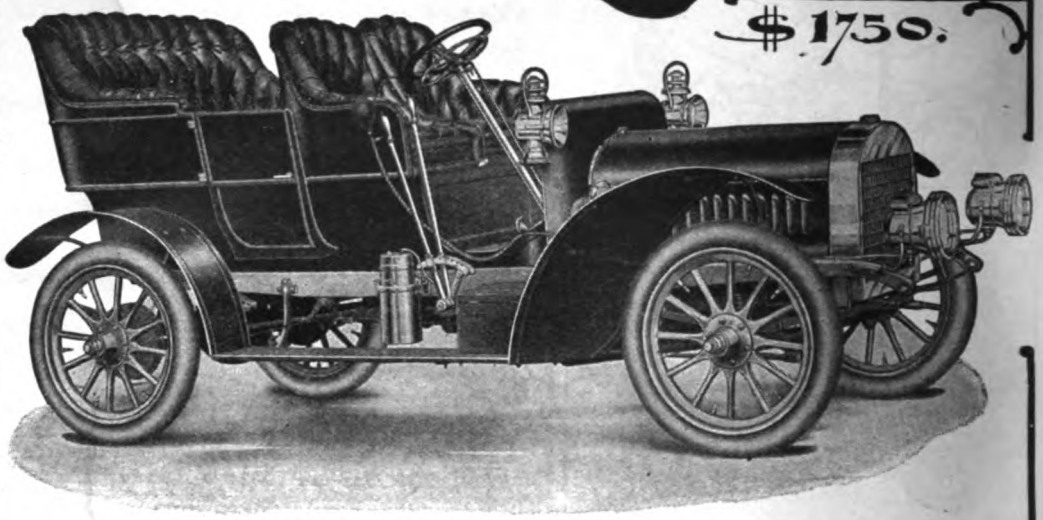
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Oven Thermometer

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Model 14 Rambler

$1750.



The Faultless Car.

THERE is a system of careful and consistent development, followed by rigid tests under most severe conditions, that is peculiar to the Rambler factory. The result is that nothing is presented to the public in an untried or experimental state.

Main Office and Factory, Kenosha, Wis., U. S. A.

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Avoid a Trip to the Police Court

The fine amounts to little—it's the hours of delay, the inconvenience and possible humiliation for you and for those in your company that try the patience and spoil the pleasure of the whole trip.

All this can positively be avoided by equipping your car with

The Warner Auto-Meter

(Registers Speed and Distance)

This little instrument always *tells the truth.* It registers with ABSOLUTE ACCURACY from ¼ mile to 60 miles per hour. It attaches to any Automobile made.

Without it you never know your *exact speed*—and the temptation to go a little faster and a little faster is almost irresistible—you know how it is. And you know, too, what happens to you and your party when you *think* you are going 8 miles an hour and the Policeman's stop watch says 15.

Don't guess yourself into trouble—KNOW and keep out of it. The Warner Auto-Meter is your salvation.

And it's your ONLY salvation.

Because the Warner Auto-Meter is the only speed indicator which is sensitive enough to be absolutely and unfailingly accurate at *speeds under 10 miles an hour.*

Because it's the only one which works perfectly in all positions and at all angles, on rough roads or smooth, up hill or down.

Because it's the only one which changes with the *speed alone* and in which the indicator does not dance back and forth from the jar of the car.

The Warner Auto-Meter is the only speed indicator which is actuated by the same fixed, unchangeable Magnetism which makes the Mariner's Compass reliable FOREVER under all conditions.

No one else can use Magnetism to determine the speed of an Automobile, though it's the only *positive* and *sure* way. Because there is just one way in which Magnetism can successfully be used for this purpose and *we have Patented that way.*

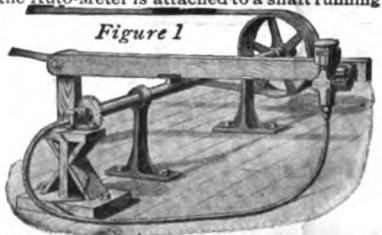
There is nothing about the Warner Auto-Meter which can give out, or wear out, or get out of adjustment. It is the only speed-indicator made without cams, plates or levers, and in which there is *no friction.* Friction wears away the cams and levers in other speed indicators, which are necessarily so small that *1-1000 of an inch* wear will throw out the reading from *one to five miles per hour.*

One Warner Auto-Meter will last a lifetime. It is as sensitive as a Compass and as *Solid as a Rock.* Otherwise it couldn't stand our severe service-test, which is equivalent to a trip of

160,000 Miles at 50 Miles per Hour on Granite Pavements Riding Solid Tires.

The practical Warner Testing Machine is shown in Fig. 1. The wheel connection of the Auto-Meter is attached to a shaft running

Figure 1



200 revolutions per minute. Across this shaft lies a plank which is hinged at one end and has the Auto-Meter attached to the other. Brazed to the shaft is a knob of steel, which at every revolution "bumps" the plank, giving to the Auto-Meter *200 shocks per minute* while it is showing a speed of *50 miles per hour.*

Each one of these shocks is more severe than would be suffered in an entire season's riding. After running 10 hours a day for THREE MONTHS, actual tests show the Auto-Meter to be recording the speed with the same accuracy as at first within 1-1000 of 1%, or less than *6 inches per mile.*

No other Speed Indicator on Earth could Stand this Test.

This is why we sell each Auto-Meter on a

10 YEARS GUARANTEE

and why we gladly renew any Auto-Meter (which has not been injured by accident) if the Magnet (the HEART of the instrument) is less accurate than 1-10 of 1% after 10 years use.

We will gladly tell you more about this wonderful instrument if you will write us.

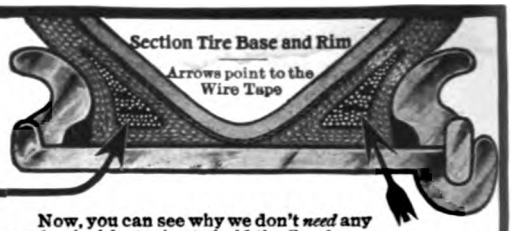
If you write TODAY we will send you something every motorist will prize—our **Free Book—"Auto Pointers."**

The Warner Instrument Co., 116 Roosevelt St., Beloit, Wis.

(The Auto-Meter is on sale by all first-class dealers and at most Garages.)

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The Goodyear Detachable Auto Tire on Universal Rim



Won't CREEP

NO, SIR—not a fraction of an inch. And it won't come off the Rim, either, though not a screw, bolt or rod holds it in place.

You can ride the GOODYEAR DETACHABLE AUTO TIRE on UNIVERSAL RIM only *half inflated*, all the time if you wish.

Now here is the reason. See how simple it is.

Up there where the arrows point are tapes of *steel piano wire* vulcanized into the base of the tire, on both sides. They form wire-tape *rings* inside the base of the tire.

When the tire is flat this tape is like Fig. 1, and each single wire is like Fig. 2.

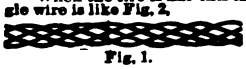


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

Just as soon as you begin to pump, this wire begins to shorten up like Fig. 3, and each single wire is then like Fig. 4.



Fig. 3.

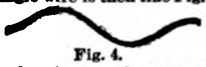


Fig. 4.

The more you pump, the more the wire tape shortens, and the tighter it adheres to the rim.

When the tire is only *half* pumped up, the base of the tire is gripping the rim like grim death. When it is *all* pumped up, the tire is exerting a pressure of nearly 1000 pounds to the square inch on that rim. You couldn't drag the tire off *sideways*, without pulling the wheel to pieces.

Now, you can see why we don't *need* any mechanical fastening to hold the Goodyear Detachable Auto Tire in place? And why you can ride it only *half inflated*, if necessary, without its creeping and tearing out the valve-stem?

Now there are other good features about THE GOODYEAR DETACHABLE AUTO TIRE ON UNIVERSAL RIM, just as important—just as trouble saving, just as money saving.

Taken together they wipe out at one sweep full 90 per cent of all Auto Tire Troubles.

It won't *Rim Cut*. You can ride it *absolutely flat* for miles without even marring the casing.

It is the *liveliest* and most resilient Auto Tire on the market, though (paradoxical as it may seem) it is also the most durable.

This Tire is 90 per cent *puncture proof*.

You can take it off or put it back in *thirty seconds* with no tools but the fingers.

These are general statements. We haven't space for further details. But every one of these statements is *true* and WE CAN PROVE IT.

It will only take a minute to show you the why and the wherefore if you will drop into one of our Branch Stores. Or, *write us*, and we'll send you a book that will *show you*.

Don't spend a cent for this tire and rim, and don't ask the maker to put it on your next season's car till you are *convinced* on every point. But in your *own interest*, if you are seeking relief from Tire Troubles, give us a chance to *convince* you. WE CAN DO IT.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY - Robbins Street, AKRON, O.

Branches in the following cities: Boston, 6 Merrimac St.; New York, cor. Sixty-fourth St. and Broadway; Chicago, 110 Lake St.; Cincinnati, 242 E. Fifth St.; St. Louis, 712-714 Morgan St.; Philadelphia, 1521 Spring St.; San Francisco, Geo. P. Moore & Co., 506 Golden Gate Ave.; Buffalo, 719 Main St.; Denver, 220 Sixteenth St.; Detroit, 242 Jefferson Ave.

Bailey Tread furnished on Goodyear Tires (all sizes) when ordered

A Practical Painter Did the Trick

A Suggestive Pamphlet—
"Paint: Why, How and When."
Free to Property Owners

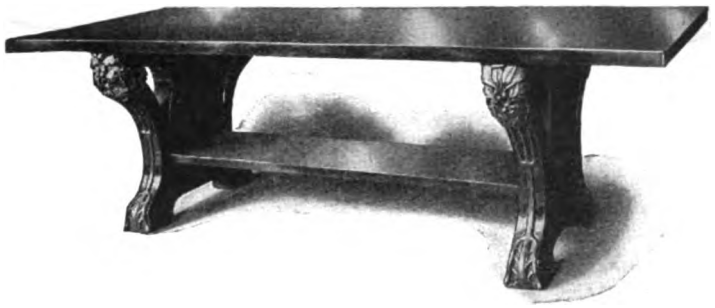
He was a Frenchman named Leclair. Finding that he could do more beautiful and more durable work with OXIDE OF ZINC than with the other paints at his command, he used zinc on Government contracts, even where lead was specified. ¶ When people began to "take notice" he explained the "why and wherefore." At the present day in France OXIDE OF ZINC is prescribed by law on public structures. ¶ OXIDE OF ZINC, which does not settle in the can, made possible the modern, high-grade, ready-mixed paint, which American enterprise has developed and perfected. ¶ It is so beautiful, so durable and so economical that there is no longer any excuse for parsimony in the use of paint. More money is saved by the liberal use of such paint than by sparing or delaying its use.

We do not grind Zinc in Oil.
A list of Manufacturers of Zinc Paints sent on application.

The New Jersey Zinc Co.

71 Broadway, New York

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Tobey Handmade Furniture

¶ Our furniture is hand made, designed and executed by the most skillful artists and craftsmen. We believe it is not excelled by the best that is made in Europe, and we know of none in this country that can be compared with it. Like any work of art, each piece is individual and necessarily exclusive.

¶ On account of the manner in which our furniture is made, the product of our workshop is perforce limited. Each object is originally designed and may be in process of making six months or even a year. The piece that is shown today may be sold tomorrow, and hence we advise frequent visits to our show-rooms, in order that you may secure the particular object that belongs to you and your home.

THE TOBEY FURNITURE COMPANY

Wabash Ave. and Washington Street
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11 West 32nd Street
NEW YORK

A CHILD AND A PIANO



THE OLD WAY

There are thousands of talented children who could become good performers on the piano if given the advantages our device affords.

A perfect Combination Device which gives children of all ages proper control of the pedals and perfect foot support. No child can cultivate a correct position at the piano without it.

AS SIMPLE TO USE AS AN ORDINARY FOOTSTOOL. ANY CHILD CAN PLACE OR REMOVE THE DEVICE WITH EASE

Absolutely the only pedal extension and foot-rest that is thoroughly practical, and so simple in construction that it is easily adjusted to fit any size child and any make of piano.



THE NEW WAY

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Children under twelve years can not reach the pedals; they have no foot support during practice; they damage the piano. With our device they accomplish more in a shorter time; they escape the danger of nervous troubles; they learn to play all pieces of music properly. TEACHERS AND PARENTS EVERYWHERE ENDORSE IT.

OUR OFFER. Leading music dealers all over the country have our device. If you apply to your dealer, and he does not have it, send us his name and address and we will send you free a sheet of music—our beatiful new Intermezzo for the piano. WRITE TO-DAY FOR OUR SPECIAL TERMS AND FINE, ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.

BATES MFG. CO., Sole Patentees, . 2107 Rockwell Street, CHICAGO

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MEXICANS CLEANING CUTS IN OLD SAN JUAN MINES

Mexican Gold Rediscovered

Buried beneath the surface in a rich Mexican mine, lies millions in gold. Also bullion, supposed to have been hidden during Indian uprisings, now on the eve of discovery. A traditional mine, worked by the early Spanish missionaries, is discovered by J. B. Heymes, a noted Mexican miner and prospector.

THIS long-lost San Juan mine has produced millions in gold and silver, which was shipped to Spain, and is perhaps one of the most famous groups of mines recorded in history. It has been the theme of conversation among prospectors and miners for the past century or more, and parties from Spain and other countries have made pilgrimages to Mexico to hunt for these old mines, but until two years ago the secret remained locked up in nature's bosom.

An Immense Producer.

Gamboa, the famous chronicler of Mexico's celebrated old mines, credits the San Juan with the production of over twelve millions of dollars up to the time its location was lost, in the year 1790; and, as the lowest workings did not go below the water level, where is always found the richest ore, it is fair to presume the twelve millions already extracted is but a small percentage of the immense high-grade ore bodies in these old mines.

Fame Spreads.

Having been worked by the early Spanish missionaries, the richness of this group of mines has spread its fame over two continents. To such an extent was this true, that no history of Mexico, and particularly the State of Sinaloa, was considered complete without the history of this fabulously rich, old property. The San Juan mines are spoken of by Velasco in his history of Mexico, and are also mentioned by Bancroft and Humboldt as one of the most famous old properties in Mexico, and tradition says that a large amount of bullion is buried in these mines. This bullion was buried in the lower workings of the property for safety during the Indian troubles, when the miners and owners were driven out and massacred, the location of the mines lost and the treasure never recovered.

Statement Under Oath.

Mr. Heymes, in a sworn statement, under oath, before an authorized officer, says:

"While prospecting in the San Gracias Mountains my Moso, or Mexican attendant, came across what appeared to be the remains of an old arastra, a simple stone contrivance used hundreds of years ago by the early missionaries to crush their ores, mills and reduction processes being unknown at that time. Being located at the junction of two streams, and the water running continually past its base, prevented the remains of the ore and fragments from being covered with earth and shrubs that otherwise would have concealed them. I carefully examined many pieces of this ore, now worn smooth by the friction of water, and, being struck with the values they contained, at once decided to search for their origin, and finally located a mound of irregular shape about one mile distant, densely covered with trees and shrubs. With the aid of my attendant, I succeeded in clearing away some of the underbrush and found what I had already begun to believe, that we had discovered **an old dump** belonging to some near-by property that had in all probability been lost or abandoned for ages. Further search revealed the old cuts and shafts now grown over and choked up with trees and shrubs of probably a century. Since the discovery I have traced the old workings, for more than 2,000 feet They consist of three cuts varying in length from 750 to 1,500 feet, from 60 to 100 feet in depth and from 10 to 30 feet in width. There are two shafts, an incline and a perpendicular, the incline being about 300 feet deep and the perpendicular is choked up with accumulated debris. I spent more than six months with a crew of Mexican laborers cleaning out the cuts and drift as much as possible in order to examine the veins. After a thorough examination of the mines, there is absolutely no question in my mind but that this property is very rich and will be made an immense producer. I have personally taken samples from the vein carrying values running as high as $3,000.00 per ton. There are three distinct veins on the property, strong and well defined, that will average about 8 feet in width. I have taken out many samples from the old cuts carrying values from $300.00 to $1,000.00 per ton."

A crew of Mexican laborers is already engaged in cleaning out the property to receive proper machinery when work will be pushed and the old San Juan will be yielding up its wealth. A limited number of shares of stock will be sold in this property on the basis of 25 cents per share if subscription is received before the issue at this figure is exhausted. Subscriptions payable in instalments, if desired. Right is reserved to reject and return any subscription received too late. No subscription received for less than 50 shares. The articles of incorporation make the stock forever non-assessable.

Further information regarding this old property will be furnished FREE OF CHARGE on application to

EL CARMEN GOLD MINING COMPANY OF MEXICO

550 Call Building, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

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A Kimball Piano

AT THE FACTORY PRICE

RELIABLE PEOPLE anywhere can purchase the Kimball Piano on the new Kimball system of selling direct from the factory or through our 200 supply houses. The Kimball Piano is made in the largest factory in the world, where expert workmen and quality of construction are paramount. The guarantee of this great house is back of every part of the instrument. 145,000 Kimball Pianos are now in use in the homes of the best people in the land, and they are now within easy reach of every one on the new Kimball system of selling, which makes it easy and pleasant to buy a Kimball. Those living at a distance can deal with us as wisely as though here in person. We guarantee satisfaction in every particular, and extreme care will be taken in selecting a piano in tone, action, finish, etc., to meet the desires of our patrons.



THE ARTIST'S FAVORITE The Kimball Piano is endorsed by Adelina Patti as "of wonderfully sweet and sympathetic tone", pronounced by Emil Liebling as "satisfying the artist's most exacting demands"; praised by Rudolph Ganz as "the most beautiful in tone-quality and perfect in action." A piano that articulates the language of music best. A piano that you will enjoy for years and which retains its rich, sweet tone-quality and elegant appearance for a lifetime. A piano that is best for the home, best for the voice, and best in all the essentials that go to make an exquisite parlor piano.

OUR FREE TRIAL OFFER—No Money in Advance. Under no circumstances can you afford to buy any piano until you have our money-saving proposition and our beautiful piano book, showing styles, prices and terms. *Old Pianos taken in exchange.*

IN ORDER TO MAKE QUITE A SAVING you must send for our *plan of direct selling*, either for cash or on our very easy credit system, under which you can have a fine piano in your home by paying a small amount monthly or quarterly.

Write us to-day for our Free Catalogue A

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ESTABLISHED 1857

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TO EVERY DEPOSITOR OF $1.00 OR MORE

WE willl send FREE to you anywhere in the world prepaid, a handsome clock savings bank, 5½ inches high by 3¼ wide warranted to keep good time if you deposit One Dollar or more in the Lincoln Bank.

We own one of the best office buildings in Cook County, four blocks from Chicago's city limits, where we make Chicago profits without Chicago expenses.

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It grows while you sleep

Start a savings account today and get a Clock Bank free. Our "Safe Banking by Mail" is sent free.

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MAIL US A DOLLAR. IT GROWS WHILE YOU SLEEP.

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Are Absolutely Safe and Payable Anywhere
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AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY
Capital, Surplus and Profits $4,500,000.00



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"What is more modest than its claim —'the closet with the slant'—14 inches high in front and 11½ inches high in the rear. Only that, and that is one of the most notable factors for health ever discovered.

"The ordinary 17-inches-in-height-all-around closet is very ordinary, very unscientific. Medical men have had a realizing sense of this fact, but we have failed to do anything to remedy it."

This is the testimony of W.H.Morse, M. D., Member London Society of Science, Director of Bureau Materia Medica, and most aptly and tersely expresses the vital importance of the **Naturo** Closet to every man and woman.

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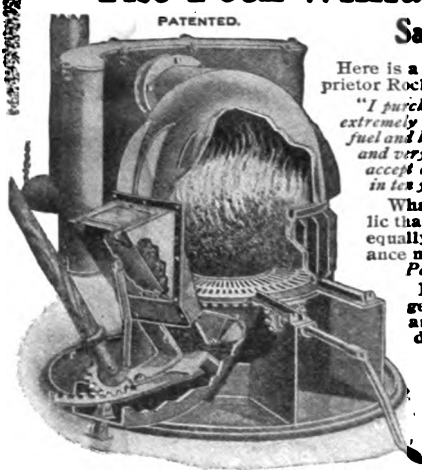
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"I purchased an Underfeed Furnace a year ago and, after using it through the extremely cold winter, am more than pleased. I saved more than fifty dollars on fuel and kept my ten-room house good and hot. It is absolutely soot- and dust-proof and very simple to run. If I was putting in another furnace I could not afford to accept any other kind free of charge, as I will save five to six hundred dollars in ten years using the Underfeed Furnace."

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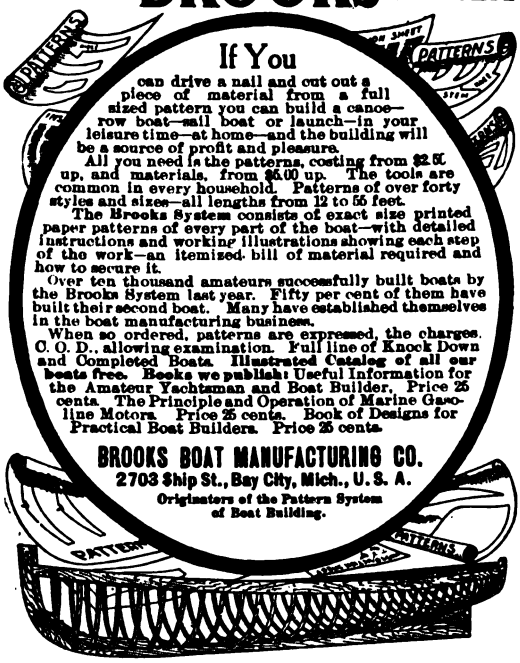
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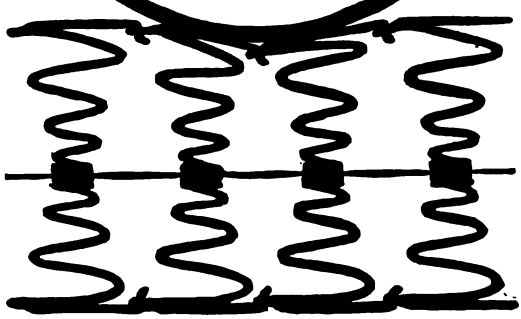
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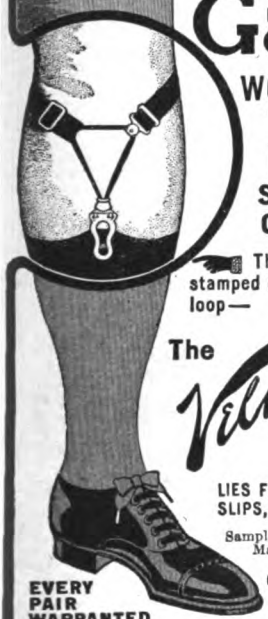
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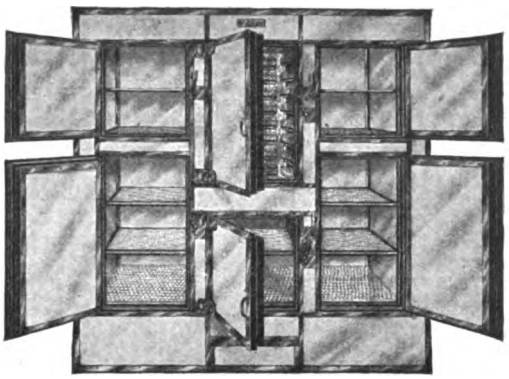
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Please explain, without further obligation on my part how I can qualify for a larger salary in the position before which I have marked X

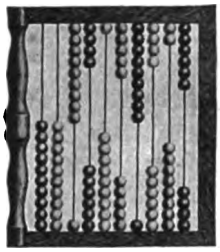
Bookkeeper	Mechan. Draftsman
Stenographer	Telephone Engineer
Advertisement Writer	Elec. Lighting Supt.
Show Card Writer	Mechan. Engineer
Window Trimmer	Surveyor
Ornamental Designer	Stationary Engineer
Illustrator	Civil Engineer
Civil Service	Building Contractor
Chemist	Architect'l Draftsman
Textile Mill Supt.	Architect
Electrician	Structural Engineer
Elec. Engineer	Bridge Engineer
Foreman Plumber	Mining Engineer

Name_____

Street and No._____

City_____ State_____

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On the yellow man's counting beads addition, multiplication, division, and every arithmetical calculation can be performed; but not rapidly. The Comptometer alone is the one machine which does all this speedily and easily. It is universal in its *practical* application to all accounting and engineering computations. Saves time and mistakes on addition; saves time and mistakes on any kind of multiplication; saves time and mistakes on any kind of division.

You can get a good adding machine for $300 or $400, and a good multiplying and dividing machine for about $250, but the adding machine will not be as good for adding, nor will the multiplying machine be as good for multiplying as is the Comptometer, which is twice as rapid and more convenient to use than either of the others in its own field. Yet the Comptometer costs only a fraction as much. The Comptometer is as universal in its *practical and time-saving* application as the science of arithmetic itself.

Better look into this.

Felt & Tarrant Mfg. Co., 55 N. Orleans Street, Chicago.



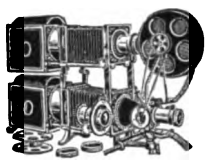
50 BULBS
25 Cents.



Will grow in the house or out of doors. Hyacinths, Tulips, Gladiolus, Crocus, Fuchsias, Oxalis, Tuberoses, Begonia, Jonquils, Daffodils, Chinese Lily, Dewey Lily, Gloxinia, Lilies of the Valley—all postpaid, 25c. in stamps or coin. As a premium with these Bulbs we will send FREE a big collection of flower seeds—over 200 kinds.

HILLSIDE NURSERY, SOMERVILLE, MASS.

IT PAYS BIG To Amuse The Public With Motion Pictures



NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY as our instruction Book and "Business Guide" tells all. We furnish Complete Outfits with Big Advertising Posters, etc. Humorous dramas brimful of fun, travel, history, religion, temperance work and songs illustrated. One man can do it. Astonishing Opportunity in any locality for a man with a little money to show in churches, school houses, lodge halls, theatres, etc. Profits $10 to over $100 per night. Others do it, why not you? It's easy; write to us and we'll tell you how. Catalogue free.

AMUSEMENT SUPPLY CO., 469 Chemical Bank Bldg., CHICAGO.

Send Me 8 cents



and names of two flower loving friends. I will start you with 4 packets of pure, fresh seed—Dwarf Nasturtiums—20 kinds; Royal Show Pansies—100 colors; Sweet Peas—40 varieties; Asters—all kinds.

FREE—"Floral Culture," and 14th Annual Catalogue, with big list of rare seed bargains; also my offer of $100 cash prizes for pictures of best lawns and yards sown with the famous Lippincott seeds. Write TODAY before you forget.

Pioneer Seedswoman of America **MISS O. H. LIPPINCOTT**
422 10th St., S., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Let Me Tell You The Special Price
ON THIS GENUINE 1906 CHATHAM INCUBATOR.



If you say so we send it to you at our expense to try 14 days. You see it—you see it work. If not entirely satisfied, return it at our expense. We return your money and ask no questions. Anyway send for free catalogue. Find out about it, then try it. Write to-day.

84 Days Free Trial

THE MANSON CAMPBELL CO. Ltd, 265 Wesson Ave. . . Detroit, Mich.

BEFORE YOU INVEST

A dollar in anything get my book "How to Judge Investments." It tells you all about everything you should know before making any kind of an investment, either for a large or small amount. This book gives the soundest advice and may save you many dollars. Send two-cent stamp for a copy; do it now.

Send your name and address and get the Investors' Review for

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This will keep you reliably posted on various kinds of investments. Address

Editor INVESTORS' REVIEW, 1451 Gaff Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

SEE THE 1906 RELIABLE

before you buy. Perfectly practical for poultrymen or beginners. Double heating system gives bigger hatches—saves one-third the oil. Sold on a money-back guarantee. Write for free catalog. Reliable Farm Pure-Bred Birds and Eggs. Get prices.



Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co., Box B-426 Quincy, Illinois, U. S. A.



TYPEWRITERS ALL MAKES

All the Standard Machines SOLD or RENTED ANYWHERE at ½ to ⅔ M'f'r's prices. RENTAL APPLIED on price. Shipped with privilege of examination. Write for Catalog 12

TYPEWRITER EMPORIUM, 202 LaSalle Street, CHICAGO

$5 WATER MOTOR, $3.50



Morton's $5 Divine Faucet Water Motor for a limited time $3.50, complete. Guaranteed. Attached to any faucet. For polishing, sharpening and grinding. Runs all kinds of light machines like washing and sewing machines. Largest and most powerful water motor. Outfit includes emery wheel, buffing wheel, wooden pulley and polishing material. Money refunded if not satisfactory—none C. O. D. Order now, or write immediately for free booklet.

MORTON MANUFACTURING CO.,
Dept. Y, 130 Fulton St., NEW YORK

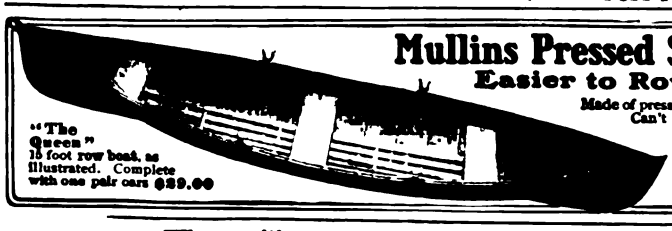


A perfect Self-Filling, Self-Cleaning Fountain Pen, guaranteed solid 14k. gold pen, postpaid..... **$1.25**

AGENTS write to-day for FREE SAMPLE offer, special terms and money-making proposition.

PUFF PEN CO., 860 Superior St., TOLEDO, O.

Mullins Pressed Steel Boats Can't Sink
Easier to Row—Absolutely Safe



"The Queen" 16 foot row boat, as illustrated. Complete with one pair oars $29.00

Made of pressed steel, with air chambers in each end like a life boat. Can't leak—crack—dry out or sink—last a lifetime. Every boat guaranteed. The ideal boat for families—summer resorts—parks—boat liveries, etc. Strong—safe—speedy. Write to-day for our large catalog of row boats, motor boats, hunting and fishing boats.

The W. H. Mullins Co., 189 Franklin St., Salem, O.

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Marshall's Diamonds
Pay Dividends

THEIR increase in value is 20% within 2 years and we have been and are exchanging them on this basis. *This is more than twice the interest paid by a savings bank.* And you can wear and enjoy the stone while it is increasing in value.

Marshall's Diamonds
Must Sell Themselves

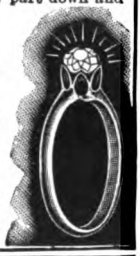
And they DO sell themselves, too, because MARSHALL'S F Grade DIAMONDS are *True Gems*. Every stone is as pure as crystal, absolutely without color, and ever sparkling with scintillating rays. Every little facet is perfect—there is not a flaw anywhere.

May We Send a Diamond on Approval

Just ask us to send you a Diamond in any style of setting. There will be nothing to pay; not a single obligation to keep it if it does not please you. If you like it, pay part down and the balance monthly. For

A March Suggestion

Examine this beautiful ring shown full size. You can *afford* to buy it to wear or for a gift, because our terms are so easy. Your credit is good with us,



$75 Payable $15.00 down and $7.50 per month (or spot cash $69.00) for this beautiful ring with the new arch crown shown exact size.

GEO. E. MARSHALL & CO Inc.
Dept. 12, 103 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
W. S. HYDE, Jr., President A. S. TRUE, Secretary
Reference First National Bank, Chicago.
FREE—Our handsome large Catalogue (1200 illustrations) is yours for the asking.



LEARN POULTRY CULTURE

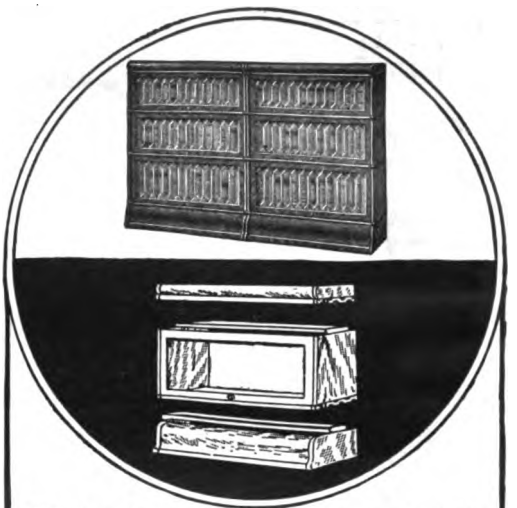
We can teach you thoroughly, successfully. Our original, personal correspondence course of instruction is interesting, practical, costs but little. **A safe guide to beginners,** invaluable to old poultry raisers. We teach you how to make any plot of ground, large or small, pay a sure **dividend of from 25 to 50 per cent on the investment.** Individual attention given each student. Write for free booklet telling how to make poultry pay. **COLUMBIA SCHOOL OF POULTRY CULTURE, 185 Harvey Road, Waterville, N. Y.**

WHAT DO YOU WANT?

HAVE YOU ANYTHING TO SELL OR EXCHANGE? DO YOU WANT TO BUY REAL ESTATE OR INCREASE YOUR BUSINESS?

If so, try our Classified Advertising Department. Through it you can make your wants known to fully half a million readers. The cost is trifling, only seventy cents a line, nine words to the line. Copy for April should reach us by March 1.

THE WORLD TO-DAY, CHICAGO



YOU can obtain G.-W. "Elastic" Book Cases fitted with bevel plate glass, leaded glass or plain glass doors, and with panel ends or plain ends.

There is practically no limit to the varied and artistic arrangements that can be made with these units, which embody the best material, finish and mechanical construction.

All units controlled by our non-binding door equalizer.

Uniform prices everywhere. Obtainable from authorized agents in nearly one thousand cities. Where not represented we ship on approval; freight paid.

Write for catalogue 105 N

The Globe-Wernicke Co.
CINCINNATI.
Branch Stores—New York, Boston, Chicago.

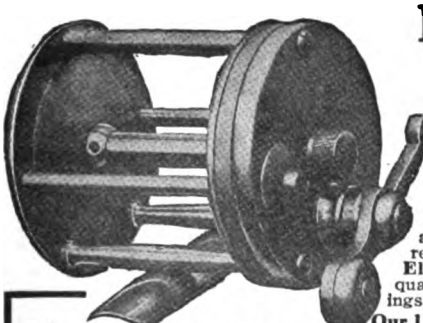


I Will Make You Prosperous

If you are honest and ambitious write me to-day. No matter where you live or what your occupation, I will teach you the Real Estate business by mail; appoint you Special Representative of my Company in your town; start you in a profitable business of your own, and help you make big money at once.

Unusual opportunity for men without capital to become independent for life. Valuable book and full particulars free. Write to-day.

EDWIN R. MARDEN, Pres't
National Co-Operative Realty Co. 322 Athenaeum Bldg., Chicago



Here's a Fine Hand-Made Reel for Little Money

This is our new Eli Special. It is noiseless, smooth-running and delicate to the touch. You can make long casts with light bait. Just the reel for you if you want a good, durable, dependable reel at a moderate price. The Eli Special is made of the best quality German Silver. All bearings are steel, hardened and tempered in oil. The *spiral* gears are frictionless, quadruple multiplying and highly tempered.

The degree of accuracy in construction is one-thousandth of a *centimeter*. Spool holds 100 yards of medium size silk line.

We are putting the Eli out at $10.00. Order this reel now—put it to the test—if you don't find it a fine reel, the best reel value you ever saw, send it back and we'll promptly refund your money.

Complimentary—With each reel sold this season we give "Bait Casting, Care of Reel and General Tournament Rules."

Our 1906 Catalogue describes this and other high grade reels that have won 90 per cent of all important events at World's Tournaments. All prices. Write for copy today.

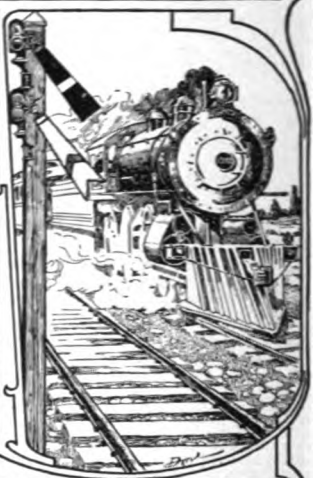
Wm. H. Talbot Reel Co., Dept. 25, Nevada, Missouri, U.S.A.

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The Cleveland Leader.



IN CLEVELAND AND THROVGHOVT THE STATE IT IS TRVLY OHIO'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER



Our knowledge of conditions will help any advertiser in perfecting a campaign in this territory

ADDRESS, LEADER, CLEVELAND, OHIO, OR

JOS. C. WILBERDING, Eastern Representative, 164 World Building, New York.

HUGH W. MONTGOMERY, Western Representative, Tribune Building, Chicago.

I Want to Send You Absolutely FREE Something That Has Cost $100,000

For ten years I have been learning how to make a floral magazine. My experiments have cost me and my friends fully $100,000. I believe that now I know just the kind of journal flower-loving people need. At any rate, the 25,000 persons who are subscribers for my monthly magazine, FLORAL LIFE, say it is what they want—what they have been looking for and waiting for. I think you need FLORAL LIFE and I wish you to read it **at my expense,** long enough to see just what it is.

You may have FLORAL LIFE three months on trial, and it will cost you absolutely nothing. Just sign and mail me the coupon below—or a copy of it which you can make on a postal card. My magazine will then come to you regularly for three months. At the end of that time, if you want FLORAL LIFE, send me 50 cents for a year's subscription. If you don't like the journal, when the three months are up let me know and you will receive it no longer. Could anything be fairer?

The Magazine That Tells How to Grow Flowers in and Around the Home.

FLORAL LIFE

Devoted to the Flower Garden and the Home

A Clean, Decent Floral Magazine—It Will Accept No Vulgar Advertising.

This magazine is most practical—it tells what to do, how to do it and when it should be done in order to have success with flowers. The best kind of plants for the various sections of the country, when they should be planted, how to prune, water and give winter protection; these and hundreds of similar questions are discussed in the columns of FLORAL LIFE. All the persons who write for this journal are skilled in floriculture—the articles we publish are the records of their experience. FLORAL LIFE is beautifully printed and handsomely illustrated—each issue contains a large number of fine half-tone pictures made from photographs. Its columns are clean and decent, as its publishers absolutely will not accept vulgar, fraudulent or misleading advertising. FLORAL LIFE is the only independent floral magazine.

Hundreds Write Us Letters Like This

It is a pleasure to read the new FLORAL LIFE, because it puts in such a practical way the things which the amateur desires to know. I have especially to thank you for the last number, which came just at a time when I was puzzled over some questions of roses and pruning, and which answered the questions simply and sufficiently.

E. L. SHUEY, Ohio.
Member Educational Com. Intern'l Y. M. C. A.

Be Sure to Try "Floral Life"

And bear in mind the trial will be at my expense. Send me the coupon printed with this notice—or a copy of it made on a postal card—and my magazine will come to you on a three months' trial, free of charge.

Yours sincerely,

EDITOR FLORAL LIFE, Springfield Ohio. (W.T.)

I accept your offer to test your magazine. After receiving three months' sample copies I will do one of two things—either send you 50 cents for a full year's subscription, or write you to stop the magazine. The sample copies are to be free to me.

Name

P. O. State

D. J. THOMAS, EDITOR "FLORAL LIFE," SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

When writing to Advertisers kindly mention "THE WORLD TO-DAY."

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The Holiest Shrine in Mexico

Guadalupe is the holiest shrine in Old Mexico, and its legend the prettiest.

In 1531 a pious Indian, Juan Diego, while passing the hillside of Tepeyacac, was confronted by the apparition of a beautiful woman, who commanded him to tell the bishop that a temple in her honor should be built upon the hill. That the bishop might believe the Indian, she told him to gather some roses which she commanded to grow upon the rocks. Juan Diego did as he was bid, and when, in the presence of the bishop unfolded his tilma and dropped the roses, whereupon it was discovered that on the tilma was a beautiful picture of the Virgin. A magnificent church was built upon the hill-top to provide shelter for the tilma, where it has remained nearly 400 years; its color bright and fresh, while other pictures as old are faded and worn. Artists and scientific men who have examined the tilma have all agreed that the picture was not painted nor put on in any manner known to art.

This is only one of hundreds of interesting sights to be seen on a trip through Old Mexico.

Now is the Time to Visit Mexico

A month there at this time is a month away from the disagreeable, blustering weather of early spring—a month amidst novel and interesting surroundings.

An attractive booklet, "Sights and Scenes in Old Mexico," is ready for distribution. It is replete with interesting facts and fiction about the Egypt of the New World. Write for free copy.

How to go to Mexico

The principal highway to Mexico lies through St. Louis. Most roads run through trains to St. Louis, and the M. K. & T. Ry. runs through sleepers from St. Louis to the city of Mexico, without change. The route lies through the most interesting section of the United States—Indian Territory and Texas, where greatest activity and development are manifest. Most of the principal cities of Texas and Mexico, Dallas, Ft. Worth, Waco, San Antonio, Torreon, Zacatecas, Aguascallentes, Guanajuato, etc., lie along the route, and stop-overs are allowed at pleasure. Ask your ticket agent to sell you a ticket via St. Louis and the M. K. & T. Ry. For rates and full information, write

THE MK&T LINE

W. S. ST. GEORGE, G. P. & T. A.
587 Wainwright Bldg., ST. LOUIS
G. W. SMITH, N. P. A.
316 Marquette Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

A Fair Offer!

TO CONVINCE DYSPEPTICS
AND THOSE SUFFERING FROM
STOMACH TROUBLES
OF THE EFFICIENCY OF

Glycozone

I WILL SEND A

$1.00 BOTTLE FREE

(ONLY ONE TO A FAMILY)

to any one sending coupon and enclosing 25 cents to pay forwarding charges.

GLYCOZONE is an absolutely harmless remedy. It cleanses the membrane of the stomach and subdues inflamation, thus removing the cause of your trouble.

It cannot fail to help you, and will not harm you in the least.

Indorsed and successfully used by leading physicians for over 15 years.

Beware of concoctions of Oil of Vitriol, Sulphurous acid and water bearing similar names.

Sold by leading druggists. None genuine without my signature.

Charles Marchand

Chemist and Graduate of the "Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures de Paris" (France)

57 Prince Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

FREE! Valuable booklet on How to Treat Diseases

COUPON

15

Send free trial bottle of Glycozone, for which I enclose 25c to pay forwarding charges. Coupon good only until Apr. 5, 06.

Name.....

Address.....

Druggist.....

WRITE LEGIBLY

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For Our Readers



AST YEAR the American public expended $17,000,000 for periodicals. This vast sum, larger than the annual revenues of some of the smaller European principalities, was paid out for something more than a periodical message consisting of printed matter and illustrations. It means that the modern periodical has become a great Public Service. The object of our Service Department is to extend the benefits of this service to its widest possible limits by co-ordinating more closely with the other sections of the magazine the influence of the Advertising section. In attaining this end we rely upon the active co-operation of all of our readers. The Advertising Department invites correspondence from all who desire information about anything they wish to BUY or SELL.

If you wish to buy something you do not find advertised in THE WORLD TO-DAY we shall be glad to inform you where you can find what you want; send you catalogue or price lists; advise you to the best of our ability.

If you wish to Sell or Exchange we offer you an opportunity to talk to your 500,000 fellow-readers of THE WORLD TO-DAY for a nominal charge.

The possibilities disclosed by our Service Department are so vast that we can not here do more than briefly indicate them.

In inviting our Readers to make use of our Service Department we are putting into definite form the desire expressed in our announcement in last month's issue. We shall count on our readers' co-operation in making our new department something more than the expression of a pious wish.

THE ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT
THE WORLD TO-DAY

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Nearly every one has used the classified section of a local newspaper. Perhaps for something For Sale or Exchange, something Lost or Found, or for an Employee or a Position. The classified section serves as a sort of Clearing House for the neighborhood; it has usurped the function once exercised by the "Town Crier." Oftentimes Wants are of so general a nature that they demand a bigger voice than of the "Town Crier." The standard magazine, with national instead of local distribution, reaching a widely scattered but select public instead of a centralized but mixed public, is the ideal medium for classified advertising that is not purely local in character.

THE WORLD TO-DAY differs from other standard magazines in covering more thoroughly the Central Western field. Eighty per cent of its total circulation is west of Pittsburg and Buffalo. Your announcement in this Classified Department will reach 500,000 readers monthly. If you have anything to sell or exchange, want to buy anything, or secure help, try this Classified Department. The cost is small. See rate below.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A First-class Mail Order business; big profits, quick sales, can be worked from your home, stock of goods and stationery complete to begin with. Price, $200.00. R. W. Eyster, 237 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

ILLINOIS FARM—Finely improved 280-acre Illinois farm. All in cultivation. Easy terms, or exchange for farm or city property. L. H. Kenady, Hull, Pike Co., Ill.

DOUBLE YOUR MONEY IN THREE YEARS by investing in $8 per acre Texas farm lands now. Booklet free. Address Geo. H. Heafford, 277 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

OUTLOOK (NEW) $2. Review of Reviews, Cosmopolitan, Woman's Home Companion, $5 worth for $2.50. Ask for quotations on any magazine, or send usual price. I will return excess. Prompt, personal attention. Alfred B. Morrill, Easthampton, Mass.

100 PER CENT STOCK FREE with 5 per cent Gold Bonds guaranteed by N.Y. City Municipal Bonds. Safer than money in bank. Business established; growing rapidly; permanent success. Easy payments. Stock may pay 10 per cent. Ask for free booklet. Agents wanted. C. Wyant, Spitzer, Toledo, O.

PIANOS FOR SALE—A Kreli-French ($350) and Wing ($750) piano; direct from factory; any finish; with stool. Satisfaction guaranteed. Will sell at a great bargain. C. M. Merica, 1107 Trude Bldg., Chicago.

BILLIARD TABLE FOR SALE—A combination billiard table. An ornament and a pleasure for any home. Entirely new. Cost $65. Make offer. A. D. Vatcher, 113 Walnut Ave., Austin, Ill.

LAWYERS AND ATTORNEYS.

LEGAL ADVICE. Send me a money order for $2 and a statement of facts and I will send you the law and legal advice on any subject, in any State. For $3 will prepare your will, contract, or other legal document and forward ready for your signature, with full instructions for signing, etc. Joshua R. H. Potts, Counselor at Law, 4th floor, 80 Dearborn St., Chicago.

HELP WANTED.

MEN AND WOMEN AGENTS—BIG MONEY with our splendid line of Souvenir Post Cards and Pictures, never offered before, best and most complete on earth. A REVELATION. American Color Reproduction Co., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—SALESMEN WITH EXPERIENCE to sell jewelry with special advertising features to general trade; bond and references required. Manager, McAllister-Coman Company, 356 Dearborn St., Chicago.

SALESMEN—TO SELL MY LARGE LINE OF Advertising Fans and Souvenir Post Cards; side line or exclusive, good commission, prompt settlement. Alfred Holzman, 340 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

BENTON HOLLADAY & CO. Man cleared $1,182, lady $720 last six months selling Celluloid Waterproof Shoe Dressing. Why not you? Demonstrated samples free. Benton Holladay & Co., 260 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

LADY AGENTS. If you want to earn $15 to $30 per week every week in the year at clean, legitimate work, write for particulars. Susan A. Jane & Co., 45 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED reliable men and women to sell our Registration Outfits. $1,000.00 Death Benefit and $5.00 Weekly Indemnity. Annual cost $2.00. Handsome seal-grain wallet given free with policy. Worth at least $50 a week. For particulars and territory, address Pan-American Registry Co., Dept. D, San Antonio, Tex.

SCHOOLS.

BUSINESS COLLEGE—Bryant & Stratton, Chicago, $100 due bill. Good for any course. Old, reliable school. Best instruction. Will sell at bargain. G. D. Richards, 67 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

LEARN SCIENTIFIC BUSINESS LETTER WRITING; taught by mail from the man who built up half-a-million-dollar business through letters. His method proved sound. Page-Davis School of Business Letter Writing, 92 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

REMITTANCE COVERING CHARGE FOR INSERTION MUST ACCOMPANY THIS ORDER.

_____ 1906.

THE WORLD TO-DAY CO., 67 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

Please insert in your Classified Department the following Advertisement, to occupy _____ lines, _____ times, beginning with your next issue, for which I enclose _____ in full payment.

Nine words to the line. Minimum space, 4 lines, $2.80. 70 cents for each additional line. 5% space discount for 6 insertions. 10% discount for 12 insertio

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Name

Address

If you wish to receive a copy of the book mentioned in this advertisement, write your name and address in the space above, tear off this corner and mail to Battle Creek Sanitarium Co., Ltd., Dept. C 86, Battle Creek, Mich.

CUT OUT HERE

If we could convince you in this ad. of the value to YOU of our *Free* new book, "THE BATTLE CREEK IDEA," you would be glad to pay $10.00 for it.

This book is valuable because it shows you how to be well and strong without taking drugs or medicines.

All it costs you, however, is the price of a stamp — we send it absolutely free.

If the attainment or retention of your own good health — and the good health of those dear to you — is worth a postal, send us one to-day (or use above coupon) and we will forward the book promptly.

You do not obligate yourself in any way by answering this advertisement. You are neither required to buy anything nor to promise anything. All we ask is that you read the book carefully.

It tells how you can live, in your own home, without disturbing your daily routine in any way, a sane, healthful life — the life that has restored thousands to health at the famous Battle Creek Sanitarium.

It is now recognized that nine-tenths of all diseases are caused by improper diet.

You eat disease; and you eat health. It is all in the choice of foods. "The Battle Creek Idea" will tell you how to choose right, so as to get and keep good health.

If the health is worth having, the book is worth asking for to-day. Address

THE BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM CO., Ltd.,
Dept. C 86, Battle Creek, Mich.

"THE LAST WEST."

There is no longer a west in the United States, that is, in the sense of a virgin land of opportunity. The land-hungry and the eager seizers of opportunity have taken the best of the west. Those who come now must glean and take what was left by the keen pioneer.



In Canada the development and exploitation of the west are just beginning. A fortune awaits every man who is equal to his opportunities. Each year 50,000 Americans move into the new region of cheap or free lands. There, too, in the last west, the land of wheat—the best opportunities for homes, careers and investments will soon be gone forever. Act before it is too late.

Would you like to learn about the vast wheat fields, the great ranges, the untold resources of Western Canada; about Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Prince Albert, Dauphin, Medicine Hat, and the other growing towns and cities of the Canadian West?

To get, for the trouble of inquiring, information and literature covering all these points and copies of the handsomely illustrated magazine "Resources" write to U. S. Bureau of "Resources" New York Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.



How Deaf People Are Made to Hear

Ever see a pair of Sound Magnifiers?

They are so soft in the ears one can't tell they are wearing them.

And, no one else can tell either, because they are out of sight when worn. Wilson's Ear Drums are to weak hearing what spectacles are to weak sight.

Because, they are sound-magnifiers, just as glasses are sight magnifiers.

They rest the Ear Nerves by taking the strain off them—the strain of trying to hear dim sounds. They can be put into the ears, or taken out in a minute, just as comfortably as spectacles can be put on and off.

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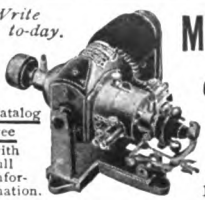


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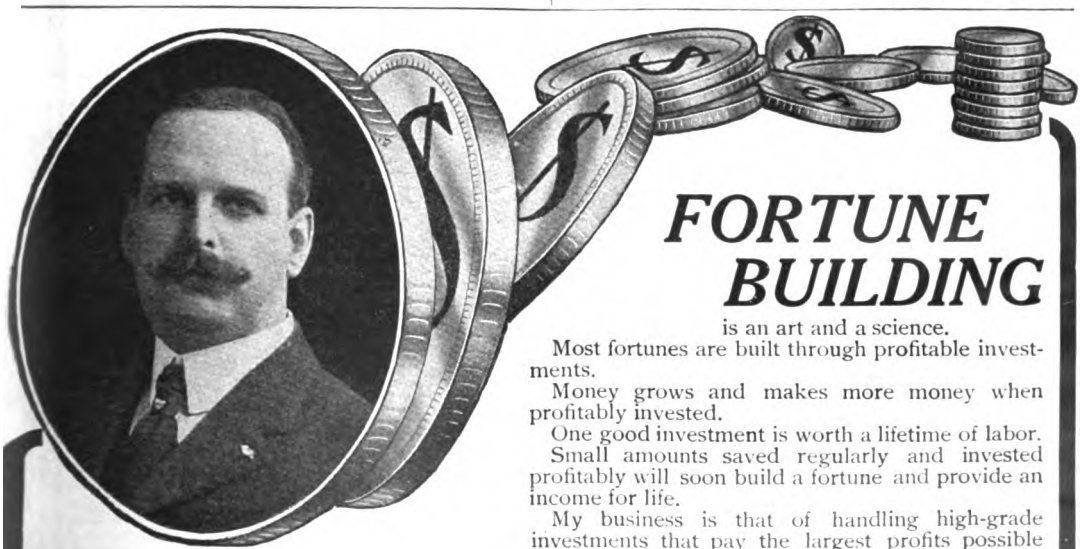
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Then let me send you all the paint you need, freight prepaid. Use it on your buildings—use it all.

Then stand off and take a long look at it. If the paint is as represented—if it is entirely satisfactory pay me the price I have put on it, either in cash or on 6 months' time. If the paint is *not* satisfactory, keep it *free*—without any cost whatever.

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When time is broke, and no proportion kept!
* * * * *
And here have I the daintiness of ear,
To check time * * * * * * * * "
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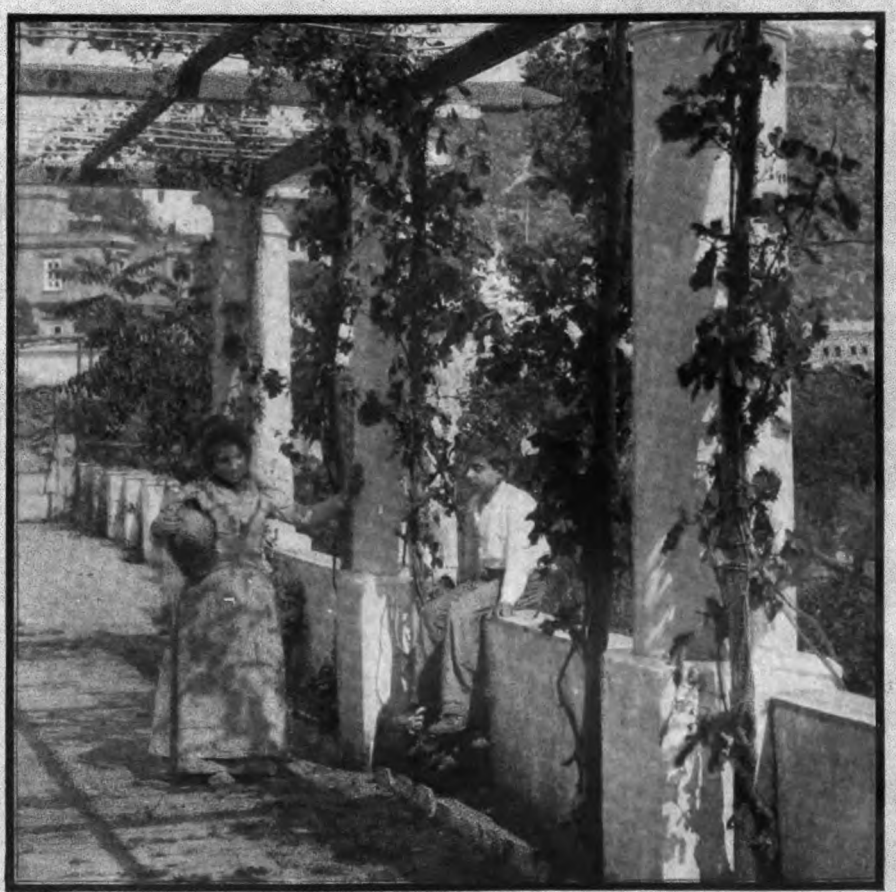
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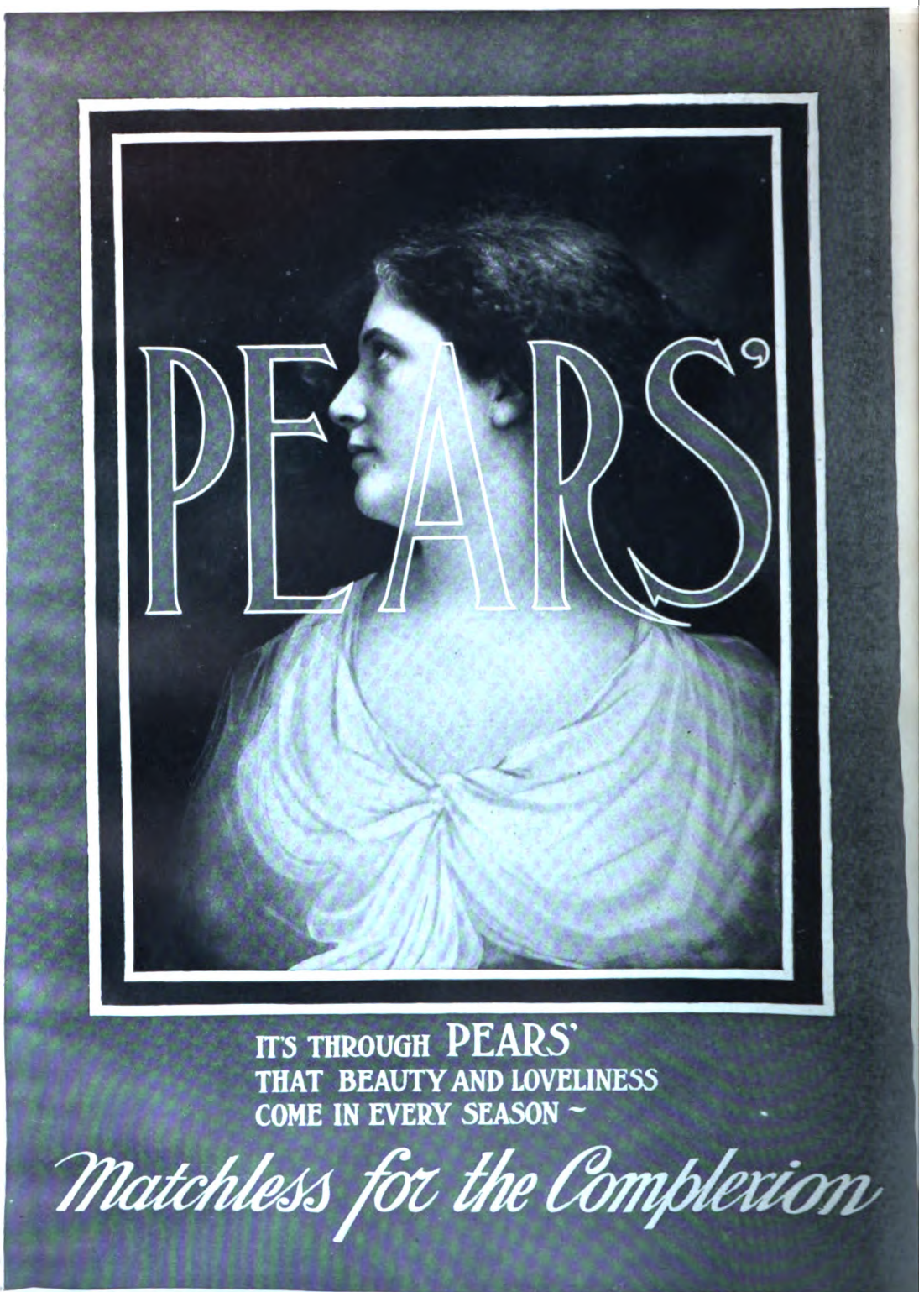
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For Easter Breakfast

Eggs a la Creme

Dainty, Delicious and Wholesome
Anyone Can Prepare Them

6 Eggs
1 Tablespoonful Butter
½ Pint Milk
1 Tablespoonful Flour
Salt to Season
Pepper to Season
½ Teaspoonful Armour's Extract of Beef

Directions for Preparing

¶ Boil the eggs fifteen minutes; remove the shells and cut them in halves crosswise. Slice a little off the bottom to make them stand. Put the butter in frying pan to melt, then add the flour. Mix until smooth, add the milk, and stir constantly until it boils. Add the Extract of Beef, (previously dissolved in water) salt and pepper. Stand the eggs on a heated platter; pour the sauce over and around them. Serve very hot.

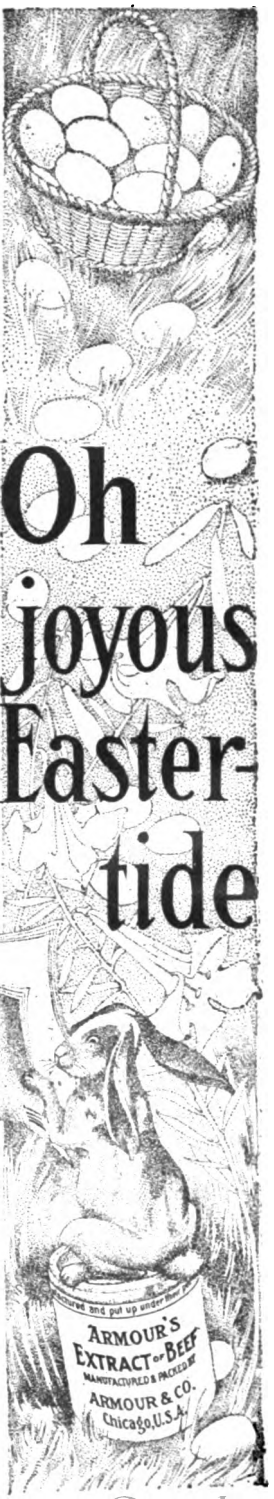
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THE WORLD TO-DAY

SHAILER MATHEWS, Editor.

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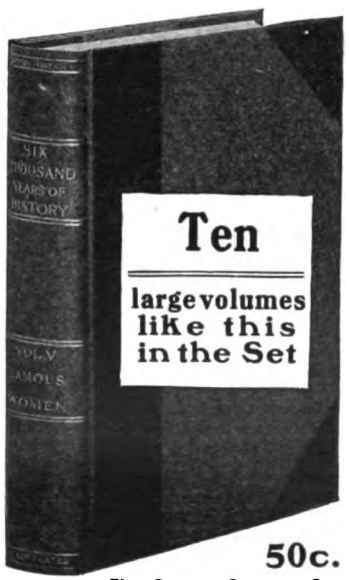
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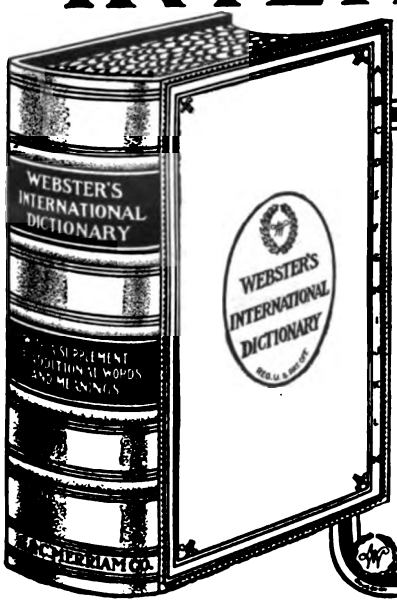
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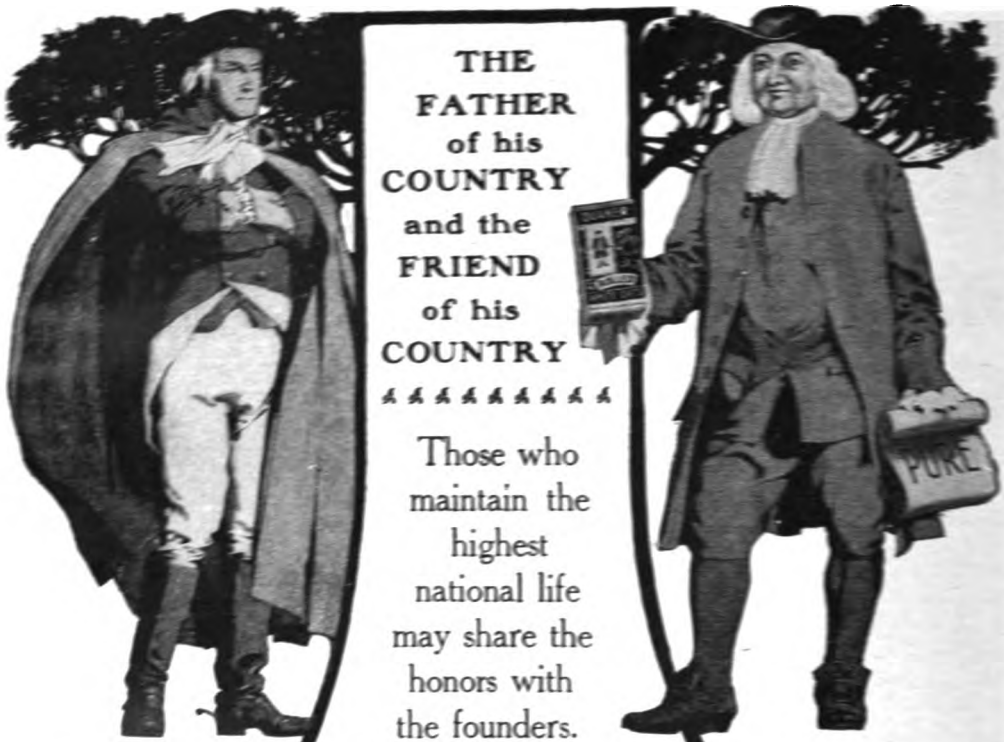
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THE SPIRIT OF THE MONTH

Imperative National Duties

To guard the morals of our children

To stop the stimulation of immigration by foreign steamship companies

To foster commerce with China

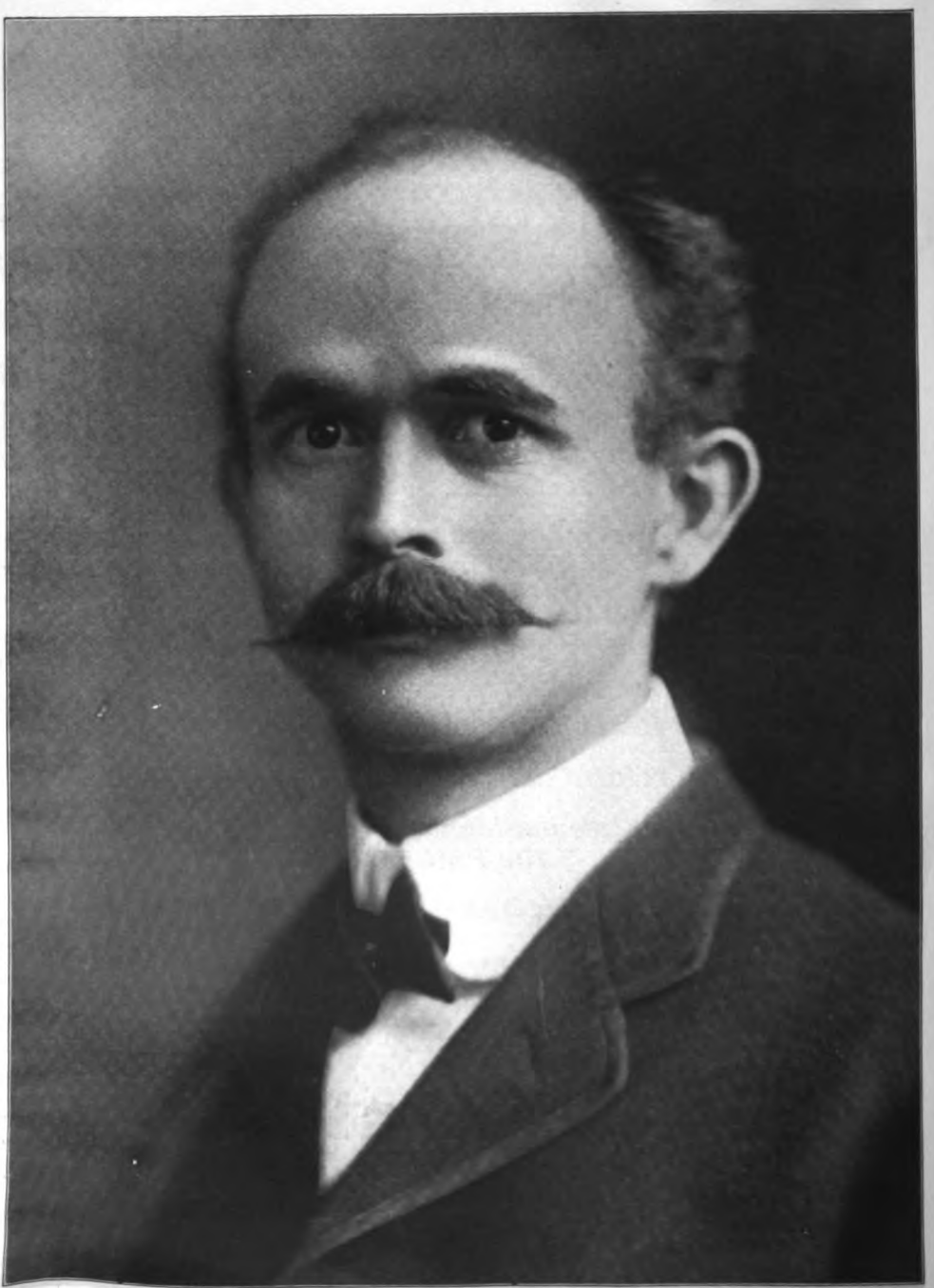
To reform our consular service

To assure justice to Arizona and the Philippines

To democratize the Senate

To keep "gentlemen" from poisoning everybody

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JUDGE BENJAMIN LINDSEY, OF DENVER

An account of his work in the Juvenile Court will be found on page 368

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The World To-Day

VOLUME X. APRIL, 1906 NUMBER 4

Gentlemen Poisoners

IN the good old days the dinner table was a favorite place for ridding one's self of dangerous rivals. You gave a great dinner, surreptitiously inserted poison into something your guest would eat or drink—and were relieved of further anxiety concerning him and his doings. Everything was done decently and in order. Common folk might, indeed, attend to such matters in a vulgar fashion. Gentlemen poisoned in a gentlemanly way. And as they made law and administered law and punished breakings of law, there was, of course, no scandal.

* * *

With their wider ethical outlook our manufacturers find it difficult to approve altogether of this method of procedure. For one thing, it was too exclusive. Gentlemen poisoned nobody but gentlemen. Now they poison anybody. Such limitation was, however, probably to be expected of a less developed past. Italians and Frenchmen of the fourteenth century could hardly be expected to reach really broad democratic interests. America had not been discovered, corporations had not been invented, trade was of necessity limited. Then, too, it must be admitted that some of the agents which the gentlemen poisoners of those days employed were not as respectable as could have been desired. The business had not become "respectable." And the list of poisons was also rather restricted. The resources of modern science were unknown, and one's selection was necessarily limited to a few drugs, and even these were often detected.

* * *

With the march of modern improvements these limitations have been largely removed. The gentleman poisoner of to-day has every possible opportunity. He can color candies with coal tar dyes; he can preserve meat with boracic acid; he can keep milk sweet with formaline. If he is in the dairy business he can put corrosive sublimate into his butter,

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although the fact that a child would have to eat a pound of his product to be killed somewhat lessens its efficiency. If he sells molasses he can lighten its color with muriatic acid, though here again it takes a good deal of molasses absolutely to kill anybody. If he makes marshmallows or marshmallow crackers he can use paraffin. True, paraffin is not a deadly poison, but any large amount of it is pretty sure to produce some fatal intestinal trouble. If his interests are more philanthropic he can sell a cure-all composed of sulphuric acid diluted with water at one dollar a bottle. By advertising cough medicine he can help people become victims of morphine and opium. And then there is always acetanilid for headaches. Verily, the gentleman poisoner of to-day is far more fortunate than his brothers of the Borgia family.

* * *

For fifteen years—or is it seventeen?—we have been endeavoring to obtain federal legislation to prevent "respectable" citizens from killing us off. Year after year bills have been introduced into Congress providing that articles of food and drink and medicines should be so labeled as to protect the innocent purchaser. All through these years there has gone up to heaven the cry of little children who have been sacrificed on the altar of patent medicines manufactured and sold by "gentlemen." Men standing high in the community have sent to every dinner table in the land goods which they knew contained deadly poison, calculating that no person would eat enough at any one time to be killed outright. These "gentlemen"—the manufacturers of poisoned whisky, poisoned tomatoes, poisoned cherries, poisoned sausages, poisoned molasses, poisoned vinegar, poisoned peas, poisoned flavoring extracts—have prevented the passing of any legislation to prevent their wholesale murder.

* * *

Now we are in sight of relief. These men have labeled themselves, if they have not labeled their bottles and tin cans. We see that courtesy and wealth, even zeal for reform, can not hide the hideousness of the man or corporation who sells poison under the guise of food. Yet even now they are not ashamed, these gentlemen poisoners. They fight every attack upon their nefarious trade. They pour out money to lobbyists, tips and stocks to legislators, in the hope of insuring the continuance of their business. But their day is drawing to a close. Already their agents are clearing the shelves of the grocery shops. If they persist in poisoning us, we are at least to know our danger.

* * *

And one of these days public sentiment will grow more serious. Instead of fining grocers who sell what manufacturers force them to sell we shall pass laws that will reach the poisoners themselves. And then instead of laying little fines for "adulterations" we will treat these gentlemen poisoners as we treat vulgar poisoners. We will try them for murder.

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IN MAPLE SUGAR TIME

Photographs by Verne Morton

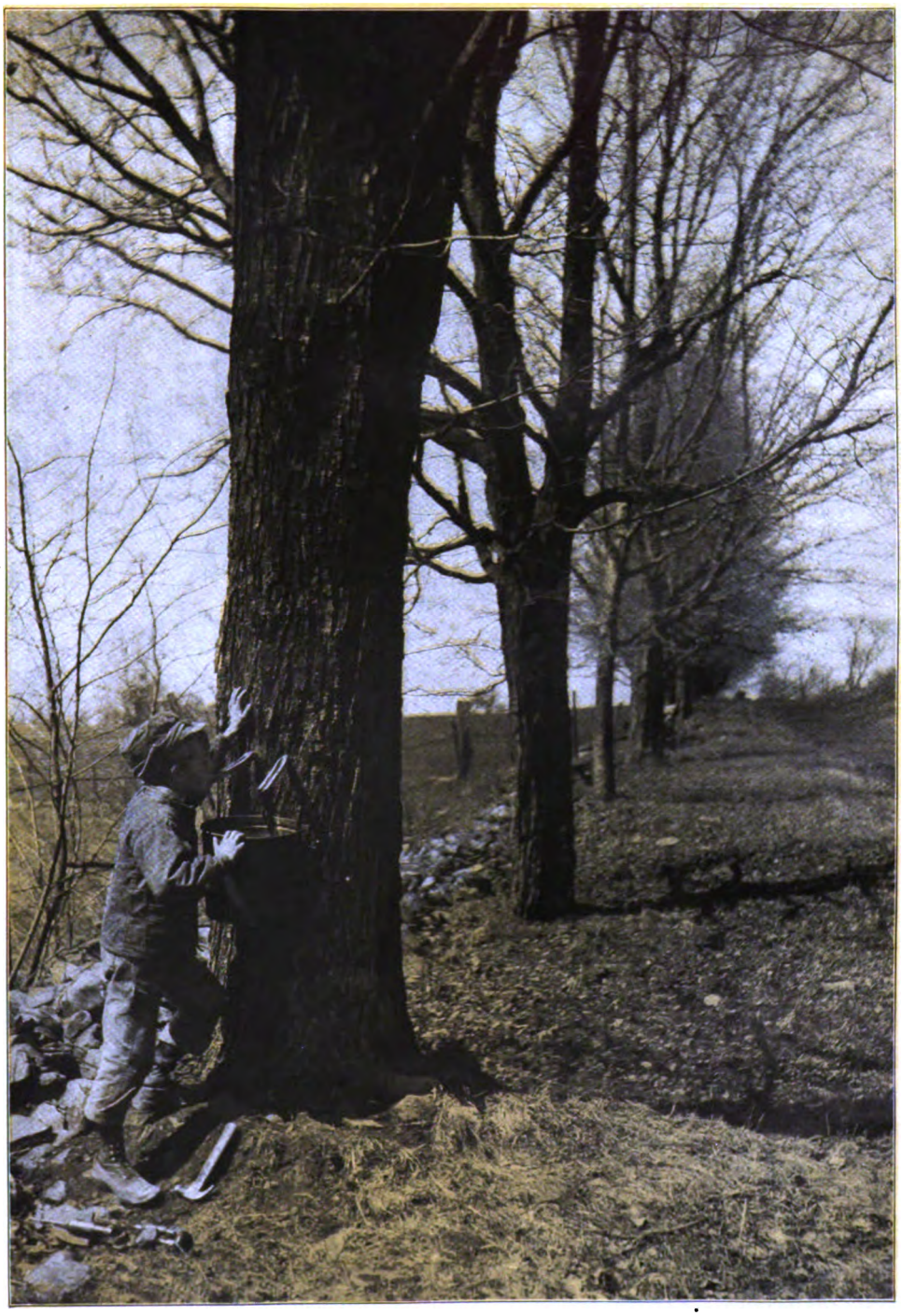


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DRIVING THE SPOUT

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A YOUNG "SAP SUCKER"

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GATHERING SAP



BOILING IN AN OPEN ARCH

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EVENTS OF THE MONTH

World Politics

The Moroccan Conference

Up to the time of writing little has been accomplished by the conference on Moroccan affairs. The struggle for supremacy between Germany and France has practically produced a deadlock. The policing of the frontier has been the chief point at issue. Germany fears a French protectorate if France is entrusted with the organizing of the Moroccan police. France, on the other hand, claims that inasmuch as Germany has only about one-tenth of the Moorish foreign trade, while she has about one-third, the control of the police should naturally be rightfully given to France. The latter has moreover already partly put in operation a reform program. The latest French proposal is in substance as follows: The Moroccan police to be composed of Moorish Mussulmen commanded by sixteen French and Spanish officers and thirty-two non-commissioned men. The force to number from two thousand to two thousand five hundred, distributed among the eight ports in bodies of two hundred to five hundred. The state banks to advance the funds for the administration and for payment of the force, which is to be constituted for three years. The latest report from the conference states that Germany has announced a willingness to accept this plan provided that the commander of the entire police force be either Dutch or Swiss, with headquarters at Casa Blanca. This proposal is made ostensibly by Austria, but is said to emanate from Germany. France has declared as her ulti-



THE MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AT ALGECIRAS

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BUT YOUR UNCLE SAM CAN'T HEAR 'EM
The powers suggest that Uncle Sam police Morocco
Rehse, in St. Paul *Pioneer Press*

matum that Franco-Spanish control must be an actuality, so that a satisfactory end to the contest is not yet apparent. It is believed that Germany does not really expect to win in this conference, but has ulterior ends in view in proposing it. Mr. de Harden says in an article in the *Zukunft* (Berlin): "We diplomats are quite justified in saying that the present conference is no more than a blind, intended to cover designs of much graver consequence elsewhere."

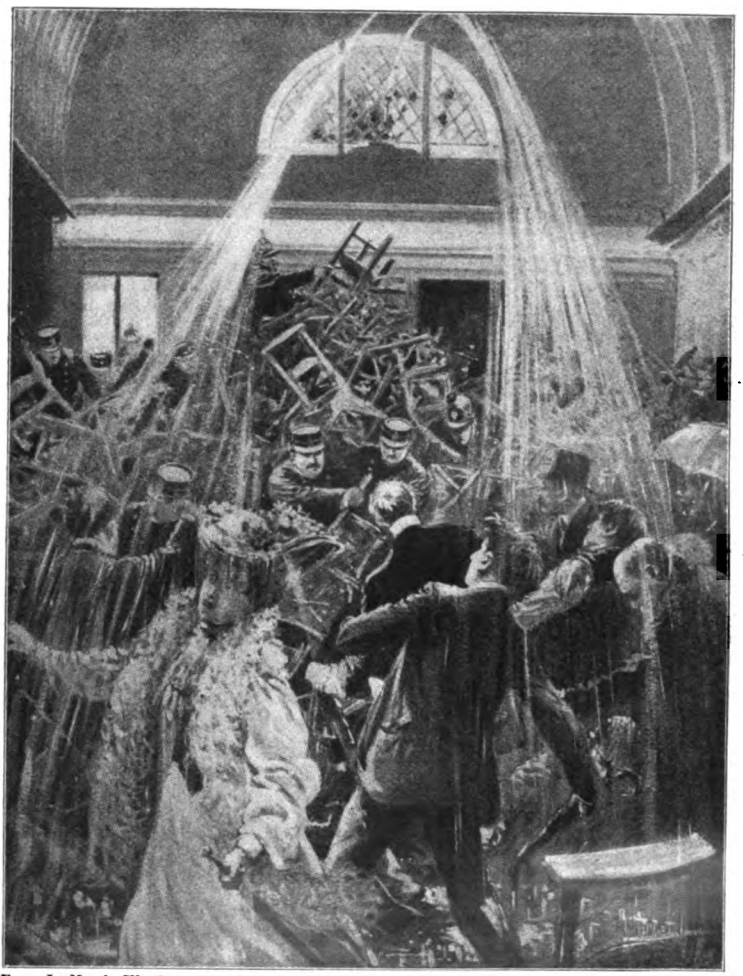
Events in Italy

The new coalition cabinet of Italy under Baron Sonnino, leader of the Conservatives in the Chamber of Deputies, marks the entrance of a conservative force into Italian politics. Liberals and Radicals, long in power, are, with Signor Fortis, relegated to inaction. Italy for the past ten years has shown progress economically. The imports of raw silk from that country to the United States have quadrupled in the last ten years, and in the same period American exports to Italy have doubled. None the less, the Radicals promised more than they could fulfil. The Sonnino ministry, in announcing its program of reforms on March 8, proposed as chief of these the purchase by the State of the southern railways at a cost of [illegible] to be paid in ten annual [illegible] the issue of new bonds payable in fifty years. Evidently conservatism in Italy would appear radicalism in America. In one thing the two nations can mutually sympathize—they both confront the railway problem!

French Ministry Resigned

Greatly to the surprise of Europe the Rouvier ministry in France resigned on March 7 in consequence of a vote of 234 to 267 on a resolution approving the course of the government in regard to the enforcement of the law separating Church and State. Naturally, the issue was raised by the Clericals, but the Socialists attacked the ministry simultaneously, accusing it of lack of energy in enforcing the law. Premier Rouvier had been in office since November 12, 1905, and is considered one of the strongest and most able leaders in France. It was generally recognized that he stood for peace and there is, therefore, no little anxiety as to the outcome of what appears to have been a momentary ebullition of feeling. For the majority of Liberal French Catholics are really in favor of the new law and believe there will be advantages to both Church and State in the separation. The editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes,* M. Ferdinand Brunetiere, himself a leader of Catholicism in France, although not in favor of the law, condemns the recent demonstrations against the inventory of church property, as it constitutes no infringement of Catholic rights. President Fallieres requested M. Jean Sarrien, former minister of justice, to form a new cabinet. In addition to the premiership, M. Sarrien will again take the portfolio he formerly held; M. Poincare will be minister of finance, and M. Briand, minister of instruction. The ministry of foreign affairs will be taken by M. Bourgeois. Three of the Rouvier cabinet, MM. Thomson, Ruau and Etienne, will retain their former portfolios of marine, agriculture and war. It is expected that the ministry of the interior will be in care of Senator Clemenceau. He and M. Sarrien are influential radicals. M. Briand is a Socialist. Altogether, the new cabinet is a remarkable one. It is well that it is, for unless all signs fail, France is likely to need strong and wise leaders in the near future.

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From Le Monde Illustre

TAKING INVENTORY IN THE CHURCH OF ST. PIERRE-DU-GROS-CAILLOU, PARIS

The last phase of the resistance to the new law separating Church and State in France. The police are being helped by the firemen

The Hungarian Parliament

The Dual Monarchy is still passing through stormy times in Hungary, and the European press is freely prophesying the end of the union. The Emperor Francis Joseph persists in his refusal to accede to the demands of the coalition party in Hungary as presented recently by Count Andrassy. These differed little from those which have for years been the cause of the struggle between the Hungarian Parliament and the Emperor: a provisional arrangement of military questions by means of a royal manifesto; the adoption of the program of the Liberal party, known as the "Committee of Nine"; the use of the Hungarian language in Hungarian regiments for the purposes of instruction; the transfer to Budapest of the Bureau of Finances common to both Austria and Hungary, and the adoption of certain constitutional limitations to the right of the crown to dissolve Parliament. The outcome was the decision of the Emperor to dissolve the Hungarian Parliament without fixing a date for new elections. This action was met by a resolution of that body to ignore the rescript and return it to the Emperor, the coalition declaring it unconstitutional. The rescript was read, however, amid hisses and hooting. The commerc treaty between Austria and Hungary a the new recruiting program will now

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FRANCIS JOSEPH I., EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

ratified by royal decree. This further angers the Hungarians, who declare that these acts constitute the establishment of an absolute régime. In contradiction to the declaration of the coalition, however, the Hungarian courts have decided that the dissolution of Parliament was constitutional. The crown announces its determination to use force if necessary to preserve order, even to the extent of suppressing newspapers and imprisoning politicians. It is strengthened in its course by the statement issued by Count Stephen Tisza, leader of the Liberal party, in which opposition to the coalition as an element of danger to the country, is urged.

Austrian Franchise

A universal franchise bill has been presented in the Austrian Reichsrath, introduced by Premier Gautsch von Frankenthurn on February 23. It is regarded as the most important measure presented in the last generation. Although at first received with hostility, it has n[illegible] general support, and there is every reason to believe the bill will become law. Every Austrian of the age of twenty-four and upward who has lived in one constituency for at least a year will be entitled to vote, and every citizen of three years' standing will be eligible for election to the lower house of the Reichsrath. Plural voting is prohibited. A prime object of the bill is to remove the franchise disability of the Slav population which has permitted a German minority to outvote them in legislative action. The division of electoral districts proposed by the universal franchise bill will give the Germans 205 representatives, the Slavs 230, Italians 16 and the Roumanians 4.

Servia and Austria

Although Austria was involved in the Servian tragedy of June, 1903, she was unable to secure the throne for a Montenegrin prince, as proposed, and the election of King Peter has been ever since a cause for strained relations with Austria as well as the other powers, so long as the murderers were unpunished. There has been, of late, an effort to obtain his resignation, but the recent conclusion of a tariff agreement between Servia and Austria is believed to have somewhat cleared the situation. Austria has been endeavoring to prevent Servia from concluding a commercial treaty with Bulgaria, knowing full well that an alliance between the two was detrimental to her own stability. Foreign correspondents are expressing the belief that this is only another indication of the growing tendency to form a Danubian principality, in which Servia, Bulgaria, Roumania, Montenegro and other Balkan states, and notably Hungary, would unite to form a defensive alliance against Russia, Austria and Turkey.

Russia's National Assembly

An imperial manifesto relative to the douma was on March 2 ordered coded and incorporated in the fundamental laws of the Russian Empire. Its main features indicate the concession of considerable legislative power to the representatives of the people. No law is to be hereafter effective without the approval of the national assembly and the council

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of the empire. The latter body is to consist of an equal number of appointed and elected members chosen from the clergy, nobility, zemstvos, academy of science, universities, trade and industry. There will be two houses, both of whom will have power to initiate legislation which does not affect the fundamental laws of the empire, the question of succession, etc. The annual sessions will be convoked and closed by imperial ukase. Both the council of the empire and the national assembly will enjoy the right to interpellate ministers for alleged unlawful acts. The sessions will be public.

Imperial Restrictions

Another manifesto followed on March 6 which carefully guards against the exercise of too much authority by the people's representatives. By it the Czar announces his right to promulgate "temporary" laws during the periods when the douma is not in session, and as the meetings of that body are subject to imperial ukase, it is manifest that obnoxious situations may thus be easily met. Certain exceptions are also made as to the matters which may come under control of the douma. The following are excluded:

1. Reports of the minister of finance upon the state of the treasury.
2. Charges of malfeasance against members of the council of the empire, ministers, governors-general, and commanders-in-chief of land or sea forces.
3. The establishment of stock companies with special privileges.
4. Questions relating to entailed estates, titles of nobility, etc.

These are to be dealt with by commissions of the council of the empire, composed solely of members appointed by the Czar, who thus contrives to retain some measure of autocratic power. Moreover, provision is made that all members of the national assembly take an oath of fidelity to "Emperor, autocrat and holy Russia." This, it is hoped, will prove a complete barrier to extreme revolutionary measures. Probably it will. The past few months have taught the Russian radicals the terrors of reaction. With a censored Russian press the world can only imagine what those terrors are. Perhaps it is as well.



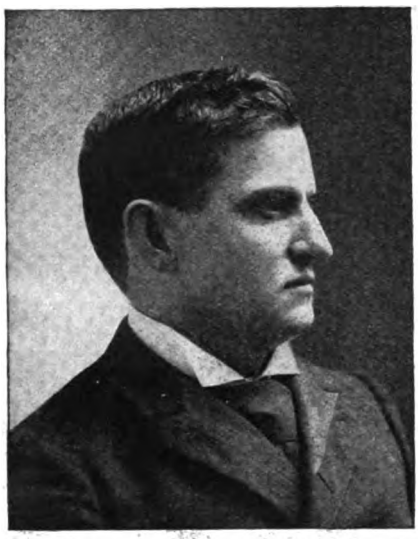
BARON GAUTSCH VON FRANKENTHURN
Premier of Austria

The Nation

Railway Rate Legislation

It is difficult to follow the meanderings of legislation in Congress. The average citizen recalls that the Hepburn bill, representing the administration policy in rate regulation, was passed by the House. Probably his impressions as to what has happened subsequently are hazy beyond his general conviction that the Senate is blocking reform. Yet affairs really do move, though in unexpected channels. The preparation of the Senate bill has been in the hands of the so-called Elkins Committee. The difficulty in any Senate committee's meeting the desires of the President is obvious, but the matter was further complicated by the action of Senator Knox. That distinguished lawyer brought forward an amendment to the Hepburn bill providing for an appeal by the railway companies to the Circuit Court of the United States. Then, if desired, appeal would lie to the Supreme Court. Such an appeal was not to act

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SENATOR B. R. TILLMAN
Who introduced the Railway Rate Bill into the Senate

as a stay of proceedings, and no order of the commission was to be set aside or suspended by the court without a deposit of the excess charge or a filing of a sufficient bond by the company to secure the repayment of all excess charges to the parties entitled thereto should the commissioners' order be sustained. It is understood that President Roosevelt gave his assent to this amendment, but that after consulting with some of his other advisors, decided against it. This vacillation, if indeed it is to be so called, wrought considerable concern among the friends of the rate bill, who did not relish the opportunity for delay which the amendment furnished.

The Roosevelt-Tillman Coalition

Events took a sudden dramatic turn, however, in the committee. The Democratic members favored the Hepburn bill and did not favor the Knox amendment. Senators Aldrich and Elkins, on the other hand, both strong corporation men, naturally opposed any serious modification of the prerogatives of the railways, and favored the amendment. This split in the Republican ranks made the House bill really a Democratic measure. In a fit of petulance, or more probably with a desire to complicate the President, Senator Aldrich proposed that it be withdrawn from the committee by Senator Tillman, who is not supposed to be on speaking terms with Mr. Roosevelt. His suggestion was followed, and we have the extraordinary spectacle of an administrative measure being managed on the floor of a Republican Senate not only as a Democratic measure, but by a man who has most viciously assailed the President. If Senator Aldrich thought that such a program would throw the rate bill into jeopardy he is likely to be decidedly mistaken. Neither the President nor Senator Tillman is likely to permit personal feeling to interfere in carrying forward a measure upon which each has set his heart. At the time of writing it looks like a mistaken strategy on the part of Senator Aldrich, and it may be another illustration of the old saying that "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

As to Making New States

The Senate has again placed itself on record as opposed to the House by refusing to concur in making two states out of Indian Territory and Oklahoma on the one hand and Arizona and New Mexico on the other. It will be remem-



ROPED!
Macauley, in New York *World*

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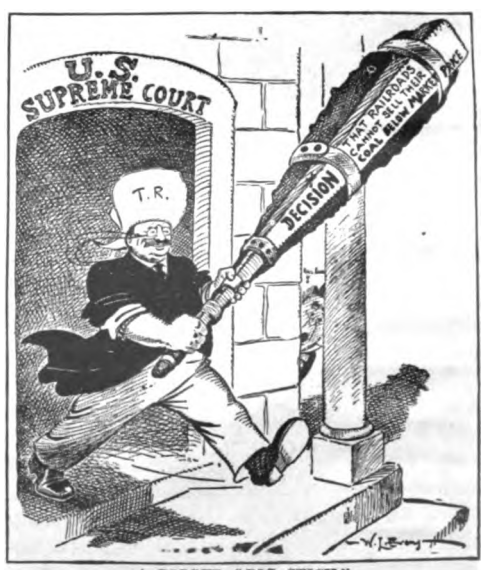
LITTLE, BUT OH MY!

The districts these individuals represent is small, but if any one of them was to drop out of existence, think what a vacuum!
Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*

bered that the statehood bill aroused much opposition in the House and that the "insurgents" cast a considerable vote in opposition thereto. The Senate, in acting on the bill, first passed the Foraker amendment, which provided that the citizens of New Mexico and Arizona should vote separately as to the acceptance of statehood. In case either one of the two territories voted against acceptance, affairs would be left as they are. This amendment was very strongly favored by representative citizens and interests of Arizona, and would have been satisfactory to all those who did not desire statehood at the price of union with New Mexico. The Senate, however, took one step further, and on motion of Senator Burrows, of Michigan, struck out all of the bill, including the Foraker amendment, which pertained to Arizona and New Mexico. The result of the action is obviously to throw the Senate and the House into hopeless disagreement. It does not seem possible that the insurgent forces will be able to muster a majority for the bill with either amendment. Though an administrative measure, the union of the two territories seems for the present to be doomed.

Justice in the Case

What is justice in the case? Why does the Senate so strenuously oppose the combination of the two territories into one state? On another page there will be found an article by the chairman of the committee who protested against such combined statehood, and his arguments are certainly worthy of careful consideration. Senator Beveridge, who has the administrative bill in charge in the Senate, has insisted through what looks like a publicity bureau that the chief opposition to joint statehood has come from great corporate interests who wish to control Arizona. The fact that Senators known to be favorable to corporations voted for the two amendments, gives color to the suspicion that the Senate has characteristically yielded to corporate



A BIGGER "BIG STICK"
W. L. Evans, in the Cleveland *Leader*

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SENATORIAL PERSUASION
Donahey, in Cleveland *Plain Dealer*

interests. Yet it is to be borne in mind that others than the mine owners and the followers of the late Senator Quay are opposed to joining Arizona with New Mexico. For our part, we are inclined to feel that the danger from corporate control is real, but that joint statehood would make it no less real. The Mexican citizens of New Mexico are at present the creatures of corrupt politicians and would remain so even if joined with Arizona. On the whole it looks as if it would be a mistake to be swayed by the fact that the mine owners are fighting joint statehood. There is no national interest at stake, and it is probably better for Arizona to remain a territory and await the course of economic development. Its citizens do not want statehood at present; they simply want to be left alone. The fact that they have greatly increased the taxation of the mines would argue that they are not wholly subservient to mine owners. But one thing is certain. The representative citizens of the territory, in working for the same end as that desired by corporate interests, are under serious obligation to show their sincerity. Arizona does not belong to Arizonans; like every other state and territory, it belongs to the United States. If Arizonans object to being ruled by the Mexicans of New Mexico, they owe it to themselves and the rest of us to show that they are not being ruled by politicians from Pennsylvania and mine owners from everywhere.

Pure Food Legislation

The Senate has at last conferred one very considerable benefit on the country. It has passed the Heyburn pure food bill by a vote of 63 to 4. This bill makes it a misdemeanor to manufacture or sell adulterated or misbranded food, drugs, medicines or liquors anywhere in the United States, and forbids, as well, interstate and international export of such goods. The Department of Agriculture is particularly charged with discovery as to whether the law is violated, and through the chief of its bureau of chemistry will report violations to the District Attorney, who, in turn, will bring the matter into the federal courts. The main purpose of the bill is not so much a high-handed interference with a pernicious trade as to see to it that all products are properly labeled. In our opinion the bill is good as far as it goes. If we can get labels on poisoned goods, sensible people are likely to be prevented from buying them. But what is still needed is some more effective way of treating those who take advantage of people who are not sensible. What purchaser of cheap candy, for instance, is likely to inquire whether on the box in which the candies were originally sold there was a printed statement to the effect that the candies were colored with some poisonous coal-tar product? And is there not something suspicious in the amendment which compels the Secretary of Agriculture to appoint a commis-

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sion of experts whose decision will be supreme? What becomes of reliable Dr. Wiley?

Justice for the Philippines!

Too-eloquent New Englanders who are desirous of justice for the Philippines would do well to get after some of their compatriots. The bill passed by a strong majority of the House which reduced the duties on imports from the Philippines to twenty-five per cent of the Dingley bill regulation, has been lost in the Senate. It is another case where great manufacturing corporations, notably those of sugar and tobacco, have thwarted elemental justice. There is no probability now that the present Congress will rectify its error. The press of the country has not been very outspoken in the matter. Such a reform was something with which to play politics rather than to discuss on its merits. The fact that it was strangled in committee was one reason why public opinion could accomplish little or nothing. The fate of the bill is another illustration of the fact that necessary as legislation by committees may be, in view of the enormous influx of bills into both houses of Congress, the method is a bulwark against public opinion. It is mere elemental justice to give Philippine commerce a chance to expand as a part of the commerce of the United States. As it is now the Philippines are treated politically as neither fish, flesh nor fowl. Are the sugar trust and the tobacco companies to be added to our too numerous rulers?

Panama Again

As was forecast some time since in these columns, the Panama Canal seems to threaten endless annoyance. During the past month a senatorial committee, and notably Senator Morgan, have been struggling with Mr. W. N. Cromwell. Mr. Cromwell is not a communicative witness, and the passages at arms between him and Senator Morgan have been characterized rather by tartness than by facts. It is not quite clear just what Senator Morgan is going to be able to accomplish by his cross-examination, but one thing seems to be emerging: Mr. Cromwell's importance has no definite basis. He is not an official of the government, but is counsel for the Panama Railroad Company and the Panama Republic, and legal adviser of the Panama commissioners. He has handled large funds but has not been paid for his services to the government. The further the investigation proceeds, the more do we sympathize with Mr. Wallace in his resignation. But is it not time that the government adopted dignified and practical business methods? We don't want countless changes and endless investigations; we want to see the canal dug.

Colorado Law and Disorder

Anarchy seems endemic in Colorado. The latest phase has been the arrest of Charles H. Moyer and William D. Haywood, president and secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, for being concerned in the murder



CHARLES H. MOYER

President of the Western Federation of Miners, arrested on a criminal charge

of ex-Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, December 30, 1905. The arrest is based upon an alleged confession of one Harry Orchard who says that he murdered Governor Steunenberg, dynamited fourteen non-union miners, and attempted to dynamite various prominent people who have been opposed to the Federation. The ar-

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WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD
Secretary-Treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners

rest of the two leaders of the Federation was marked by great secrecy if not by irregularity. The confession of Orchard has not been published and secrecy has marked it also. The crime to which Orchard confesses is certainly atrocious, but until that confession is verified and published it is well to reserve judgment as to how far Moyer and Haywood are guilty of the assassination of Governor Steunenberg. The arrest of these two men is a part of that anarchy into which sections of Colorado have been plunged during the past two years. We hold no brief for the Western Federation of Miners, but it is to be borne in mind that if the Federation leaders have been repeatedly charged with murder, they as often charge their opponents with inhuman treatment and with employing men to do murder for the sake of biasing public opinion. So far as violence and illegality and general anarchy are concerned, the Federation of Miners merits the condemnation of respectable citizens; but their opponents are just as guilty. In reading of affairs in the mining regions it is well to bear in mind that we are reading of men, many of whom have been brought up outside the pale of ordinary society, who conduct their warfare even from worthy principles according to the methods of anarchists and who find themselves opposed by people who though respectable are quite as desperate as they are. It is well to suspend judgment as to Orchard's confession until the courts have passed upon it. If Moyer and Haywood are guilty we hope they will be hung. But they have not yet been condemned, and in the opinion of impartial observers and of able lawyers are not likely to be condemned. Unless we mistake they have been implicated in "confessions" before.

Model Pennsylvania

It is not so very long ago that Pennsylvania was a byword and a hissing in the world of politics. It was only last year that the Legislature passed a series of bills which put Pittsburg and other cities at the mercy of corrupt politicians. This year the same Legislature has redeemed itself. At a special session called by Governor Pennypacker a number of admirable bills were passed under the direction and guidance of the reformers of the state. As important as any of these are those providing that a uniform primary shall be held by all parties on the same day, with separate party ballot, and the further law preventing the levying of any political assessment by municipal employees of cities of the first rank, i. e., Philadelphia. Other bills of the same character were passed, and for the present at least Pennsylvania is in the van of legislative reform. That it is not to prove a mere passing excitement is argued by the renewed success of municipal reform at a comparatively unimportant election in Philadelphia. Verily Quay is dead.

Railroads as Coal Dealers

One of the most important decisions ever made by the Supreme Court of the United States was that concerning the Chesapeake & Ohio freight rates. The Interstate Commerce Commission, some time since, discovered that the Chesapeake & Ohio road was selling coal at a price which implied that it was charging itself lower rates for transpor-

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"DID YE NOTICE WHERE I HIT HIM?"
Donahey, in Cleveland *Plain Dealer*

tation than it charged other shippers. The Commission decided there was unjust discrimination and obtained an injunction from the Circuit Court supporting its decision. The Supreme Court now upholds the Circuit Court. According to its ruling, a railroad can not make a special rate "either in favor of a subsidiary producing and vending company or in favor of itself directly as producer or vender of any article." As many of the coal fields are owned by great railroad systems, this decision is far-reaching. It gives a basis for further prosecution of the rebate evil and ought to have some bearing upon the present discussion in the Senate. Senator Foraker, in a recent speech, urged that the United States Supreme Court would some day hold that Congress had no right to make rates. While it is true that the Supreme Court has never passed directly on this question, such decisions as this in the case of the Chesapeake & Ohio road will go far to convince the country that Congress not only has the right to decide rates, but in establishing the Interstate Commerce Commission has already exercised that right.

As to the Chicago Drainage Canal

Chicago may now send sewerage through her drainage canal to the Mississippi without fear of let or hindrance. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States rendered through Judge Holmes February 19 is adverse to the claims of St. Louis that the canal has contaminated that city's drinking supply and has brought about an increase in typhoid fever. The decision does not leave the matter absolutely settled, but amounts to a dismissal of the case because the State of Missouri failed to produce sufficient evidence. If more convincing evidence is produced later the case can be reopened. It is not likely that such a situation will arise. The matter has been in the courts since 1900 and has been fought with extraordinary ability by both sides. An account of the scientific investigations was given in THE WORLD TO-DAY for October, 1904, by Professor E. O. Jordan, one of the experts employed by Chicago. It is not often that lawsuits produce so genuinely scientific results as this. While it must be admitted that dumping sewerage into a canal to be swept off into the river is a very crude process by which to care for a city's refuse, investigation has shown that if, as in the case of the drainage canal, it be diluted with sufficient water it may actually prove a blessing. The Illinois River, for example, into which the drainage canal flows, is purer to-day than it has been for years. In fact, the entire decision of the Supreme Court is a fascinating treatise on applied science. Justice Holmes has presented the matter in a way worthy of his illustrious father, Oliver Wendell Holmes. The next step

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which we hope to see taken is to make the canal one link in a system which will make Chicago a port for ocean steamers. In the present revival of interest in canals it is by no means improbable that the Central West may be shipping goods direct from Chicago by the drainage canal, the Illinois River, Mississippi River, Gulf of Mexico and Panama canal to the Orient.



EDGAR B. TOLMAN
Special counsel in traction legislation for the City of Chicago

Chicago, the Supreme Court and the Traction Companies

The Supreme Court has added to these remarkable decisions another which will go far toward settling the franchise situation in Chicago. March 12 the Court handed down a decision which in several ways reverses that of Judge Grosscup and cuts the ground from under many of the claims of the traction companies. By Judge Grosscup's decision the ninety-nine-year act of 1865 had been interpreted to apply to a large extent of roads on the north and west sides of the city. By the decision of the Supreme Court the ninety-nine-year act was held to be constitutional, but extended only to the corporate life of the companies and not to their franchises. Nor did it limit the right of the Board of Aldermen to grant franchises with such conditions of time and location as it might choose. The decision is obviously a victory for the city of Chicago, and the street-car lines are left with none or with but a short-lived claim to any except the outlying streets. The full significance of the decision can not at once be seen, but the city is practically free, if it so choose, to reorganize its traction systems by purchasing the lines at their actual value and to seize the streets. The decision is a tribute to the work of Mr. E. B. Tolman, special traction counsel for the city. The next step in the struggle will be the vote on April 3 to decide as to whether Chicago shall issue $75,000,000 worth of Mueller certificates to take over the system. But even if municipal ownership should not be deemed advisable, the decision gives the city a decided advantage in its contest with the traction companies. Now that it has brought the gas company and the telephone company to terms, Chicago can at last hope for something like consideration from the traction interests.

Progress of Football Reform

The educational institutions throughout the country have given renewed evidence of their determination to reduce athletics to its proper place in educational life. The second conference of the Big Nine was held in Chicago March 9-10 for the purpose of considering the various revisions suggested by different academic governing bodies of the report of the first conference, printed in the last number of THE WORLD TO-DAY. The general sentiments of the universities were found to be in favor of athletic reform as a whole. One notable exception, however, was insisted upon and recognized, namely, the maintenance of existing contracts with professional coaches. This saved Yost of Michigan. At the same time we can not believe that the matter is going to stop quite where it is. The faculties have shown themselves sincere and wise in their suggestions for reform. The question now remains whether they can be carried into effect with college feeling at the present high tension. What can reform accomplish in the best of universities when a championship is threatened?

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Intercollegiate Games and Championship

May it not yet appear that a suspension of the so-called championship games for a year or more will be advisable while the reforms are in process of realization? For reforms must be genuine and concern something more than merely athletic affairs proper. Each university has somewhat the same difficulty to face on its own campus in the matter of straightening out scholastic requirements and establishing machinery for proper control under the new régime. In our opinion the necessary investigation and possible suspension of leading athletes are likely to be met with decided opposition. Is it wise to intensify feeling by having changes made which may affect championship honors? We think not. In our opinion it would be better that certain intercollegiate games should be omitted in order that the question of championship may not be raised. At the same time good games could be played. Thus for example, Michigan might play Wisconsin and not Chicago, and Chicago might play Minnesota and neither Wisconsin nor Michigan. Games might also be arranged with strong eastern teams. Thus the sport would be preserved and reform would be relieved of complicating considerations. In the obvious impossibility of establishing championship honors there would be less tension in the period of reformation.

The Drama

Light Comedies

Rarely does an entire month pass in the world of drama without some hopeful sign of progress. The past month has been barren of even an omen. Barring the revival of Zola's "Therese Raquin," in which Bertha Kalich has made a profound impression by startlingly naturalistic methods, and the American production of Henri Lavedan's "The Duel," in which Otis Skinner has achieved a personal triumph, the events of the month have been a succession of feeble efforts with the lightest of comedies and the most inconsequential farces made to amuse. It was once the province of the theater to instruct. The current drama no longer succeeds even in affording honest amusement. That Lavedan's play is a marvel of rapid-fire sharp talk is conceded; beyond that it is representative decadent inadequacy. At the present moment two imported farces are holding the attention of the public. The first, "Mr. Hopkinson," English in make, came unheralded, with little or no reputation to back it up. It sprang into favor in a night. Its success was so pronounced as to startle even its producer, not to speak of critical reviewers and cynical theatrical wiseacres. Scoring pleasantly against it is "The Mountain Climber," likewise imported, and easily establishing Francis Wilson as the leading farce comedian on the American stage. Trailing away from these are a succession of trivial comedies. Among them "The Triangle," by Rupert Hughes, flickered for a day and then met total extinction, puffed out by the raillery of kindly disposed but bored critics. Winston Churchill, not content with past failure in the dramatic field, has again proved in "The Title Mart" that a successful novelist often makes a poor playwright.

The Russian Players

The appearance in this country of Paul Orleneff and his company of Russian players, including Mme. A. Nasimoff, has been an event of unusual interest for lovers of real drama and real acting. The St. Petersburg Dramatic Company is showing American playgoers a practical demonstration of what continental Europeans, bred in an atmosphere of refined art, demand in the way of dramatic presentation. Orleneff, himself a master in character delineation, has gathered together a company of artists of such uniform excellence as few American companies boast. A deep student of psychology and an actor of superb gifts, he grips the imagination with a subtlety of expression so convincing that even the strange tongue which he speaks casts but the thinnest veil over word and gesture. Scarcely less noteworthy is the art of Mme. Nasimoff. Everywhere her presentment of realistic emotional rôles has created a legitimate sensation. The histrionic art of this little company of players touches and illumines the most exacting ideals of the great modern school of realism. The genius of Orleneff found ample opportunity for expression in Ibsen's

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MISS ELLIS JEFFREYS
Who takes the leading role in "The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt"

"Ghosts" and "The Master-builder," while Mme. Nasimoff reaches the acme of emotional power in the exacting rôle of "Zaza."

Comedies of Talk

The month has brought little else of merit to the West beside the Russian players. Ellis Jeffreys, yesterday but a mere name to western audiences, is to-day by virtue of the art of a gracious and charming gentlewoman an established comedienne with a rapidly increasing clientèle. Sutro's "The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt" is an adequate vehicle for her refined methods. Viola Allen is scarcely less successful in the Fitch comedy, "The Toast of the Town," though it is a play wholly unworthy the talent of this clever woman. John Drew walks serenely through "De Lancey," which is not a play, but a pleasant little setting for Drew mannerisms. The most strenuous effort in the way of real acting is that exhibited by Robert Mantell. His "Lear," "Macbeth," "Othello" and "Hamlet," pitched in a fervent melodramatic key, are yet done with laudable sincerity.

Ben Greet and Arnold Daly

The Ben Greet Players have not met with a reception worthy of their intelligent attempts to subordinate the actor to the greatest of playwrights. But no thoughtful listener has come from their performances without a new sense of the dignity of Shakespeare simply staged and without appreciation of the self-sacrificing effort of Mr. Greet to make the theater a vehicle of something other than questionable sensations. Mr. Arnold Daly, on the contrary, has met with success in Shaw's "You Never Can Tell"—a success deserved both by the play, which is one of Shaw's cleanest and best, and by the actor's own clever embodiment of a part singularly free from anything approaching a pose.

As to Dramatic Critics

The dramatic critic has been of late in evidence, both in New York and in Chicago. In both cities plays have been injured by the neglect or the disfavor of the gentlemen of the press. In some cases the criticism was just. Inferior companies with a good play, or good companies with an inferior play can not expect success. At the same time a comparison of the dramatic criticism in the leading papers makes surprising reading. One wonders whether there are any critical standards beyond the likes and dislikes of those whose opinions are printed. In some cases it must be admitted a suspicion arises as to whether the decision is quite disinterested. In two cases critics in the employ of one theater are writing criticisms of plays in another. In another case it is all but notorious that singers or their managers judge it necessary to pay high prices for coaching to one prominent critic before they judge it wise to appear in public. In other cases of criticism hysterical rhetoric takes the place of discrimination. If we are to have a drama which is anything more than an appeal to unworthy passions, and theaters that are to be anything more than adjuncts to restaurants or worse places, it is necessary to have critics who are beyond suspicion of graft and whose moral and artistic standards are really high. Fortunately there are critics who conform to this ideal; unfortunately there are others who do not.

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The Religious World

The Student Volunteer Convention

Between four and five thousand were in attendance at the fifth International Student Volunteer Convention at Nashville in the opening days of March. Five hundred educational institutions were represented. Once in four years these gatherings are held for the inspiration and information of the volunteers for missionary service. The opening session was distinguished from that of other similar conventions by having the characteristic of a quiet hour, Mr. John Mott and Mr. Robert Speer making forceful addresses on personal relation to Christ. Impressive dignity was maintained throughout the convention by the barring out of all applause and the closing of all sessions with silent prayer. Mr. Mott gave a masterly review of the first two decades of the volunteer movement, which was initiated in 1886, and to-day represents fifty denominations and 100 missionary societies. In twenty years it has been instrumental in sending to foreign fields 2,953 volunteers, of whom one-third were women. One thousand have been sent out during the last four years. It has also secured an annual contribution to missions of $80,000 from some twenty-five thousand students and professors. At this convention the amount contributed reached $85,000. Among the speakers during the five days' sessions were the British Ambassador, Lord Henry Mortimer Durand, Hon. John W. Foster, J. A. Macdonald, editor of the Toronto *Globe;* Bishop Gailor, of Tennessee; Hon. H. B. L. Macfarland, Bishops Thoburn and McDowell and Dr. George Robson, moderator of the United Free Church of Scotland. The serious and deeply religious spirit of the convention was particularly notable and impressive, and the results can not fail to be far-reaching and influential.

Ministers and Municipal Reform

One of the encouraging signs of the times is the transfer of interest on the part of ministers from the hunting of heretics to the hunting of criminals. A notable illustration of this tendency has recently been given in Chicago, in the case of the Rev. John Thompson, pastor of a Methodist church in a region where three women have recently been murdered. The Anti-crime League sprang from a committee appointed at a public meeting called by Mr. Thompson and representative citizens to agitate needed reforms. The first effort of the committee was to secure an increase in the police force of Chicago, for years utterly inadequate for a city of its size. To provide funds for this increase, a movement was inaugurated to raise saloon licenses from $500 to $1,000. No more remarkable campaign in the interests of municipal righteousness was ever waged than that in the interests of high license and more police. Its success will appeal to every lover of order and decency. Notwithstanding the fierce opposition of the brewers who own a large proportion of the saloons in the city the board of aldermen raised the saloon license to $1,000 and added 1,000 men to the police force. The Anti-crime League is now planning a special criminal department to insure the more rapid prosecution of criminals, the enforcement of vagrancy laws, the ending of the justice shops and the discharge of incompetent and unfaithful policemen.

The Passing of Dr. Dowie

For something like thirteen years Rev. Alexander Dowie has been a conspicuous and even spectacular figure in the religious world. No man and only one woman of our time has ever secured anything like the personal following he has. With his peculiar doctrines we and the world at large have had little sympathy, but of late years, notwithstanding his announcement of himself as Elijah III., there has grown up something like a juster appreciation of him and his work. While men have distrusted some of his claims, they have not denied that his followers have been honest, conscientious and loyal in an extraordinary degree. Probably the crest of Doctor Dowie's popularity was reached in the early years of Zion City, which he founded a few miles north of Chicago. It was Zion City also that far-seeing men felt might prove his downfall. Their prognostication seems to be justified. Doctor Dowie himself has suffered

from ill health of late and the administration of his extended undertakings has been somewhat prodigal. The creditors of Zion City have more than once feared that the institution was going into bankruptcy, but have been convinced both in view of the assets of the concern and as a matter of policy that it would be unsafe to have its affairs wound up. At the present time an effort is evidently being made to separate the religious and business management of the undertaking, and Doctor Dowie seems to have been removed from all control of the latter. The result will be worth watching. There have been many religious industrial settlements in America, but their outcome has been all but universally failure. Should Zion City prove an exception, it will be due to the loyalty of thousands of people all over the world to the stricken and well-nigh deposed Elijah III. Can "business methods" replace this passionate sentiment?

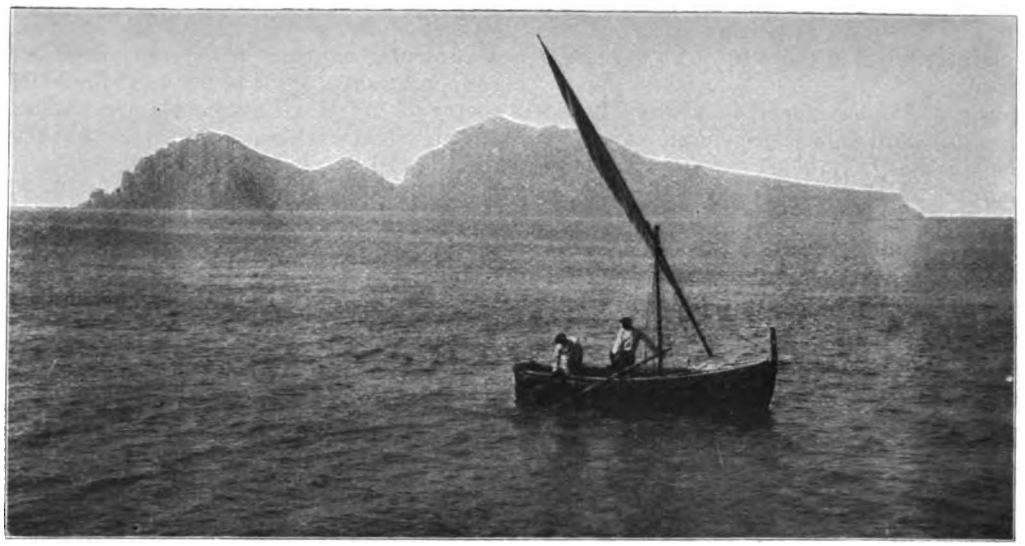
The Lapse of the Huguenot Church

The historic church of the Huguenot martyrs, the Reformed Church of France, as it has later been styled, no longer exists in its integrity. After three and a half centuries of honored existence, maintained through sore trial, it is broken up to-day by the action taken at a recent synod. At this meeting a "declaration of principles" bearing sixty signatures of the right or extreme Conservatives, was introduced without previous consultation with any member of the Center. It was a caucus measure unworthy of the men who fathered it. In direct opposition to the acts of unofficial assemblies of both wings of the church, held in Lyons in 1896 and 1899, and of the express declarations of the Synods of Anduze and of Rheims, this declaration affirmed allegiance to the Confession of Faith of 1872 and insisted that it should form the foundation of all the reorganized churches or *"associations cultuelles"* as the new law for the separation of Church and State names them. The purpose was evident—to force the Left or Liberal wing out of the Church. The members of the Center protested most earnestly against such unfairness and inexpediency, although its members were as orthodox as those of the Right. After days of discussion the declaration was adopted by sixty-two votes out of a total of 101. The minority, from brotherly motives, refused to vote. To further the end they had in view, the same majority postponed indefinitely the calling of the General Assembly which had been ordered at Rheims, for the confessed reason that there they could not control sufficient votes to carry through the declaration. In consequence of the whole situation three members of the permanent committee, Messrs. Kuntz, Bellamy and Morize (Center) resigned their seats, and two pastors, Wilfred Monod, of Rouen, and Elie Gounel, of Roubaix, to whom the Church is indebted for much of its usefulness in the later years, retired from the Synod, on the ground of enslavery of conscience.

Academic Freedom in Teaching Theology

The question of academic freedom in teaching is likely to be in the foreground for the next generation. How far shall our teachers in the theological schools be permitted to investigate freely, and how far shall they be allowed to teach that which is in opposition to the general belief of the church to which they belong? These two questions are exceedingly troublesome. Nor are they peculiar to America or to denominational seminaries. Germany, just at present, abounds in cases in which conservative ecclesiastical authorities are refusing to permit the election of radicals to churches, but none the less can not touch them as teachers in universities and secondary schools. The agitation has extended until the Protestant and non-religious students in the universities are organizing to insure a complete emancipation from all credal control. The Roman Catholic students, on the contrary, are organizing as champions of authoritative religion. Certain radicals under the lead of Paul Göhre, a former pastor, now a member of the Social Democratic party, have issued an appeal against the new education law now proposed by the Prussian government as tending to keep the school under control of the state religion. Unless we greatly mistake, this agitation will widen the breach between the churches and the educated classes. And the educated classes are worth saving!

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THE SIRENS' ISLAND

BY

EDITH H. ANDREWS

ONE of the first objects which strike the eye of the foreigner worn and battered by his travels on land or sea, as he looks out of his hotel window at Naples over the glorious bay, is the lovely little island of Capri. From no other point does Capri appear more bewitching; now floating like an immense amethyst in an opaline sea, now almost disappearing behind a veil of tender clouds, and again emerging clear-cut against a sapphire sky, so clear that the white houses on Anacapri are to be easily seen.

Those travelers who have been drinking their fill, and even more, of the treasures of Florence and Rome, their minds a confused whirl of pictures and palaces, tombs and temples, Capri seems to tempt with a song of idleness and of peaceful hours whose only "sights" are those of nature.

To the nervously broken down invalid arriving from a life of strenuousness in America, she croons a lullaby of perfect rest unbroken by thoughts of time or duty, by the noise of city streets or the rumble of railroads and automobiles, a refuge cut off from the world of work by a compassionate sea. To the young and strong she sings less temptingly, save in the ears of poets and painters who seem to hear notes of unrivaled beauty in her siren song.

From the time of Ulysses, Augustus and Tiberius to our own day, Capri has been enticing the world-worn to come and rest on her peaceful shores; and we who have not the weight of the Roman Empire on our shoulders have yet burdens of our own which we would fain lay aside for a season. Once the song of this island of the sirens has rung in our ears we can never wholly forget its notes, for we, alas, have neglected to fill our ears with wax like the virtuous Homeric voyager.

Of those of us who have passed many years of our life here two questions are always being asked: one, "Why do you live in Capri?" and the other, "Why do you ever leave it?"

"What do you do to occupy yourself in Capri? Do you sit and throw pennies into the blue grotto all day?" asked an inquisitive visitor here for a few hours.

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"For one who is neither a writer nor a painter what is there to do?" asked another.

For a woman there is always housekeeping, and however simple and bohemian that may be, it requires a certain amount of time and ingenuity to keep house on an island where supplies brought from the mainland are often cut off several days during the winter's storms, and where refrigerators are almost unknown, and ice a great luxury during the summer heat.

In days gone by the only servants were raw peasants, willing and strong as oxen, who would carry your heaviest luggage up from the Marina on their heads without a murmur; now there are Philistines who bring servants from outside, "chef" and "buttons," whom they flaunt in our dismayed faces. These newcomers are struggling to make of Capri, a Nice or a Mentone. A round of teas, formal dinners and even balls take the place of the charming tarentella (the native dance) festa given by artists. in the earlier days on moonlit nights under the vine-clad pergola, and acetylene lights now glare at festivities instead of lanterns and candles. A funicular railroad has already been begun, and soon electric lights will efface the poetry of the moonlit streets; progress has put his relentless hand upon us and beauty must perish in his wake.

There is little in the way of sport here, nor can there ever be. Tennis, sailing, fishing and bathing are the only amusements, but almost endless are the walks, or rather scrambles, one may take through the vineyards, gay with wild flowers in the spring and fragrant with fruit in the autumn. Every house and every scrap of land has a different view and even after a long stay one is surprised by fresh vistas which one hardly expects in a tiny island only nine miles in circumference. It is a little world of surprises, this island of mountain heights and high-lying table lands.



CAPRI AS SEEN FROM THE SORRENTINA PENINSULA

The town itself nestles beneath an immense precipice covered with sculpturesque figures, "taking all shapes from Mah to Mahi," which come and go as the magical dawn-lights and shadows play over the varied surfaces. The mountain towers above it, almost as high above the sea as

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LA MARINA GRANDE

On the side of the cliff may be seen the famous zigzag road, a wonderful piece of engineering cut into the face of the precipice

Mount Monadnock in New Hampshire, and the castellated heights on either side screen most of the villas from the fierce winds of heaven.

This great diversity of surface deceives the eye and one can easily imagine oneself in a limitless space. The distant Appennines stretching away into infinity, seem to be a part of the nearer heights and the four-mile channel separating Capri from the Sorrentina Peninsula is invisible from most points of view. One loses the sense of being in any way circumscribed by the surrounding sea. Perhaps it was this feel-

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ing of peace and protection from the world, which so long held the world-worn emperors captive.

During the season of March, April and May, hundreds of "trippers" arrive at noon, eat a hurried lunch and drive at a break-neck speed to Anacapri by the zig-zag road, which is a wonderful piece of engineering cut into the face of the enormous precipices. It takes the place of the Greek stairway which, until twenty years ago, was the only means of reaching this upper village. Then they return and leave by the afternoon boat, having "done Capri." Others come for a few days and stay years; among these was a noted *Times* correspondent who came here to die and instead lived fifty years, writing all his letters of Italian life and politics from here.



THE HERMITAGE
The ruins of the palace of Tiberius are in the foreground

Dotted about among the hills and vineyards are numerous villas which one only discovers after some weeks' stay, so quietly do their owners live from one year to another. There are other houses which change occupants with the changing seasons; for there are those who come only to escape the rigors of a northern winter and others who come for the sea-bathing in the summer. Spring with its wealth of wild-flowers attracts still others who have been passing the dreary winter in cities.

Among the constant dwellers in Capri there are almost as many nationalities as among those who come and go. There are perhaps more English and Americans, but Germany, Holland, Switzerland, France, Sweden and Russia are also represented. One of the oldest residents here is Mr. Charles C. Coleman, the painter, whose house in the town proper is filled with charming antiquities gleaned in the days before Italy had been emptied of her treasures by the hordes of foreign invaders. High up on the cliffs of Anacapri is the beautiful pergolated villa of Doctor Munthe, physician to the royal family of Sweden, who has made Anacapri his home for part of many years. It has a store of antique marbles and Roman pavements, and its view is unsurpassed in the world.

The world-famous Doctor Behring has still two villas here, though he sold his principal one to Mr. William Wordsworth, the grandson of the poet. Mr. Wordsworth has enlarged and beautified this villa on the road approaching the ruins of Tiberius's palace. Here he passes a tranquil life surrounded by his books, his numerous pet animals and his admiring friends. A familiar object for many years was Mr. Du Locle, for forty years director of the Opera Comique at Paris and the composer of the libretto of Aida and other operas. Next his villa is the large Villa Andreae with its elaborate garden which was built originally for an English gentleman and his half Caprese, half English bride.

Beneath this is the beautiful Moorish villa of Madame Faehndrich, the Baroness Rabenau, where her lamented sister, the beautiful Countess Schwerin, composed some of the charming verses that have

made her famous in Germany. Somewhat higher lies the Villa Helios, of the Baroness von Salis, a relative of von Salis, the German poet, whose song of "The Silent Land" Longfellow has made a household word in America. Still earlier, the German poet von Platen came to the island,



THE VILLA ANDREAE

and his hexameter verses give a very complete description of the simpler life of the island in the last century.

There is a beautiful vine-covered, olive-garlanded hill called San Michele, crowned with the ruins of a Roman temple, the road to which is still outlined in the cutting of the limestone cliff. It has been owned for many years by Prince Caracciolo, a member of one of the oldest families of Italy, whose court robes are to be seen in the monastery of San Martino in Naples. Every lover of the old order in Capri was sorry when this property passed out of the prince's hands into those of Lady Gordon-Lennox, a sister of the Countess of Warwick. Lady Gordon-Lennox is devoted to gardens and is doing her best to make an extensive one at San Michele, but the winds of heaven blow rather too roughly on that exposed position for happy results.

Within the last few years Capri has arrived at the dignity of a consular port. Mr. Harold Trower, English, and an American consular agent, Mr. Thomas Spencer Jerome, uphold their countries' honor very creditably and assist their countrymen in any difficulties which may arise. Their duties are not arduous, but endless petty questions arise for them to settle. Only the other day one of the consuls pathetically complained that as he came out of church, his mind filled with lofty thoughts, he was assailed by an irate female who berated him for having recommended a commissioner who brought her tough beef.

It has been said by a skeptical English general that it was quite useless having an English church here, that there were only half a dozen souls to be saved, and that these half dozen did not want to be saved and were not worth it if they did. However the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts does not agree with the pessimistic general and services are held through the winter months. It has also been said by another skeptic that people only come to Capri to live for reasons of health, economy, or their past, and mostly for the latter. True it is and sad, that people with most remarkable histories come here, or proceed to make remarkable histories soon after their arrival; perhaps not more so than in other places, but in so small a spot one's way of living is quickly known.

The great increase in foreigners here has not been an undivided blessing to the once simple Capresi. Money flows their way more readily, it is true, but the price of living has risen until Capri is no longer

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an inexpensive place in which to live according to Italian standards. Consumption, an unknown disease twenty-five years ago, is a gift of the foreigner to the Capresi, who fall easy victims to its terrible power, and other evils not less harmful have been introduced. People of great wealth, like Krupp, have recklessly thrown money right and left, regardless of the value of the service received, and the gentle peasant who once returned your greeting with a smile and a bunch of flowers, now too often expects *soldi* in return. Crowned heads and celebrities come and go for the day or the season so constantly that they are no longer a novelty, and the Capresi will hardly leave a good dinner of macaroni to see a crowned princess pass by. Foreigners are all *mezzo pazzo* (half mad), they say, and I fear we have sometimes merited this epithet.



EVERY HOUSE AND EVERY LOGGIA HAS ITS OWN PARTICULAR VIEW

Twenty-five years ago almost the only foreigners were painters, and many celebrate[illegible]arried away bits of the cha[illegible]n them. Sir Frederick L[illegible]am Richmond and Mr. Harold Speed; Sain, Emanuel Benner and the famous Hammond on whose door are the words, "Here Hope first knocked at my door." A picture of Hope painted by him still remains. Dubufe has a lovely villa at the Marina. The German illustrator, Allers, and Mr. Thomas, whose statue exhibited this year at London was said by the entire British press to have been unequaled since the Greeks, must also be included. Writers, too, novelists and poets, historians and translators all find the quiet of Capri restful to tired brains and yet stimulating to the imagination.

The Germans come by hundreds to see the Café Hiddigeigei where Scheffel wrote "Der Trompeter von Säckingen." Mr. Benson, the author of "Dodo," Mr. Maugham, also a promising young English novelist, Mr. Conrad and Robert Barr have been here for long periods at a time. This winter the island has been flooded with young American novelists. Every villa boasted a writer until the scratching of pens and the click of typewriters was heard from the Marina to Monte Solaro.

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A GENERAL VIEW OF CAPRI

The town itself nestles beneath an immense precipice covered with sculpturesque figures over which the magical dawn-lights and shadows play

Among these new arrivals, Mr. Booth Tarkington is the most celebrated, indeed be it said to the island's shame, the only one we had ever heard of before. Mr. Tarkington has been stopping in the Villa Quattro Venti, owned by the well known painter, Mr. Elihu Vedder, who spends his summers here and lets his house during the winter months while he is in Rome. The very latest arrivals have been a flock of female painters shepherded by a master whose footsteps they follow over the island, so there is no longer a picturesque spot left where one does not find an easel perched. The walls of the academy will be hung with pictures of Capri this year unless, perchance, the hanging committee are of those to whom the sirens have never sung.

We old Capresi count the days when the "trippers" will cease tripping, when the vagrant artists will fold their easels and the enterprising writers pack their typewriters and leave us alone to the full enjoyment of our own, as we presumptuously say. Alas, this happy day is still far off. Not until the sun's rays fall hot and heavy upon the island will we have perfect peace. Then the locust eaters, the poets who only sing to themselves, and the painters who only dream beautiful pictures, will draw a sigh of relief; the shopkeepers and hotel clerks will doze at their deserted desks, and the chattering coachmen sleep soundly curled up on their boxes until the bathing hour comes, bringing bathers to be carried to the Marina. The *dolce far niente* will reign over the island and only the cicale lift up their voices in strident exultation.

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MRS. BENJAMIN LINDSEY, MOTHER OF JUDGE LINDSEY

JUDGE LINDSEY AND HIS WORK

BY

HELEN GREY

IT is a splendid answer to pessimists that Judge Lindsey has risen to such popularity through his work in the Denver Juvenile Court. He stands for an Idea. He has no money, no "pull." He dreamed a dream, and alone and quietly he set about making his dream come true—that every Denver child should have a "square deal with life."

It was in the worst of Denver's machine rule that the county commissioners, bent on a bigger robbery of the taxpayers than they had tried before, nominated a very obscure young lawyer as county judge. He was chosen because the machine thought he was so harmless he could not interfere. If I were to picture to you the conditions in the city when he took office you would not credit my veracity. Women of darkness were in power because they had a vote that the machine paid for with protection. Children on the way to school passed through streets that were

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too indecent in their curtainless advertisement to be mentioned in the presence of decency, but they were the daily education of hundreds of youth who naturally emulated their elders and lived up to the criminal standard. There were continually in the jails young children guilty of crimes that were the boast of the idle criminals with whom they were confined and of whom they received detailed lessons in the vice that a new and very rich mining country fosters and breeds.

As county judge, which included the probate division as well, Judge Lindsey had some legal hold on all minors who came under the hand of the law. He went to the several judges and got each one to agree to let him try the cases of the children.

There were in the jail at the time four boys who had cost the city of Denver in prosecutions and officer's and court's fees an average of $1,600 each. None of them was over fifteen. The police refused to allow the boys to be brought before Judge Lindsey because they were so bad they needed strenuous treatment instead of the "grandmotherly soothing" of the young judge. The four boys were part of a gang the police wanted to get into the jail and they had been putting the boys through the "sweating" process for four months. Not a word would the boys tell about the rest of the gang or of their doings.

Judge Lindsey called on the boys, each suspicious and cautious and sullen. He began his interview by remarking,

"I hate a dirty little snitch, don't you, though?" "Snitch" is "tough" for one who turns state's evidence.

When he left the boys Judge Lindsey had the entire story of the gang and had given his word to the little prisoners that he would get them a square deal. He did. The boys were tried before him. Every one of them is a decent boy to-day. They would lay down their lives for "my friend." One of them is a friend of mine. I wanted a picture of Judge Lindsey for this magazine. There were four to select from, but the boy said he had one that was better, one that the Judge had given him. He was so eager to get it because, he said, "Not one of these looks as good as he does," and he was eager to run any errand, do anything to help "let the folks know what the boys think."

I asked one of them if Judge Lindsey was not "soft." He is continually criticised for leniency.

"Well say, you never heard Judge Lindsey roast a 'kid' did you? Well a licking is a fly on a elephant to it."

But I have heard that same "roasting." The court begins its session down in the shower baths Judge Lindsey put in the basement of the courthouse at his own expense, after which the delinquents march to the courtroom glowing with cleanness and respectability. Some of the boys have been gently reared, but to many of them the Judge has taught the first principles of soap and water and a change of linen, while their parents predicted swift disease and lingering death if their Tommies and Johnnies took a bath.

The first visit to the court is a thing of dread, but when the mother—particularly when she is a widow, as very, very many of them are, widows who are also bread-winners—comes to comprehend what the court means, she embarrasses the young judge with the sincerity of her appreciation. The fathers, whose families of ten or more children are earning wages the father collects, are the only real grumblers, for the court makes them understand that their children do not really belong to the parents but to the state, and the state means to take a hand in their upbringing.

After their baths on the court day, each boy stands before the Judge's chair to give in his report. Every one of the hundred, more or less as it chances, has been regularly tried and found guilty of some crime that under the old régime would have been recorded in city books and entailed a sentence to the bridewell or reform school. This is what the Juvenile Court prevents. Judge Lindsey says: "It is not right to brand these children with the name of criminals when they are for the most part enterprising youths who have not been taught an ideal of right doing."

He allows no written record that will ever come up against the man when he has passed the irresponsible time of boyhood. Not that the boys are coddled and made to feel the wrong is right. When nineteen boys that morning had given in their record of good in every particular by reports signed by the teacher if the

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delinquent was in school or by the employer if he was employed, came the first boy with a bad mark. Remember the boys are the city's bad boys, the boys who had almost without any exception been in jail, some many times, but they bring good reports nevertheless after they become "Judge Lindsey's boys."

The boy came up in his turn to the big high desk of the county court behind which the Judge presides. He was quite pale as he laid the report in the outstretched hand.

"Deportment bad; arithmetic bad," the Judge read, for the reports are public.

"Fred, what does this mean?" he asked.

"I couldn't help it," the culprit replied. "Couldn't help it" is the most serious crime in the juvenile record. Every boy in the room was listening with strained ears and bated breath.

"You couldn't help it! Now, Fred, look here; weren't you about the meanest boy ever born when you came here five months ago with a 'cop' begging me to send you up, you were such a nuisance to every one who knew you? Didn't you lie and steal, and didn't your own mother beg me to send you to Golden so some one would make you mind?"

The boy nodded assent, the sobs were too masterful for him to venture to open his mouth. The child's hand reached along the arm of the Judge's chair, mutely pleading. He was a little chap, ten years old and not well grown for that. The Judge's arm drew him closer. There was a sigh of relief from the roomful of boys.

"We know it was so, Fred; I know it and all the kids know it. I guess we know how you have had to fight to get over all of that so you are a good boy, and your mother told me she never knew what a happy place it was at home till you straightened up." The sobs were buried in the Judge's coat. "Don't you think it's rather low down of you, after you have proved that you can conquer all those bad things—don't you think it is low down for you to say you 'can't help it' to anything?"

Each boy as he came to the chair received the commendation or the reproof that went straight to the heart of his case, for, as the boys say, "the Judge knows."

All the boys were dismissed but one, a small boy who had a bad report. He was taken into the chambers. I knew that Judge Lindsey had spent hours and hours of time and thought on that boy, visiting his home and trying to get some hold on the mother. One morning, not a week previous, I found her asleep on the bed in their one room, sleeping off the carouse of days of drink. "She's sick," the little son lied when I came in. He was trying to cook some sausage the butcher had given him. There was nothing else in the house to eat. His mother had pawned his shoes and his coat. He was a truant from school and was haled into the Juvenile Court with his good record broken, weeping and utterly discouraged.

"Well, Immanuel, what are we going to do about it?" the Judge asked.

"Guess you better send me up," the child replied. No matter what the home is the child clings to it and to his mother. Judge Lindsey's aim is never to part them.

"Not unless you say so."

"They ain't no other way."

"I know you will be better off there and go to school."

"They ain't no other way."

"All right. You may go down to-morrow. Come out and have dinner with me and we will go to the show."

Another boy was to go, also. He had chosen for himself because he, too, felt "there was no other way," for he was a boy with inherited vagabond tastes and the blood of the tramp, and go to school regularly he could not. In committing him, at his own request, the Judge said:

"You understand it is not because I am angry with you and want to punish you but because I am your friend and want you to go where you will have to be at school and have to be in bed at the proper time. If you are not you will grow up a bum, and we don't want any of my boys to become outcasts, do we?"

The boys go to the reformatory when there is no other way, but not as driven criminals with the lash of vindictive punishment whipping them to sullen obedience to necessity. Each and all of the boys go without an officer, each carrying his own commitment papers and the money for his traveling expenses. He goes because he agrees that "there is no other way," determined to make a good

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record so that he may please the Judge who is his friend.

Until the latter part of January not a boy had failed to deliver himself at the place of confinement. Then came Tommie Doogan. Tommie was guilty of repeated truancy and also of being the leader of a gang sworn to go into the business of stealing coal for profits and, if convicted, to make it "hot" for the school if they were sent up.

"They's too much fuss made about this Jedge Lindsey, see? I'm going to show youse all that they'se one kid he can't come it over cause they's one kid that ain't so soft," he boasted. When he was committed and given the usual opportunity to earn his first good mark as "self delivered" the boy promised, "Sure I'll go."

He was started, but when he came to the place where the cars passed the old playing ground, Tommie Doogan jumped off and joined them.

Brought before the court again the following morning he was taken to a "heart to heart talk" in chambers. Judge Lindsey knew of his intention but did not tell the boy so. It was a time of trial of strength between them. The boy promised and was sent away again with more money for his fare.

Five times the start was repeated. Each time the boy spent his money riotously and had to be brought up. Dr. Merrill was chief probation officer and he tried his logic with the boy. He was as anxious as was Judge Lindsey when the boy started his sixth time promising to go through.

At six o'clock the superintendent at Golden reported no Tommie Doogan. Judge Lindsey went home with an anxious heart. The police and very many of his friends had predicted that he would come to grief by sending bad boys to the reformatory without an officer. About eleven o'clock came a ring at his door bell. It was Tommie Doogan out in the dark, crying.

"Say, Jedge, I can't get there alone! I did mean to go, but not till the time before this. I tried to, but when the cars came to where the other kids was playen baseball and I uster be pitcher and I wasn't there any more along of them, I just had to jump off. I just can't go alone! Please send a cop with me, Jedge!"

Judge Lindsey took the hungry little fellow into the kitchen and filled him up. When he was helping him prepare for bed he suggested that maybe the boy might get to Golden alone if sent around another way and not through the old familiar ground.

"I dunno what I kin do now. I dunno anything about who's boss inside of me now, but if you say so, I'll try it," the boy told him.

He was sent around the other way and arrived with "himself the boss inside."

Judge Lindsey has been as successful with his work among the little girls. It is all done out of court and secretly, with only the girl's mother to hear. The boys who get into trouble tell how the girls fall. When Judge Lindsey is sure of a case he sends for the girl's mother to bring her daughter to his chambers. Nothing of this has been made public till a recent number of the *Juvenile Advocate*, the official paper of the court, contained an article from his pen that brought down a storm of wrath, but that ought to be read and pondered over by every mother and father of a young girl, for the experience of Judge Lindsey is not an imaginary one, but pages from the lives of little girls who are not different from your own.

Just what Judge Lindsey does or says to the boys when he "gets it out of them" is a subject of much conjecture. "Never let a boy get away with a lie on his soul," is his frequently repeated motto.

His complete winning of boys and girls has given rise to the story that he uses hypnotism and occult suggestion. He is a deep student of suggestive science and psychology. The best books on these subjects are within his hand's reach in his home library and he has to the fullest degree what for need of a better word we call "magnetism." Yet he denies that he ever uses hypnotism. What he does do is to take the boy by himself, put his arm around him, and say to him impressively, "You are not a bad boy. You do not want to do anything that is bad. You are not going to. You are going to stand by me and are going to do exactly what I want you to do."

Personally, Judge Lindsey has led so clean a life, so ideal is his character that

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no enemy has a place to strike him. Yet he has enemies bitter and watching to hurl their vengeance against his popularity. At one time it looked very dark for him. He has dared to expose the robberies of the machine that put him in power, and that machine hates him with an intense personal hatred. Yet hatred brought him new popularity and honor.

When Judge Lindsey first began his court he had not legal status and told the boys so. They, every one, believed that the success of the Juvenile Court depended upon their "standing by the Judge."

When he would let a boy out on his word of honor to behave himself he would say to him something like this: "If I let you out when the law says you should be sent up and the cops want you sent up, and I promise that you will behave yourself, what will happen to me if you go back on me?"

"They'll have the laugh on you."

"They will not let me give the others a square deal either."

"No, and they'll make you lose yer job, won't they?"

The laws were passed, making the status of the court legal, but the boys still have the same loyal fidelity to the court "so the cops won't have the laugh on us."

It was the time of the nominations. Judge Lindsey's name was a hissing to every politician. The boys knew how the machine was planning to "kick the young ingrate out" and wanted to help, but how could they?

It was very warm weather. The Judge was suffering from hay fever. Also from heartbreaking anxiety lest his Juvenile judgeship be ended. He went home from the courtroom worn out and ill and sent for his physician, Dr. Chas. B. James. Doctor James was a member of the executive board of the Brotherhood of St. Andrews, a man who came to Denver to be a little longer dying by tuberculosis. He had three little children whom he wanted to rear. He believes in prayer and vows, and when he came to Denver he vowed that he would never let a chance to do good to others pass by him undone. He recovered. He knew in a general way that the machine wanted to punish Judge Lindsey. He never had the story of all their persecutions till that day.

"But the people are for you," he said.

"The people can not make nominations," the Judge replied.

"There are the boys," the physician suggested.

"Yes, there are the boys," the Judge answered as a man whose wound is probed.

The boys did it. Doctor James called a dozen of the strongest and best men to a dinner and told them something would have to be done or Judge Lindsey would be "kicked off." They decided to let the boys take a hand in politics.

The Juvenile Improvement Association had just been organized and had a band that could play a few tunes. The boys of this association, together with all the delinquent boys who were eager to "stand by the Judge" and all the newsboys who loved him as "my friend," were assembled and marched through the streets announcing a massmeeting.

The massmeeting was packed. The boys marched to it in a body, singing "My country, 'tis of thee." As they came in every man and woman stood up and they sang that song with a meaning it had never had before that day for them. Something was moving that body of the people. It was the Idea.

Doctor James told them what was threatening their beloved Judge. Scarcely a family was represented that did not know from personal knowledge that Judge Lindsey would give every one a square deal. They listened to Doctor James, who told them the truth of the last and greatest false weapon the enemy was trying to use, in saying that Judge Lindsey was crazy.

When he sat down an old lady in widow's black rose down in the audience.

"I must thank you, I am Judge Lindsey's mother," she said. Such cheering as followed!

A few days later the people compelled the party which first held its convention to nominate Judge Lindsey though he belonged to the other party. He got the nomination on every ticket and was elected on every ticket but the socialist, in spite of the fury of the machine.

The county commissioners have not ceased from troubling. They have held up every move the court has made by refusing to pay the bills till ordered by the

Supreme Court. When Judge Lindsey signed for his lecture tour for next summer, he smiled grimly as he said, "That $500 a week will about pay up the bills."

There is no one who would think now of coercing Judge Lindsey but his mother. She gave her character to her son as his inheritance. The Judge lives with her in a very modest home past which the "Seeing Denver" tourist cars pass every day, the guide calling out, "This is the house of Denver's famous Judge Lindsey," and the tourists cheer. And the Judge, whose homecoming is about the same hour, goes in at the back door and lets whomsoever chances to be visible, take the applause.

Telling me about thanking the people at the massmeeting, Mrs. Lindsey said:

"I just knew that he would be a heap put out about it. He doesn't like such things any more than I do, but I just couldn't help saying something. They had been saying such awfully mean things and he was so worried, that when Doctor James said what he did I just had to get up and thank him and the whole of them. I was scared almost to death. As I was going home I made up my mind that I would snub him so he could not say anything. I saw the minute I got home he had heard all about it, and he began to say, 'Now, mother,' and I said 'Now, Bennie, you hush right up. I guess I didn't bring you up to tell me what to do. You hush right up.'"

He is only Bennie to her. With all of his work she is deeply concerned and she has made the rule that no one may talk to him or even telephone to him on business while he is eating his dinner. At all other hours people in trouble of every kind are waiting.

When he wishes to get very close to a boy Judge Lindsey takes him home with him. He telephoned one day that he was going to bring home company and wanted a specially fine dinner for seven.

"I got out my best damask and silver and supposed we were going to have some fine people to dinner, but here he came with seven of the dirtiest little boys you ever saw. I am never allowed to ask any questions of the boys, but I know he can get hold of them better after dinner, so I let him have his way.

"A few days before he brought home six particularly well-appearing boys and put each in a separate room.

"You never heard such a row of sobbing and crying as there was coming from each room when the Judge had done talking to those boys. I don't know what they had been doing, but he came down stairs and telephoned to the boys' mothers to come too. I expect they had been stealing something. He made the mothers go into the rooms with the boys and he talked to them too. He is harder on the mothers who go to parties and clubs and neglect their children than he is on the ones who get drunk even."

Judge Lindsey is the son of Captain Ben. Lindsey, who fought through the Civil War on the staff of General Chalmers of the Confederate army, one of the Lindseys of Mississippi. After the war, the family fortunes having been lost in the struggle, his father came North with his family. Born and bred a gentleman of the "old South," he died from overwork after a few years, leaving a family of four little children of whom the present Judge was the eldest. One day before his death an insurance policy for $10,000 expired. The family was almost without any means. Ben, a boy of twelve, went to work as messenger boy and "carried" a newspaper route. He went to night school as he could, and worked his way into a bachelor's degree at the State University that has recently honored him with a master's degree.

Judge Lindsey has served his probation to Sorrow royally. If he comes through this present trial by success, popular adulation, and triumph over his enemies, he will prove what we who know him believe, that he is one of the truly great men who leave behind a new order.

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FACTS AND PROBLEMS OF ADOLESCENCE

BY

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IT is a lamentable fact that under existing conditions that period in the lives of boys and girls which is perhaps most critical in its significance for their future physical and moral welfare should so often be one of estrangement from genuine parental sympathy and help. In the generality of cases the little child comes off far better. For his needs there seems to be a providential parental appreciation and frequently an affectionate prevision which spares him many of the rougher experiences of life. But the boy or girl from twelve to eighteen is too apt to appeal as a merely irrational enigma, whose irritating vagaries pass comprehension and warrant only suppression. Moreover, the adolescent is already beginning to seem almost a man or a woman and is consequently considered ready to learn life's lessons at first hand in the rude school of experience. How far from justifiable this inference often is the bitter episodes in the lives of many young people abundantly testify. It is the purpose of this paper to dwell briefly upon certain of the well recognized facts touching the adolescent period and to suggest a few obvious duties which parents owe to themselves and to their children who are passing through it.

Physical Changes

If one turns first to the startling physical changes which characterize these years, one is perhaps better prepared to understand the deep-seated nature of the alterations manifested in the mental and moral make-up. It will of course be impossible to enter with any detail upon these considerations, but a few facts will at least serve to give a vivid impression of the ger -f the changes. There are then to begin with, the radical alterations in height and weight which are the common external symbols of approaching maturity. These developments which are conspicuous to the most casual observer have as their physiological basis the rapid and profound growth of the bones and muscles. In girls there is frequently to be added the extensive growth of fatty tissues. Only in rare cases do muscles and bones grow at the same relative rate. For the most part one or the other kind of tissue secures a temporary lead. It is to this fact that growing pains are due and much of the awkwardness which often characterizes this period. These changes result not only in alterations in the absolute size of the various parts of the body, but also in variations in the relative proportions of the several parts to one another. Were the child's body simply enlarged throughout in a fixed percentage, the mature body would present a monstrous spectacle with enormous head, cumbrous limbs and shrunken trunk.

According to the most reliable measurements the volume of the heart increases in this period over forty per cent. Not less striking in its implications of basal organic change is the fact that whereas before this time the arteries are relatively very large and the heart very small, after this crisis the relations are precisely reversed. Stating it numerically, the relations prior to adolescence are as 140 to fifty in favor of the arteries, and afterward as 290 to sixty-one in favor of the heart. We shall try to make clear how very significant these figures are when we come to speak of the disturbances manifested in the emotional life of adolescents. Running parallel with this development of the heart is a marked growth of the chest and lungs. It is not necessary to attempt statistical statement about the matter.

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It is not at present possible to say exactly what changes occur in the brain and nervous system, although these must be of an extremely important kind. But most potent of all is the transition to functional maturity of the organs of reproduction. When one takes all these facts into account it will be seen that the young person at the close of adolescence has physically become a new personality and that, too, in a marvelously short space of time. Is it then to be wondered at that during the progress of these events we often meet with erratic and ill-balanced behavior?

Undoubtedly the most interesting and domestically the most important part of the whole process is found in the development of the intellectual and emotional life. The layman is prone to fancy that the adult is mentally like the child save that he is more advanced. But no one can study the unfolding of human nature during adolescence without coming to appreciate that as maturity is approached we not only develop those traits which we already possess but that we also take on many essentially new characteristics. Truly the child is father to the man, but even though the man be a big child, he is always something more than this.

Intellectual Changes

On the intellectual side the adolescent period marks the time when the young person becomes able to enter upon the full intellectual heritage of the race. Now for the first time is revealed to him the real meaning of human history, the real implication of human institutions and the actual significance of human relations. His mind is now able to move securely among the more abstruse and abstract conceptions which underlie all the great ideas of philosophy, science and religion. He reaches a pinnacle from which he can overlook all the territory subject to the mind of man. A few years back and these regions were to him as closed books. The great illumination is at last his, the vision is spread out before him. He has but to appropriate it, if he will. Is it wonderful that many young people find the experience intoxicating and display enthusiasms as transitory, often, as they are volcanic?

But the most tempestuous expressions with which we meet are found in the emotional life. And at this point a word may be pardoned as to the modern psychological conception concerning the characteristics of emotion.

According to this view the emotions are connected in a peculiarly intimate way with the activity of the great vital organs, e. g., the heart, the lungs, the blood vessels and the digestive tracts. In great anger, for instance, the action of the heart is violently affected and the breathing becomes much perturbed. The changes in these vital processes produce alterations in our feelings and the characteristic tone of emotion is largely dependent upon these factors. An emotion in which the vital organs, the muscles and the glands were not involved would be no emotion at all. When these facts are recognized it becomes easy to appreciate why the profound organic changes occurring during adolescence should be provocative of such cataclysmic outbursts of emotion. This last expression suggests unduly, perhaps, that the emotions belonging to this period are largely or altogether of the aggressive and demonstrative type.

As a matter of fact the depressive emotions are quite as likely to be in evidence. Anxiety, discouragement and despair in its various forms are the constant concomitants of the life of many young people during these days. The point made relates to the depth of the emotion and not necessarily to its character. It emphasizes also the generally emotional disposition of the period, the proneness to emotional excitement.

The New Emotions

When we turn to the actual emotions themselves we find an extremely interesting and instructive situation. In the first place we have to recognize the profound influence exerted upon life and character by the maturing of the sexual impulses with all the thousand and one ramifications which they manifest in the organization of human beings. Fortunately the facts here involved are more or less familiar to every one and need not be dwelt upon at length. It does, however, deserve emphasis that under conditions of civilization the emotions which are at stake in this development are by no means merely physical in their purport. On the contrary they are from the first in normal

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circumstances shot through and through with spiritual and ideal elements which furnish the foundations for all the romantic and chivalrous relationships with which poets and novelists deal.

In the second place—and not so well understood—is the fact that this period is the time of efflorescence for the great ethical and religious emotions. These are the days when the roots of the real, as distinguished from the nominal, moral and religious life are spreading themselves in the subsoil of character. At this time occurs the great mass of religious "conversions" as attested by the statistics of almost every church. It is a stage of development marked by the awakening of all the distinctly altruistic impulses. A new appreciation for justice is born. A wider and more intelligent sympathy for human suffering is aroused, a keener and more alert interest in humanity merely as such appears. Marked also is the disposition toward social organization and a vigorous emotional participation in social relationships. On the negative side this interest is reflected in many young people by extreme diffidence and shyness in the presence of social situations. But these very expressions are themselves indices of a keen appreciation of the conditions which produce the reactions. They display emotional sensitiveness quite as clearly as the more positive and constructive expressions.

Possibly the change in the emotional center of gravity is as distinctly indicated by the shift in the type of sport preferred as in any other way. On this side we find among boys a definite transition to those forms of games which require a relatively high degree of social organization and an explicitly social form of competition. In the games of younger children individual alertness and prowess are chiefly in demand. Now we meet with the appearance of "teams." The individual is subordinated to the team and only by means of such subordination is success to be achieved. In the case of girls the change is somewhat less obvious but none the less genuine. Social organization possibly plays a somewhat less conspicuous part, but the increasing interest in purely social relations is not to be mistaken and the so-called social "gift" of girls is sufficiently well recognized to require no elaboration.

Unhealthy Symptoms

Among the most distressing and baffling conditions which we meet are the more or less morbid expressions of emotional life which are occasionally manifested. It is neither possible nor perhaps appropriate to attempt detail, but two illustrative instances may be mentioned. We may call attention first to hypochondria. This is very likely to appear in the form of haunting fears and dread as to diseases of body and mind consequent upon actual, or much more often supposed, disturbances of the sexual organs. In a large majority of cases this condition has been aggravated, if not actually caused, by the advertisements of quack doctors whose poisonous stuff is still allowed to run its putrefying course throughout the press of the country. These advertisements are skilfully worded so as to describe, in the form of fatal symptoms—provided the quack remedy be not speedily applied—phenomena which are perfectly normal expressions of the developmental changes which are peculiar to the period. In many cases, too, anxiety is immensely enhanced by the formation in more or less stable form of unwise sexual habits. Insanity, Bright's disease, consumption and paralysis are a few of the pleasant consequences which the quack holds out to the contumelious rejector of his wares. It is surely not remarkable that in view of the naturally unstable condition of the bodily processes at this time a certain number of our adolescent youth should annually fall victim to this hypochondriacal tendency, especially when the latter is augmented by the suggestive influences just mentioned.

Another form of morbid depression is social in its character. It is perhaps doubtful whether the two forms of which we are speaking are ever wholly separate, but in their dominant expression they seem to differ sufficiently to warrant mention apart. In the case of which we are now speaking the victim feels himself destitute of all real friends, disliked and neglected by his companions, and wholly incompetent to make himself count in any of the forms of the community life in which he finds himself living. This discouragement is very apt to extend to his school work, where he feels himself misunderstood and misjudged by his teachers

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and hopelessly relegated to the rear rank of social enterprise. All these depressed social sentiments are aggravated by exclusion from the social groups which may in the victim's eyes be the desirable ones.

A pathetic and tragic aspect of the case is found in the fact that conditions which at the outset are for the most part imaginary become under the influence of these depressive illusions genuine and obstinate. The victim becomes morose and secluded in his habits, secretive and suspicious in his manners and in consequence his companions give up the effort to live on terms of intimacy with him. Thus the disorder feeds upon the creatures of its own making.

As an occasional variant upon this form of social despair may be mentioned a type of precocious religious despair met with now and again. It is likely to crystallize in the form of an overwhelming sense of sin and sometimes in a conviction that the sufferer has committed the "unpardonable sin." This latter form is rare save in definitely deranged conditions. At least this would seem to be the fact in these days. It is not so many years since this unhappy form was relatively common. But contemporary religious exhortation lays more stress as a rule upon the possibility of a better life in the days to come, than it does upon the wickedness of deeds already done. Morbid religious introspection is consequently less likely to turn in this direction.

The Parent's Duties

With this brief outline of the conditions to be dealt with we may turn to consider some of the possible parental measures by means of which the perplexities of the situation may be ameliorated. And we may profitably preface our comments with a disclaimer of any radical or novel curatives. The only novelty peculiar to the suggestions which we propose to make resides in the general disregard in a practical way of the familiar precepts which they embody.

To begin with there is the necessity for a large store of patience and intelligent sympathy. Sympathy of the merely emotional kind is cheap enough and procurable wherever one can lay hands upon a tender-hearted person, with specimens of which the world is fortunately liberally supplied. But *intelligent sympathy* is never a cheap commodity, for it requires not only a tender heart, but also a firm purpose to understand the conditions to be treated and a resolute purpose not to be turned back by anything short of insuperable difficulties.

No one who thoroughly appreciates the radical nature of the physical changes which occur in the adolescent age can ever regard the eccentricities of this period as merely the expressions of individual caprice and vagary which require for their control simply a better and more considerate intention on the part of youth. To be sure, the young person going through this experience can do much to assist the final symmetry of his own development by a resolute purpose to keep a firm hand upon his impulses. But after all is said and done there are many breezes blowing through the soul at this time which carry the youth along almost without his knowing whither they are conducting him, and often without his realizing that he is moving away from the channel of the accepted social norm. These influences have a distinctly physical foundation which, as we have pointed out earlier in this paper, can not be immediately altered by any mere intellectual resolution.

The moral of this part of our story is accordingly that the mental phenomena of the period must be treated with the respect due to facts based on deep-seated changes in the very structure of the human being and not waived aside as the ephemeral declarations of mere caprice. Patience, then, with a willingness to wait upon the slow processes of nature, is a prime requisite for successfully handling any of the problems connected with adolescence.

On the practical side two common extremes are to be avoided. On the one hand is the attitude of *laissez faire*. "We of the present generation have managed to grow up in some way or other and probably our children will also succeed in doing so." The moral and social fallacy of this position hardly needs exposure by discussion, so obvious is it. On the other hand is to be shunned the querulous, fussy and constantly critical attitude which is calculated to make virtue forever odious. A middle course in which the necessiti

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are held clearly in view and then secured as far as possible by the inauguration of general conditions favorable to the result desired is surely, whenever feasible, the judicious general course.

Sleep, Food and Exercise

In dealing with all normal cases three prime hygienic considerations are involved, two of which at least are criminally neglected by many parents. These three are sleep, sufficient in quantity and regular in periods; outdoor exercise, ample in amount and proper in kind; food, wholesome in kind and preparation, eaten quietly and without hurry, and followed by a period free from both physical and mental labor. A large percentage of all the disfigurements which accrue to the mature body and character have their origin in persistent violation during adolescence of one or all of these demands.

Probably sleep is the desideratum most regularly abused by the children of the modern town and city parents. Parties, calls and social engagements of many kinds are allowed to invade the hours of rest which the growing organism absolutely requires if it is to attain its highest possibilities. Not only are boys and girls of fourteen and fifteen allowed occasionally to dance until long after midnight, but from day to day the hour at which they go to bed is permitted to vary almost as they may desire. It demands no prolonged experience to prove that even a person of mature years can not practice indefinite irregularity in the amount of sleep gained daily without paying the penalty in the form of depleted vitality, and sooner or later, if the habit be carried to an extreme, in the form of nervous breakdown. How much more necessary, therefore, must adequate sleep be in the case of the growing body?

Probably parents are in many instances unconscious of the extent to which the regularity of sleep is abused. Many girls, for example (boys are less often guilty of this virtuous vice) will come in late in the evening from a party and then sit up studying in their own rooms for a time in order not to fall behind in the school work of the next day. But however all this may [illegible] iter's opinion there is no [illegible] ious safeguard to the h[illegible] eople so persistently [illegible] f sleep.

The case for exercise is, thanks to the developments of the last few years, distinctly better than for sleep. In our better schools there is a vivid sense of the importance of exercise and many reasonable precautions are taken to secure it. But the paramount value of *outdoor* exercise with its incomparable investment of pure oxygen does not always seem to be appreciated. Unhappily intercollegiate and interscholastic athletics too often have a vicious effect upon the exercising of the student body of a school as a whole, for they keep the masses of students on the side lines or in the "bleachers" "rooting" for the teams.

Perhaps the most serious indictment which is to be brought against the prevailing order concerns the excesses which are often permitted. It is certainly not open to question that many a half-grown boy ought to be prevented from encountering the outrageous strain of the training régime as this is carried out in certain schools, and ought to be guarded against the morbid emotional excitement which belongs to many intercollegiate and interscholastic competitions. Especially ought girls of ten to thirteen to be guarded from the more violent exercises. Indeed, a whole paper might be written upon the responsibilities of parents for the protecting of the health of girls at this period, so utterly critical for their vigor and happiness throughout the rest of life. Without going into details one may at least protest against much stair climbing at this time and especially against going up and down several stairs at a jump, which is the method preferred when in a hurry. The necessity of complete periodic rest both of mind and body is also a point on which difference of opinion is hardly possible.

The abuse of the food requirement is largely on the side of the way in which it is consumed. The girl comes down late to breakfast, crams down a part of a cold roll, protests she has no appetite and goes off to school. Speedy result: a headache, followed at recess by a trip to the confectioner's, where a large and luscious consignment of candy or cake is consumed. Even a vigorous digestion will presently rebel at this sort of treatment. After the ground covered in the first part of this paper it is not necessary to dwell upon

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the indispensable nature of good digestive processes, if the great changes of adolescence are to be properly achieved. If food is reasonably well cooked and of wholesome character the digestive problem will generally take care of itself, provided the matter of exercise is looked after. To rush off from a meal and travel for some minutes at top speed in order to get to school on time is no proper recipe for a sound digestion, nor is it advisable to allow really hard mental work to follow immediately after a meal. It seems fair to assume that a goodly part of the morbid appetite for candies and sweet things which the adolescent often displays is due to the irregularity of the habits as to meals.

The writer can not resist the temptation to add a final word in behalf of the boy—and to a less extent in behalf of the girl—exposed to the dangers of the quack doctor. There are so many cases of needless mental distress and anxiety caused by these harpies and so much actual financial defrauding carried on by them, that it seems unfair to leave unsaid anything which may arouse public opinion to the facts in the case. Parents seem constitutionally unable to believe that their own sons and daughters can possibly be susceptible to such decoys. But cultivated surroundings and general intelligence afford no protection. The only fundamental alleviation must come from the existence of a wholly frank and confidential relation between parent and child. Often this relation has been sacrificed, or strained, before the child arrives at the age we are considering. In this case the difficulty is of course vastly augmented. But no parent has a right to assume that things are going all right with his child in these particulars simply because no overt symptoms have come to his notice. The thing is almost always insidious in its onset. And it is every parent's sacred duty to inform himself just what the facts are so far as concerns his own child. And in this case as in so many others an ounce of prevention is worth many pounds of cure.

THE AMERICAN MANUFACTURER IN CHINA

BY

ARTHUR D. COULTER

ONE of the most remarkable incidents of my life in China was to hear a highly educated Chinese quote the words of Burns in inimitable Chino-Scotch "O wad same power the gift tae gie' us to see irsils as ithers see us." Together we had been observing a passing funeral procession. My friend called my attention to the fact that the mourners were dressed in white. He explained that white was an emblem of future hope and confidence for a peaceful hereafter. Then with cunning simplicity he asked me to explain why my people should have adopted black, the emblem of darkness and despair.

The incident was typical. The world has misjudged the fact that the Chinese people have for centuries resisted all innovations. The West has judged the people guilty of indifference or laziness in not adopting the cult of occidental ideas. If one will cast the beam of prejudice out of his eye, he may discover the reasons. It is not a matter of negligence or lack of capacity, but on the contrary it is the result of a strict adherence to a positive policy. This certainly does not imply weakness of character. To any one who knows the Chinese people at home it is the positive proof of a strength of national character, rock-ribbed with the conservative teachings handed down from father to son.

The keynote of western life is and ha

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THE ENTERING WEDGE OF WESTERN IDEAS
The first train into Shanghai on the Woosung-Shanghai Railway

been *improvement*. Nowhere in the world has the struggle for "something better" taken a more strenuous character than in America. Fortunes await those who will discover how to improve an improvement. Discontent with existing conditions has been the secret of American progress.

In striking contrast to this all-powerful philosophy is the spirit of contentment as one of the basic principles of Chinese philosophy. It is this virtue which has held this people in bondage to ancient methods of life and living. If to follow in the father's footsteps and thus practice filial piety has caused the son to cling to antiquated methods, it is adherence to the same philosophy that has held intact the oldest nation among men and the one great nation which does not teach its children the glorious achievements of successful murderous wars. Every great nation of the world save the Chinese points with pride to its achievements on the field of battle. Is it an evidence of barbarism on the part of the Chinaman that he can point to a history of a thousand years of almost unbroken peace?

Within the past few years, however, radical changes in thought and action have been taking place in the great empire. Almost every phase of life in China, which has come into touch with western civilization, has been, is being, or is about to be remodeled in accordance with the plans and operations of what men are pleased to term progress. Is it not most reasonable to expect that some of these radical innovations must be the cause, or at least the occasion of a social typhoon, an incipient revolution? In the last analysis, the cause or occasion for the riots of last December in Shanghai, in which some two hundred lives were lost, was the simple dispute as to whether a Chinese woman, convicted in the Mixed Court, should be incarcerated in a Chinese or an English jail. The latest idea in China is that it is better and cheaper to transport freight on a railway car than on a coolie's back; better and cheaper to ship goods by a steamer than by the countless thousands of slow-going junks; better and cheaper to use the telephone than to send a boy with "chit."

The most startling exponent of this aroused spirit is the unequivocal adoption of the new propaganda, "China for the Chinese." No more concessions are to be granted to foreigners of any nation for the building of railroads or for mining operations. Franchises already granted for these two purposes are being abrogated and reclaimed by the government wherever the breaking of the terms of the grant

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affords the opportunity. A few years since, when these plums were being passed around, in order to preserve the political integrity of the empire and to prevent its dismemberment, the most valuable of all, the Canton-Hankow Railroad, fell to the lot of America. It must be said to the everlasting shame of the holders of this concession that the terms of the contract were flagrantly broken and the remains sold for a mess of pottage. Dispatches from Canton of the first week in February report that $4,000,000 have been subscribed at a mass meeting of the people of that city to build this same road. This, too, might be termed anti-foreign by some of the more aggressive nations which have been making such strenuous efforts to gain much less valuable railway concessions in other parts of the empire during the past six months.

The Chinese possess a financial acumen superior to any other people in the world, with the possible exception of the Parsees of India. They are becoming heavy investors in industrial and other forms of stocks, such as railroads, telegraph and telephone, electric car and electric lights, steamships, docks and wharfs, iron works, cotton, silk and jute mills, insurance, banking, land and building companies, tobacco factories, sugar refineries, flour mills, paper and pulp mills, all kinds of mining. Some of these industries have been established for many years, many of them are innovations. Most of them are paying handsome dividends, some of them extraordinarily large.

It has required many years of careful experimental work for capitalists to establish the fact that labor-saving machinery would earn such enormous dividends where a good workman might be hired for ten cents per day. Take a single specific example: Millions of tin cans are made in China annually by hand. A workman will turn out from twenty-five to thirty per day. An automatic machine is made in America which may be operated by one man that will turn out forty to fifty thousand similar cans per day. In other words, this machine would save the work of from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred men. Further, three times the cost of making the can by hand may be saved by the mechanical process in the saving of solder. Thousands of men may be seen sawing logs lengthwise into lumber by hand. These are splendid workmen and are working for the lowest wages paid in the world, and yet they can not compete with the steam sawmill.

Several years ago a half million dollars was invested in a rope factory in Hong Kong. This was in direct competition



THE HOME OF A FOREIGNER IN SHANGHAI
During the flood of last September

with the thousands of hand rope factories which had been supplying the trade with hand-made rope for centuries. The market value of this stock has increased from one hundred to three hundred and twelve, and is paying about twenty-five per cent dividends on the original investment. The Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company is paying forty-five per cent; the China Sugar Refining Company, fifteen per cent; the Shanghai Paper & Pulp Mill Company, sixteen per cent; the China Flour Mill Company, with American machinery and built and operated by Americans, is paying ten per cent. A cement manufacturing concern is paying twenty-two per cent.

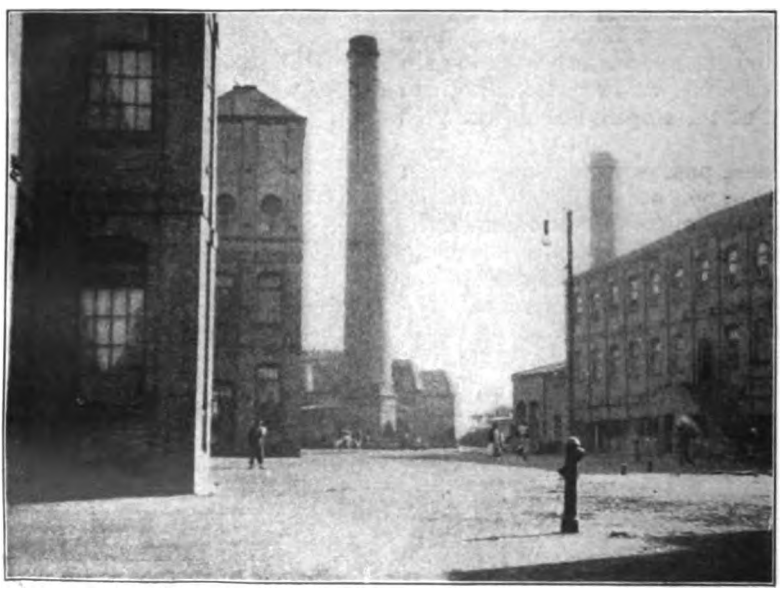
Those companies that have been ope-

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ating in China for years are reaping rich harvests for their courageous venture. In most cases the pioneers, who endeavored to introduce an innovation in the commercial field in China, met with discouragements innumerable. Not infrequently the obstructionists were successful. This applies especially to all kinds of labor-saving appliances. The coolies protested against the street car because it would ruin their occupation as common carriers *a la* ricksha. They protested against the steam railroad because it would supersede the transportation of freight by wheelbarrows on the country roads, and by junks on the rivers and canals. Here again is one reminded of the quotation from Burns by my friend, Mr. Wong, "to see irsils as ithers see us." Has not the same question been an important one in our own land, where the adoption of labor-saving, because they were money-saving, devices has transformed thousands of skilled workmen into unskilled workmen and too many of them into tramps.

But these questions are being settled in China just as perforce they must be always settled. The building of a railway creates work for thousands of coolies. There are perhaps not less than fifty thousand Chinese people employed in the factories of Shanghai at the present time. On the Yangste Poo road in this same city there are not less than eight hundred thousand cotton spindles humming the song of the New West twenty-four hours per day, with a rest of but thirty minutes on Sunday. These spindles, all operated by Chinese workmen, are calling for thousands of tons of raw American cotton each year to be spun into yarn. Almost the entire product of these immense factories is shipped into the interior as yarn, to be woven into cloth on hand looms.

It does not require the genius of a captain of industry to realize that China offers one of the best, if not indeed the very best opportunity for investment, that may be found in any place in the world at the present time. The reasons for such a condition are elemental and may be understood thoroughly by considering the facts as touching a specific example: Hundreds of thousands of tons of raw jute, hemp and sisal are shipped annually from China to foreign countries to be manufactured by labor costing from ten to fifteen times as much as equally efficient and more willing labor would cost at home, and then, wonderful to relate, much of it is reshipped back to China and sold. Three good profits might be saved by the



THE SOY CHEE COTTON MILL OF SHANGHAI
Thousands of tons of American cotton are spun into yarn each year in the Chinese cotton mills and then shipped into the interior to be woven into cloth on hand looms

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manufacturer in China on these goods: first, the payment of freight across the ocean twice; second, the reduction of cost of manufacture to one-tenth or one-fifteenth for hire of labor; third, the payment of duty.

The proposition may be stated succinctly thus: The raw product for numerous commodities may be purchased there cheaper than anywhere else in the world. The cheapest labor in the world may be utilized in manufacturing raw material. At the point of manufacture there is a market for almost every kind of manufactured product, and such a market as the entire commercial world is striving to gain. The necessary requirements to launch such a proposition are three: First, capital, which by the way may be had from the Chinese capitalists for the asking, if the project will pass the keen scrutiny of the investor; second, good up-to-date American machinery; third, careful, conscientious management.

This leads one to consider the efficiency of Chinese labor. With this question settled favorably the feasibility of the project is without a flaw. A half day in any one of the big cotton mills in Shanghai, where thousands of men, women and even tiny children are employed, would furnish the desired proof. They work twelve hours on each shift. The long rows of machines are running just as fast as similar machines in Pawtucket.

In the Soy Chee mills, in Shanghai, a corner on each floor is fenced off, which has been set aside by a kind-hearted English superintendent as a nursery. A number of old women are employed to care for the droves of babies left by the working mothers. It would remind one of a settlement creche. Beneath many of the buzzing machines may be seen a bobbin basket, half filled with soft cotton waste, and there calmly sleeps the tiny celestial, while immediately above the mother joins the broken ends of yarn, or guides the flying bobbins.



ANOTHER COTTON MILL IN SHANGHAI
Employing 5,000 Chinese men, women and children, who work twelve hours a day

The demonstration of efficiency may be found in any of the factories. For example, the tobacco factories, one of which employs over four thousand hands; the steel-works at Hankow, turning out one hundred and fifty tons per day of finished steel products; the government arsenal, where the latest pattern rifles and ammunition are being made for the new Chinese army. Or, if one would seek the proof nearer home, let him investigate the salmon canning factories of Alaska, where twenty-five million dollars' worth of sal-

mon is produced annually, and he will find the entire mechanical part of the work, including the manufacture of millions of tin cans, done by Chinese workmen. This work is done altogether by contract. The earnings of each man average about sixty dollars per month. And from a time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. The output of the mine for a single day, at the present time, is more than the output of a year under primitive conditions.

The writer employs a man as ricksha coolie. The hours of service may extend



A BUSINESS CORNER IN HONG KONG
This city has the largest port in the world

at that wage they have the business monopolized to the exclusion of American workmen. If you ask a salmon canning operator his explanation, it may be summed up briefly thus: Efficiency and reliability.

Two Americans have been operating the famous Woon San gold mines in Korea for years. There are three thousand men employed in the mines. The wage scale is eleven cents per day without board. The operators have installed a complete equipment of American stamps, air compressors, drills, vanners, etc. The mine has perhaps paid twenty-five millions in dividends. It is a notable instance of utilizing cheap labor to operate up-to-date machinery. This mine has been operated to twenty-four per day. He is always ready to act in the capacity of both horse and cabby. If one wishes to walk he follows; if to ride, the overgrown baby buggy is at your call and you are whisked across the city in less time than it would require by cable car. For a month of such service the pay is three dollars. In such an employment of coolie labor an American can have neither pride nor pleasure. So long as that man remains between the shafts of a ricksha his hope for a better condition is without foundation. Better far that he should lose such employment by the advent of the electric car. Then, although he might suffer, his sons would not follow in the unfortunate footsteps of their father.

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THE HONG KONG BANK
With $28,000,000 capital and reserve

Within the past two years the coal areas in China have been proven to be the greatest in the world. These along with the extensive iron mines have remained practically untouched for centuries, securely locked by the superstition, *feng shui,* this particular form of belief being that if entrances were made into the mountains the evil spirits would escape. The belief that a tall smokestack would be the harbor of evil spirits has been a real menace to the building of factories. That the building of a railroad would disturb the graves of their ancestors has been another stumbling block. These ideas may in truth be said to be of the past. The Chinese are willing and anxious to exchange their holdings in *feng shui* for some good dividend-paying stock.

Such superstitions as conflict with business are vanishing like the mist before the rising sun. This metaphor might be transposed from the figurative to the distinctively literal. The "Rising Sun" of Japan is exerting a more potent influence over China to-day than the combined influence of all other nations. It is but eight years since the first students left China for Japan. Two young men were sent by the government from Chekiang. These were the pioneers of a movement that without question is throwing China, at the present time, into the hysteria of an untoward, incipient revolution. There is scarcely a steamer going from China to Japan that does not carry a hundred students. There are always from three hundred to five hundred waiting in Shanghai for an opportunity to go. Those returning come back minus their cues and dressed in European clothes. There are now more than three thousand such students in Japan. Under the assiduous tutelage of Nippon these embryonic statesmen become thoroughly saturated with the idea of China's capacity to emulate the success of Japan. Such a tendency is wholly acceptable to Japan so long as she controls the movement.

The rehabilitation of China is a momentous problem touching the whole world. It is a question of vital importance to America. Regardless of the so-called anti-American movement of the past year, the better class of Americans are held in kindly esteem by the Chinese. The problem is not to be solved simply by passing an act in Congress; neither will the simple act of holding fast to a vast market for cotton goods suffice. The former solution would be the bickerings of politicians; the latter would be the adjustment suggested by a shopkeeper. The problem is of world-big proportions, and the eyes of the whole world are watching our tardy Congress, anxiously waiting to know what disposition will be made of a question so vital as that of our relations with China.



ONE THOUSAND AUTOMOBILES READY FOR SHIPMENT

THE BIRTH OF AN AUTOMOBILE

BY

SIGMUND KRAUSZ

WHEN, a century or so ago, the prototype of the modern bicycle, the crude Draisine of Baron Drais, made its appearance on the thoroughfares of a German city, little did the contemporary world dream of its future development. This was also the case with the first self-propelled vehicles of Haustach, Cugnot and Trevithik, heavy, cumbersome forerunners of the two-miles-a-minute steam and internal combustion automobiles of to-day.

But while the bicycle, apparently, has reached its highest development, and has passed its era of general popularity, the automobile, which seems to have nothing in the ephemeral character of the former, is still in the ascension, and is, without doubt, destined to play an important and lasting part in the transportation question. The progress of the modern automobile industry, which had its first start about two decades ago in Germany and France, has been simply marvelous, not only in Europe, but even more so in the United States, in the cities of which, only a few years ago, a motor car was a rare sight. With rapid strides America is overcoming the advantage of a decade which an earlier start has given foreign competitors, and the amount of capital invested in the manufacture of automobiles, the estimated quantity of cars to be built in 1906, and the number of large and small factories scattered between Chicago and New York already exceed by far the statistical figures of any individual motor-manufacturing European country. According to government reports exports in this line during last year, as compared with imports, show a balance of about $700,000 in favor of the United States.

The American manufacturers have, however, not only been progressing in the quantity of their output, but the quality of the product, at present, falls short only of the highest-priced cars of French and German make while it excels in medium-priced lighter machines and runabouts.

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The following approximate figures will give an idea of the status of the automobile industry in the United States at the beginning of the season of 1906:

Number of factories (pleasure and commercial vehicles)	130
Number of smaller plants	50
Persons employed	35,000
Machines in use	100,000
Capital invested	$150,000,000
Estimated output for 1906, 40,000 cars	$45,000,000

Besides this, 250 plants with ten thousand employees are engaged in the manufacture of parts and accessories.

The more important factories are principally located in Michigan, Ohio, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Indiana and Illinois, with the city of Detroit as leading individual center.

While this marvelous development is forcing itself to the attention of the most disinterested people by the ever-increasing number of automobiles on the streets of American cities and the highways in general, there are comparatively few who have an idea of the process of construction of a motor car.

The engineering department of a modern automobile factory, being the place where the mechanical ideas that go for the perfection of a car are evolved, is naturally its most important part, and, with its subordinate branch, the experimental department, may be considered the brains and heart of the plant.

The experimental room is the most jealously guarded of all departments and, while a privileged visitor to an automobile factory may gain access to every other part of the plant, no outsider is ever permitted a glimpse into this sanctum sanctorum. Not even the employees of the other departments are allowed admission there, and its staff of assistant engineers and skilled mechanics consists only of trusty and sworn men. It is in this department that the thoughts of the engineers find practical expression and where, from life-sized drawings furnished by the drafting office, all parts and devices are produced largely by handwork and thoroughly tested before being systematically manufactured as components of the machine. Like the pulsation of the heart its workings can not be observed by the eye and they remain a riddle, the solution of which can only be seen in the new models of each season.

The first phase in the actual building of an automobile and the one which gives the best idea as to the quality of material and variety of component parts must be observed in the raw stockrooms of the factory. A well appointed raw stockroom contains along its walls and arranged in aisles many hundreds of bins, pigeonholes and shelves in which are stored away the thousands of different parts of small and large dimensions that go into the body and chassis of an automobile.



A PART OF THE MACHINE SHOP

The variety of material is almost b wildering, but such a complete system records is employed that everything c be found and the exact amount of st on hand ascertained at a moment's not

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It is, when walking about these rooms, and looking into the bins which contain the thousands of small finished articles, such as brass, iron and nickel bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, nails, plugs, etc., the quantities of unfinished little parts that are destined to go to the machine shop and assembling rooms, the variety of electrical supplies, tools and the general conglomeration of material of all sorts, that one realizes the fact that it actually takes over one thousand five hundred parts to complete a modern automobile.

Even of more interest than the small components are the larger drop forgings, iron, brass and aluminum castings, the tons of iron, steel and nickel-steel bars of

To follow up the further phases of building a motor car the raw stock must be traced on its way to the various departments where it undergoes considerable changes and where it can be met with again in polished and refined form, devoid of all crudeness and fit to take its place in the best of automobile society.

Before proceeding, however, it is advisable to separate the raw stock into two distinct groups to be traced successively: one which is destined to go into the chassis and the other into the body. The chassis, being the more important, is to receive first attention, and this is perhaps the place to state for the benefit of the layman that a chassis is the wooden, steel-enforced



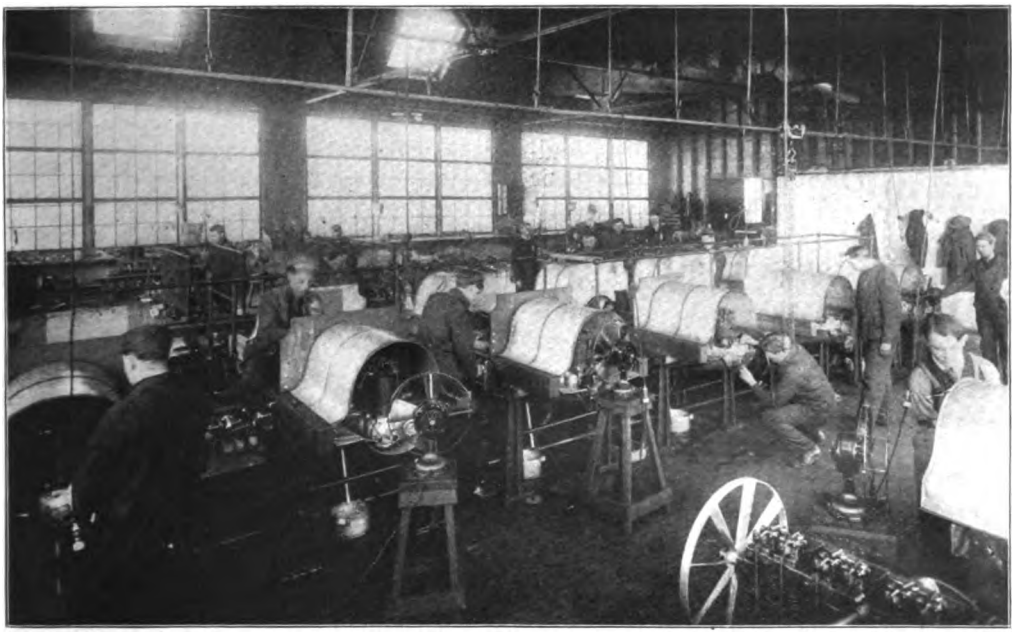
THE INSPECTOR'S ROOM

all diameters, some of which weigh one thousand pounds, the miles of pipes and tubings, the heaps of gears, cylinders, springs, chains, wheels, rims, engine bases, sheet iron, wire and aluminum sheets, and the machinery for cutting bars and pipes into prescribed sizes. Such supplies as leather and hair for upholstery work, lamps, horns, hampers, tops, carpet rolls, rubber matting, etc., are kept in different parts of the raw stockroom, and rubber tires are generally stored in a special dark and cool place.

or pressed steel frame on wheels in which are suspended the motor, running gears, steering apparatus and other mechanical parts, and to which, after its completion, the car body proper is attached. The latter consists of front seats and tonneau, dashboard, hood and mudguards.

All metal parts of the chassis that need refinement and perfection in the way of brazing, cutting, shaving, drilling, boring, polishing and general machining go first to the machine shop where the necessary touches are administered and the proper

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MOTOR TESTING

temper is given. This shop is generally located in one large loft without divisions, and a view of it from one end to the other at the maze of revolving pulleys, whirring belts, laboring machines and toiling humanity, together with the general din and clamor, out of which the shrill noises of drill, hammer and file become occasionally audible, is truly amazing.

Scores upon scores of gear shapers, lathes, milling, grinding, screw and other machines and presses, large and small, light and heavy, horizontal and vertical, automatic or served, shape, cut, pierce, polish and grind the hundred and one parts fed to them in never ceasing rotation. Accurate and tireless they produce from morning till evening, and very frequently throughout the night, crankshafts and pinions, starting cranks, valves, cones, sprockets, fly-wheels, carbureters, transmissions, levers, steering devices, cylinders, pistons, connecting rods and a hundred other parts. Oil flows in streams and spiral metal shavings accumulate in heaps beside the drills and cutters, while a multitude of men, with watchful eyes, follow the regular motions of the wonderful engines and complete at the benches such operations as the hand of man alone can perform.

There are, however, machines that need no human supervision and into one end of which one may feed a one-thousand-pound steel bar and see the finished product drop out at the other. That such an accumulation of modern machinery represents a large capital need hardly be stated, but it is brains and system only that can get satisfactory results from such an investment.

It has been stated that one thousand-pound bars of steel are handled and worked into shape in the machine shop, but it must also be said that work is done there with an accuracy which necessitates the use of micrometers to measure thicknesses of 1-2000 part of an inch. This is necessary in getting the proper diameters of crankshafts, cams and other parts that have to fit to perfection in order to make the intricate machinery do its work smoothly. All parts that go out from the machine shop are scrupulously examined by a number of expert inspectors before they are delivered to the finished stockroom, whence, in turn, they are distributed to the various departments.

Attention must next be directed to the motor assembling room. Since the motor is the most important part of an automobile, its assembling is a process which in-

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volves the utmost skill and care, and it is worth while to follow it somewhat in detail. The room in which it takes place is furnished with work benches, roller stands on which the assembling is done, and a number of drill presses for valve grinding and pinning. In heaps on the floor are lying the engine bases, crank and cam shafts, cylinders, pistons and other parts composing a motor. In a large plant the average number of motors in course of assembling is about fifty, and with a vertical engine the rotation is about the following:

The engine base is placed on the stand where it receives successively the crank and camshafts, base bearings, connecting rods and cheek pieces. Afterward the cylinders (four in the most modern types), containing pistons and piston rings, with water jackets (in the case of air-cooled cars without the latter), are bolted on to the base; valves, yokes, inlet, exhaust and auxiliary pipes are fitted and, where a planetary transmission is used, the fly-wheel is attached. In spite of the most careful work on the single parts in the machine-shop, the fitting together always shows some slight discrepancies which have to be rectified, even if only by the touch of emery cloth, in order to secure that minute exactness of shape and dimension that is the earmark of quality in a car.

After assembling the motors are sent to the testing room for further development. There they are put on testing blocks and, after thorough lubrication of the parts and filling of the base with oil, run for a couple of hours at a speed of a thousand or more revolutions per minute for the purpose of breaking in and getting the cylinder compression. Following this test the motors are connected to power fans and chains or shafts where they run for six to ten hours for detection of defects. Everything being satisfactory and after a last thorough examination and another oiling, the engines are transferred to the final assembling room to be put into the chassis.

Next to the motor in point of importance is the construction of the running gear, as it is this part of the automobile on which depend not only the carrying capacity and general strength, but part of the riding quality. The running gear forms the connecting link between the wheels and the body proper, and the parts received by this department for machining and assembling are the partly assembled differential or compensating gear which, in turning corners, reduces the strain on the shaft by enabling the wheels on the inner side to revolve at slower speed than the outer ones, the front and rear axles, axle housings, springs, knuckle connecting rods, diagonal steering rods, spring bolsters, clips and some smaller parts.

These parts being put in their places, the running gear is mechanically ready to be attached to the frame of the car, but not being in proper dress it first has to undergo an external metamorphosis in the paint-shop before joining its comrades in the final assembling room.

Having paid due attention to the engineering features of the car, the next step in search for instruction leads to the wood-shop where the first work on the bodies is done. Here the buzzing noises of a sawmill, coming from rip saws, swing saws, band saws, disc sanders, spindle shapers and great triple drum sanders greet the ear, while piles of planks and lumber in all stages of production fill every nook and corner. Remarkable to note, there is no dust in the air and no shavings or sawdust on the floor. This is the result of the machines being directly connected with exhaust pipes through which all wood refuse is sucked by power fans, while similar pipes are situated about the shop to receive the sweepings. In some plants this refuse is taken directly to the engine-rooms for consumption as fuel.

The wood-shop turns out in the rough, tonneaus, front seats, seat rails, sills, car floors, dashboards, seat bottoms, running boards, battery and tool boxes, patterns, trimmings and special work of various nature. Among the woods principally used are elm, whitewood, second-growth white ash, basswood and mahogany, the stock being thoroughly seasoned before use. A special metal-lined laminating room is often attached to the wood-shop where a constant and even temperature of 90-100° is maintained. The whole product of this department goes to the paint-shop for the finishing touches.

Many factories use aluminum sheets in

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the production of car bodies for the purpose of diminishing the weight of the machine, and have a regular metal body department. There the roaring blasts from coal and gas forges prepare the angle iron, which forms the frames of the seats and tonneaus, for the bending process. The iron is cut into proper lengths before heating and has rivet holes punched in it. The bending is followed by the brazing process which unites those parts that have to form integral pieces. These are passed to the aluminum-workers who cut the metal sheets, by means of band saws, into correct shapes to be bent and riveted to the angle-iron frames. The bodies and seats having now acquired their form, the latter are provided with wood bottoms, and after all parts have had the rivet heads ground even with the surface, seats and bodies are joined together by screws and are provided with top ironings. This is the stage when the wooden railings which hold the upholstery are attached in the wood-shop, the aluminum is rubbed smooth preparatory to receiving the first coat of paint and the brass trimmings are fitted. Before going to the paint-shop, however, a critical examination on the inspector's table has to prove the work faultless in every detail.

The paint-shop, by the nature of its work, takes up more space than any other department and is by no means the least important one. The work done here appeals strongly to the purchaser and plays a large rôle in selling a car. The paint-shop is generally divided into one large space and one or two smaller sections. In the larger the ground work, puttying and first painting is done. It also contains the so-called rubbing deck where, with powdered pumice stone and water, crudenesses are removed and the parts prepared for polishing. In the smaller sections the last coats of paint and color varnish and the varnish rubbing are administered. Finishing touches and the final coat of varnish are put on in a dustproof room of high temperature.

For the benefit of people who have no idea of the work it takes to give a car that resplendent luster and finish that adds so much to its appearance, it may be stated here that from eight to sixteen coats of paint and varnish are necessary, the num-



STRIPPED RUNABOUTS BEING TESTED

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ber depending on the various parts of the body and running gear.

While sills, gears and other parts are removed from the paint-shop to the final assembling room, the seats and tonneaus are transferred to the upholstery department, which provides the seating comfort



THE PAINT-SHOP

of the automobile, before they are delivered to the same place.

In the final or general assembling room we meet the finished product from all over the factory in full dress and ready to take its assigned place. There is some machinery employed in preparing the sills, mudguards, etc., for assembling, but, aside from that, all work is done by hand. The process of assembling starts with the placing of the sills or steel frames on padded horses where the running gears, brake rods, steps or running boards and the engine trusses are attached. The frames are then taken from the horses and put on test wheels which are utilized until after the succeeding road test, when they are exchanged for the permanent wheels that go with the finished car. After this, engine and transmission, radiator, gasoline tank, steering device, battery and tool boxes, apron, oiler and spark coil go in, the wiring and brass trimming is done and lamp brackets are fitted. This completes the chassis, and with the attaching of tonneau and seats, the hinging on of the hood and riveting of the mudguards, the automobile is ready for the inspector.

The examination proving satisfactory, the car is turned over for road testing to expert chauffeurs who examine the adjustments, fill the tanks with gasoline and oil, and drive them over test roads to prove their speed, smoothness of running and hill-climbing capacity, brake-power, etc. The test road is generally laid out so as to meet with all conditions of public highways and is sure to bring out any existing defects. If such develop, the tester reports and the car is brought back to the general assembling room, whence the defective part or parts are returned to the respective departments for rectifying. Only after another entirely satisfactory trial is the car allowed to go to the storeroom or shipping department whence it is sent into the world to give its future owner sport and pleasure, as well as trouble.

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CONSULAR REFORM

BY

C. ARTHUR WILLIAMS

AUTHOR OF "THE TRUTH ABOUT VENEZUELA," ETC.

IT has become self-evident that reforms and what has come to be known as practical politics are incompatible. When real reform begins the public is the gainer and practical politics and its beneficiaries are the losers. As long as practical politicians are able to dominate there will be no reform. These truths may be trite, but they are none the less truths, and a complete realization of their importance is essential to a proper solution of most of the problems which now vex the nation.

A striking illustration of the extent to which the power of politics is enabled to prevent reform is shown in the present condition of the consular service of the United States. Many bills to improve this service have been introduced in Congress in recent years, but politics has effectually stood in the way of the enactment of any law except one providing for the turning of consular fees into the treasury, and the language of that act was not sufficiently broad to cover notarial fees, and some others, which are still retained by the consuls.

The most recent bill on the subject was framed by Secretary of State Root and Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, and introduced by the latter at the beginning of the present session of Congress. It had the complete approval of the administration and of that portion of the public which is directly interested in consular reform, yet in the first legislative process through which it passed—consideration by the senate committee on foreign relations—it was so emasculated that, even though it were to be enacted into law without another change, it would fail to correct more than a few of the existing evils. It was called "a bill for the reorganization of the consular service," but it has been well said that in its original form it really provided for the creation of such a service.

Under the present system—or lack of it, as one prefers—the consular body furnishes a haven for "estimable and elderly gentlemen whose political friends find it necessary to care for them in some way," to quote Secretary Root, rather than constitutes an effective organization for the enlargement of American trade and for the protection of American interests abroad. There are many efficient men in the service, but there are also many inefficient ones, and perhaps nearly an equal number who are dishonest or positively detrimental in other ways. Secretary Root is authority for this statement, too, but he brings no new truth to light in it. The deplorable conditions of which the secretary is perhaps only partially cognizant have been known to travelers for years, and have been a source of surprise to all and of chagrin to those from the United States. The business interests of the country have complained and commercial organizations by the score have presented resolutions and memorials to Congress, but without effect. Practical politics, the niggardliness of the National Legislature in the matter of appropriations, and its general apathy with regard to our prestige in foreign lands, have stood in the way.

The original Root-Lodge Bill aimed at the very heart of the existing evils by seeking to establish a practical Civil Service system for consuls, a system which would have the effect of taking them out of politics. This feature was the one on which the fire of members of the committee on foreign relations was concentrated and one of the several provisions which were eliminated before the measure was reported to the Senate. Consuls were to be divided by the President into classes,

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and whenever vacancies occurred in any class above the lowest they were to be filled by promotion from either of the two classes next below. Vacancies in the lowest class were to be filled by the appointment of persons designated by the President, who, however, were to be required to pass a satisfactory examination, conducted by a board designated for that purpose, before receiving their commissions. Promotions as well as appointments were to be confirmed by the Senate in order to be effective, so that the dignity and the prerogatives of the upper legislative body would have been upheld; and, obviously, a system which would have inevitably redounded to the benefit of the people and the credit of the nation would have been made possible.

But the idea was repugnant to a majority of the committee. Members of Congress and politicians generally would still have had the privilege of urging the President to appoint this man or that, but the appointee would have been compelled to enter the lowest grade. That appealed to gentlemen accustomed to distributing patronage as little as did the fact that the persons caused to be designated by them might not be able to pass the required examination, and in some cases might be insulted by the suggestion that they be examined. Secretary Root points out that under the present system it is possible to examine the younger applicants for consular offices, but that when some "eminent citizen" who must be provided with a place is up for appointment, he can not be quizzed as to his knowledge of arithmetic and geography. He resents the idea, and so does the "influence" which brought him to the attention of the appointing power.

Some of the senators who wished to appear on a higher plane than that occupied by those who opposed the proposed Civil Service feature on the bald ground that it would deprive them of patronage, contended that the suggested plan would make the consular family so permanent that members of one party or faction could compose it indefinitely, regardless of the number of changes of administration. But even this point was not well taken, for an incoming President of a political faith different from that of his predecessor could easily get in his own supporters through removals in any of the different classes. The only restriction would be the necessity of filling vacancies thus caused by promotions from the lower classes, instead of through direct appointment, and, obviously, the desired change would be only a matter of time and the selection of men willing to remain temporarily in the lowest grades.

So the proposed merit system went the way of many another reform, a vicarious sacrifice to practical politics. The provision for the classification of consuls by the President was also stricken out, and in its place the committee inserted a classification of its own, which was of absolutely no importance except in so far as it related to the increased salaries to be paid. These salaries were made to range from $12,000 per year for the first class of consuls-general, composed of those at London and Paris, to $2,000 for the seventh and lowest class, and there was a provision that fees of all kinds must be covered into the treasury. The committee also had the grace to leave intact a provision for the appointment of five inspectors, charged with the duty of making regular tours of inspection, visiting each office at least once every two years, and of taking charge of any consulate over the head of an inefficient or dishonest consul, just as a national bank examiner takes charge of a bank. These inspectors were to be designated as consuls-general at large, and their compensation was to be $5,000 per year and traveling expenses.

Other meritorious features left unscathed provided for the transfer of consuls from one place to another at the discretion of the President, an innovation which is sadly needed, since at present transfers can only be accomplished through removals and reappointments in each case; for the employment of Americans in all consular clerkships paying more than $1,000 per year; for a prohibition against consuls engaging or being interested in any outside business or enterprise, and for the affixing and cancellation of official stamps to all papers executed by consuls, these stamps to represent the amount of the fee charged and to be accounted for to the government.

This bill has been dwelt on at some length because in its original form it provided for all the reforms which must

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be inaugurated if the consular service is to be efficient and creditable to the maximum degree, and because, as amended by the senate committee, it represented the best that can be hoped for, and perhaps considerably more, so long as politicians, rather than statesmen, continue to be in the majority in Congress. An aroused public sentiment may eventually force the enactment of wholly adequate legislation, but until it does, the service—with, of course, some noteworthy exceptions—will be a reproach to the nation and fall short of serving the business interests of the country with a maximum of efficiency.

Secretary Root himself has not hesitated to say that "very scandalous conditions" have existed for considerable periods without interference, simply because the state department did not know of them and had no means of knowing of them. An inefficient or dishonest consul located at a distant post might go to almost any extreme, yet the authorities at Washington would become cognizant of his dereliction only by chance or through the advices of some patriotic traveler. Mr. Root is at present doing as much as any man could do toward improving the service, perhaps, but he is unable to make material progress simply because the law does not give him the necessary authority to inaugurate changes that are essential. He has established an efficiency record on which are entered all facts either favorable or detrimental to each of the consular officers in the service, but in the absence of facilities for systematic inspection even this is by no means as useful as it would otherwise be. Proper provision for a rigid and regular inspection is next in importance to the establishment of the merit system.

The contention that the proposed increases in the salaries of consuls and consuls-general would impose additional burdens on the taxpayers is not well founded. The total increase would amount to $239,500 per year, and Secretary Root estimates that the increase in the revenues from the covering into the treasury of all fees now retained by consuls would aggregate $205,000 annually. Furthermore, the account would be balanced should Congress adopt the secretary's recommendation that the President be empowered to grade the fees for certifying invoices so as to make them *ad valorem* instead of specific. In some cases the change from the present system of combined salaries and fees to the proposed new one would cut down the incomes of officers, as, for instance, the consul-general at London, whose salary is now $5,000, with fees of more than $12,000, and who, under the Lodge Bill as amended by the senate committee, would receive a salary of $12,000 and be required to remit all fees.

Broadly speaking, however, the suggested change seems to offer a generally equitable arrangement. Certainly none of the proposed salaries is too high, for at present some consuls do not receive enough to pay their actual living expenses, and in practically no case is the salary and allowance for rent, furnishings, etc., large enough to enable the American officials to make as good a showing as the consuls of other countries of equal standing. The State Department has information from all over the world that our consulates are shabby and sometimes even squalid, and that they suffer materially by comparison with those of other nations. A striking illustration of this latter fact came under my own observation last summer. At Vancouver, British Columbia, the American and Japanese consulates formerly stood side by side, and in every respect the Japanese establishment was far superior. The Japanese consul received a much larger salary, to say nothing of an adequate allowance for clerk and servant hire. Had conditions been exactly reversed the relative size and wealth of the two countries would have been correctly indicated. As it was, conditions were anything but creditable to this government. Representative Nicholas Longworth, who is urging a bill appropriating money for the purchase of suitable sites and buildings for the embassies and legations of the United States, with, however, no hope of accomplishing his purpose so long as the present general situation remains unchanged, promises to make an effort to have ultimately consulates similarly provided for. That would undoubtedly be a good business investment, to say nothing of the other phases of the matter, but such provision will not be made for many years, if ever.

In connection with all that has been said here by way of criticism of existing

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conditions in the consular service, it should be remembered that there are some good features in the present system, and that many consuls do remarkably well considering the unfavorable circumstances under which they work. If one of them possesses any real ability he has no lack of opportunity to demonstrate the fact. The publication of a daily compilation of consular reports affords an excellent chance for our business agents abroad to show what they are doing, and those familiar with the very creditable compilation in question know the extent to which the really efficient and energetic consuls take advantage of that chance.

Then, too, in considering the subject from the strictly business point of view, the fact should not be overlooked that in many cases the American exporters, rather than the American consuls, are responsible for failure to achieve wholly satisfactory results in matters of trade. In other words, exporters do not follow the advice and instructions of the consuls, yet blame them for not making possible successful competition with the exporters of other countries. For instance, American shoe manufacturers have complained because of the restricted market for their product in Cuba, notwithstanding the fault was theirs and not the consuls'. The latter had frequently reported that footwear, especially for women, must be made in a certain shape and on a certain last in order to find favor with the Cubans. The manufacturers disregarded these reports and, naturally, the bulk of the trade went to other countries, the shoe manufacturers of which catered to the local taste.

Only a few weeks ago the *Daily Consular and Trade Reports* contained a communication, sent from the City of Mexico by Special Agent Charles M. Pepper, which bore the caption, "The Old Story; Persistent Obstinacy and Blundering by Our Manufacturers." The specific case referred to was that of an American firm of chair manufacturers which, in forwarding shipments, deliberately ignored the advices of the consuls and the plain instructions of the Mexican buyer, with the result that the latter was subjected to much annoyance and expense, and decided it was not good business to purchase in the United States. The manufacturer could not only not be made to see the point, but had the assurance to solicit further orders after refusing to do anything whatever toward rectifying his error. Thereupon the Mexican merchant wrote a letter reviewing the whole case, not only for the benefit of the manufacturer with whom he had dealt, but of all others with similar careless tendencies, who are inclined to censure our consular service for not extending their trade. Among other things he said:

> . . . We have had a great deal of experience in dealing with manufacturers in the United States whose gross blunders and utter disregard of our shipping instructions have led to serious complications in the Mexican custom-house and have cost us a great deal of money. The time has come to educate American manufacturers as to their duties and obligations when they undertake to do a foreign business; and as your letter under reply reveals such monumental obtuseness on your part, . . . we have directed our cash department to pay your account, and we ourselves will stand any loss we may be subjected to, in the belief that the publication of our experience with you in the Consulary Reports will be worth more to us in the way of saving us future trouble and loss than the amount of loss which may be involved through your neglect to comply with our shipping instructions. . . .
>
> The Americans have for a long time past had a large export trade in food products, and have recently endeavored to enter the field of trade in other lines of manufactured products, but up to date with a success so limited as compared with the achievements of England, France and Germany as to cause wonderment throughout the commercial world. The American consular service has been doing very strenuous pioneer work in endeavoring to explain to American manufacturers why they can not get foreign trade if they persist in violating all well-regulated rules and conditions which apply to exporting merchandise to foreign countries. The consular service has on its hands a colossal task in its attempts to combat the . . . ignorance and stupidity evinced by many manufacturers in the United States who try to handle export trade. Cases like this one under discussion, and clear and full exposition of such cases, will unquestionably have a beneficial effect upon the methods of the American manufacturers . . . and in the course of another half century it is to be hoped that the foreign buyer may place his orders for goods with American manufacturers with the reasonable expectation that the conditions of such orders with reference to custom-house regulations, etc., will be fulfilled with the same care and intelligence that are manifested in the handling of this business by English, French and German manufacturers and exporters. . . .

So it is quite apparent that the responsibility for failure to get maximum results in trade expansion is not to be

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borne by the American consul alone, and that there are some things to be said in his favor. He will never reach the highest degree of efficiency, though, until the reforms outlined here are inaugurated, in addition to some others, which may be effected by administration if Congress provides the necessary funds. And, even then, he should be brought back home occasionally, and given a turn in the Washington headquarters while some one from there fills his place temporarily, else he may lose so much of his patriotism and get so thoroughly out of touch with domestic affairs as to make him less useful than he ought to be.

SILHOUETTES OF LIFE

BY

H. G. DWIGHT

BOHEMIA

MONSIEUR HENRI MURGER, in the Day of Judgment, will have much to answer for. But he will doubtless repudiate, with much indignation, the restaurant where you pay seven francs fifty for a *table d'hôte* dinner with wine and a Gypsy orchestra, and sometimes a troupe of Neapolitan minstrels thrown in. It may also be doubted whether he will confess to the *pension* at fifty francs a week up, where young gentlemen in receipt of comfortable salaries from commercial establishments discuss the subtleties of Stephen Phillips with young ladies who compete in the prize story contests. Still, things are relative in this world; and in a land where local color is necessarily a somewhat watery preparation we must apply it as best we may. So it is that pothouses kept by persons of doubtful nationalities, where you pay a fair enough price for a poor enough dinner, including a mild beverage vaguely denominated "wine," enjoy a considerable vogue as being the chosen haunts of Genius.

It must be said, however, that the outsider is not often rewarded in his expectation of seeing, in these resorts, the latest celebrity. The outsider fails to consider that the latest celebrity will be more likely to celebrate in quarters where he can get more wine with his water. And in the past or the coming celebrity the outsider does not evince a very keen interest: there are too many of him. But even he has his points; and, for those who can content themselves with the second best, Bohemia may afford a not unsuggestive commentary of life.

I remember, for instance, a gentleman I once saw in a little Italian dive which, if appearances count for anything, should one day be tableted as another Mermaid Tavern. He was a fine figure of a man, with a great mane of hair and a voice like a lion. Altogether he was so much a person to adorn a drawing-room and to fill ladies with apprehension that I took him to be a *musico*—until I happened to overhear a remark he made to the young lady in *bandeaux* who faced him. "Believe me," he said, "I have studied the subject for many years, and I pride myself on being able to note the signs of the times with some accuracy. Believe me, then, when I tell you that the novel, to be successful, will require for the next two or three years a certain amount, at least, of human interest."

This statement, I am free to confess, delivered as it was in an impressive judicial tone, aroused in me an extreme curiosity. To such a degree was it so that I must have appeared to put myself in the position of a vulgar eavesdropper, had it not been that the gentleman seemed at times to address the room. His utterances, then enunciated so slowly and distinctly by one who had all the outward attributes of genius, made one envious of the young lady in *bandeaux*, who was the sole and honored recipient of confidences

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less audible. But one's impression, if vivid, necessarily lacked a certain continuity. What, for instance, made him suddenly burst out in a loud and terrible tone: "I will not bow the knee to Baal!" One could at least see, however, the bearing of this declaration upon the passage of private history which followed: "I might have been now a great lawyer," he said. "I say it in all modesty. I had a flourishing practice, an open field. But my conscience spoiled my career. There were things that I could not reconcile with my ideas. So I abandoned everything. I went into literature."

This statement could not but shed upon Bohemia a new and attractive light. Success might sit in glittering halls, but here at least came Truth. I remembered, with shame, a story I had changed at the suggestion of a commercially minded editor. As for the young lady in *bandeaux*, she inadvertently swallowed an onion which had been earlier removed with care to the edge of her plate. And it was a moment or two before the involuntary hush of the tables was broken again by the hum of voices. Then, above the hum, these words, from the gentleman with the hair, reached my straining ears:

"People like you and me, my dear, can't afford to sacrifice our public to our art. Art is very well, but we must give the people what they want. That is the only way to get along."

Indeed it is. But I could not help wishing that I had heard what joined this utterance to the one delivered just before.

THE PIT

IT was, really, the excavation in which a skyscraper was to be rooted, and as the skyscraper intended to climb very high the roots had to crawl very deep. Moreover it was a sort of Jack-and-the-Bean-Stalk affair, which necessitated work by night as well as by day. So at times when other people were about their evening gayeties, or were dreaming about them, arc lights sputtered blue down there in the bowels of the earth; and acetylene torches flared to and fro like will-o'-the-wisps; and steam drills hammered relentlessly at the ribs of the town; and big, ugly, intelligent scoops, like browsing monsters, bit off great mouthfuls of earth and gravel and deposited them in little toy cars that went bouncing about in the dark; and altogether one seemed to be looking upon things not quite of this world. But they had an extraordinary fascination. I grew strangely fond of turning away from the long straight street and the hansoms full of people in evening clothes, to watch the gnomes in the pit at their primeval work.

I did it so often, indeed, that the gnomes began to take on for me a variety of identities. And as many of them were Italians I was the more interested. For one who knows and loves their country it is always a little surprising that the people of so delightful a land could ever be induced to leave it. They are, too, the rightful heirs of so much beauty and genius that there is a certain pathos in their so general employment, among ourselves, for the most arduous kinds of work, as if Apollo had been enslaved by Vulcan.

It was, therefore, natural for me to make one evening—list ye tuneful Nine!—the acquaintance of Dante. Dante was the more pleasing a discovery as he was not limited to the dialects which, for a foreigner, are so formidable a barrier to intercourse. He spoke, with merely a slight Neapolitan twist, an intelligible Tuscan; and he was ready enough to do so when a stranger could prove acquaintance with his native city. I asked him of course, after our American manner, what he thought of mine. His answer was a smile, a shrug, a wave of hand and head, which conveyed more courtesy, deprecation, patriotism, and nostalgia than I could have communicated in half an hour.

"What will you have, *signorino*? At Naples one may live a life of gold. But here—no cafés, no music, nothing. And they run! Why, when there is no place for them to run to? Is it that they may escape being killed in the street? And the air! One day you die of the sun, the next day you die of the snow. Also, *signorino*, it makes the hairs to fall."

He was about to afford me ocular proof

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of this peculiarity of our climate when he was called sharply back to his business. His apologies for leaving me so abruptly made me feel that I might better apologize for having drawn down his foreman's wrath upon him. And as I staid on watching the dim figures below, they seemed to me more than ever like slaves of the lamp, building palaces they should not inhabit, yet with things below their grimy caps their contemptuous employers knew not of. What things too, what visions of jewelled waters, of trellised vineyards, of white hill towns, of all the quaint and quiet life of the sun.

My revery was suddenly broken by a dull tearing roar, a shower of stones and earth, a chorus of shouts, a running from within and from without. Then it became apparent that the pit had swallowed another victim. I started to turn away, with a sickening sense of what civilization costs; but a policeman stopped me:

"Not so fast, young feller. We may want some witnesses."

A moment later, in spite of myself, I recognized my friend who would never see Naples again, or those for whose sake he had left it.

"I guess he's finished all right," commented the policeman. "But I guess you can go. It's only one o' them I-talians."

IN THE LIBRARY

THE old man might very well have posed for one of Holbein's interiors, so expressive was his face of the subtleties of time and of the place in which he sat. One could not quite tell whether he was of those whose work leads them to the authorities, or of those who find the climate of a library more genial than that of an unappreciative world. But it was evident enough, from his general air of possession, and from the word he exchanged with the attendant who brought him a book of just the right size to complete the picture, that he was sufficiently at home. It was also evident, from the way in which he looked up every now and then, that the demands upon his attention were not too pressing for him to keep an interest in passing things. So it was that his notice was attracted by a person who took the adjoining seat. The newcomer was a boy of sixteen or seventeen, who also betrayed a habit of the library. With him, however, the habit by no means appeared to be one of choice. The expression upon his face could scarcely be called one of contentment, or even one of resignation, and he found palpable difficulty in applying himself to the armful of books the attendant brought him.

The two of them sitting there side by side made one think not so much of Holbein as of the Russian painter Ivanoff, who has made such interesting studies of contrasted heads. Nothing could have brought out the deep lines in the old man's face, and a certain comprehension of his eyes, like the other face so smooth and ruddy, and the eager young eyes that found their page so much less engrossing than the progress of the clock. And the contrast, for a prying spectator, held the vividest implications — of worlds and worlds, of worlds within worlds. The spectator, however, was not alone in such a consciousness. For it became apparent that the old man so far shared his companion's detachment as to find his book an object of less attraction than before. But it was not the clock that he watched, half furtively, out of the corners of his eyes. . . . A third reader came very quietly to the table and sat down opposite the other two. This was a young man who had an air of one not altogether sure of his right to be in such a place. Indeed his dress, which was that of a motorman or conductor, set him apart from the others. His face, however, was of a delicacy that one does not often associate with brass buttons; and when the attendant brought him a book—one could indiscreetly make out, by the formation of the page, that it was one of poetry—he evinced an intensity of interest that had not been betrayed by either of his *vis-à-vis*. He did glance at the clock from time to time, to be sure, but it was not with the lingering look of the boy. Why he did so was evident from the expression with which, finally, he rose to go. As he did so he threw a look across the table,

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a curious look into which one could read as much wistfulness, complicated with other things, as one chose. Then he took his book to the desk and hurried out.

The boy looked eagerly after him, into the noisy world upon which the door for a moment opened. And the old man smiled.

PHILOSOPHY IN THE PARK

THE park was in what always strikes me as its most characteristic mood. It has many, of course, according to the time of year and the hour of the day. But just such an autumn afternoon, with sunshine enough to make lounging on benches still possible, yet with enough of a chill in the air to prove the wisdom of furs, brings out most effectively the contrasts of which the place is capable. For it is preëminently the resort of the only two classes of society with the leisure to avail themselves, by day, of its opportunities, the very rich and the very poor.

The end of the scale to which I happen to belong was sufficiently indicated by the company I kept. She sat on a bench facing the drive, taking in and contributing to the general spectacle. And her colorless, inexpressive, rather hard face, her rough hands, her apologetic shoes, and the rusty black cape she drew about her shoulders whenever a covey of tawny leaves fluttered down through the air, afforded a vivid contrast to the fashionable afternoon parade. It was my opportunity, I thought, to hear from the lips of the Proletariat a direct opinion as to the injustices of life. I therefore proceeded to make such tentative remarks as might be calculated to allay suspicion and promote good will. I might have dispensed, however, with my elaborate precautions. My companion was ready enough to converse, and she manifested toward what I was pleased to consider my superior station by no means the same consciousness as myself. Indeed the far more pronounced difference between her own lot and that of the brilliant creatures who passed before us failed to find expression in her words. But I did catch a flicker in her eye at the spectacle of a particularly disdainful dowager rolling by in a particularly splendid motor car. And finally a young lady with a dog brought an exclamation to her lips. The dog was a preternaturally large and hideous bull pup, with a handsome white leather collar. This was set with big turquoises, and from it hung, by a gold chain, a gold locket also set with turquoises.

The look that crossed my companion's hitherto impassive face was to me extremely expressive, and I thought the Proletariat was about to speak. But, the next moment, the look so curiously softened, it passed so quickly into a smile, that I glanced up in surprise to see what might effect such a transformation. A miniature dog-cart was passing us, drawn by the most infinitesimal of Shetland ponies and driven by a small boy of seven or eight. A little girl sat beside him, elaborately dressed, while behind, on a tiny rumble, perched a stiff little groom.

"The kids do beat all!" burst out my companion. "To see 'em settin' up there as cute as Moses, just like folks!"

I regarded her with a certain disapproval. It was not what I expected from one whom the price of a pony cart would have so uplifted in the world.

"It's just what I'd have liked!" she went on. "An' if you c'n do that fur your kids I s'pose the rest goes with it."

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THE PALETTE AND CHISEL CLUB

BY

THOMAS B. THOMPSON

With illustrations from the Log Book of the Club

THE Palette and Chisel Club of Chicago came into existence accidentally in 1895.

Says the club's "Log Book": "And it came to pass that in the beginning Mulligan called Gandy and Boehm and divers others together one night in 1895 at the Art Institute, and they took counsel together among themselves, saying, 'Why not?' And a meeting was called for the next Sunday at the ninth hour; place, the studio of Arnold Bunch. And at the time and place there were present: Larson, Boehm, Gandy, Mulligan, Hutt, Hunter, Irvine, Coakley, Wagner, Bunch; and before they broke away the Palette and Chisel Club had been born and was booming."

As its name implies, the Palette and Chisel Club is a society of painters, illustrators and sculptors. It is doubtless the oldest wholly independent practical art club in the United States. That is to say, it is one of the few working clubs of artists not identified with some public institution or dependent upon financial endowment or contributions from the outside; and it has been in continuous existence since 1895.

The introductory statement that the club came into being accidentally may not seem to harmonize with the paragraph from the Log Book, but that is because the Log Book takes a comfortable view of the truth, in both its literary and pictorial records. Something happened one night over in the "life" class of the Art Institute's evening school. Nobody remembers exactly what it was now, but it angered several of the students and they began casting about for means of retaliation. It is said that Curtis Gandy, now of New York, was the first to suggest an independent class of advanced students. Half a dozen young men immediately fell in with the proposal. The scheme as then evolved contemplated nothing more than renting a room somewhere, hiring models and devoting Sundays to drawing, painting and modeling, free from the dictation of teachers.

A few such meetings were held in a studio in the Athenaeum building, but the young men soon discovered that in order to make per capita assessments and keep their accounts straight a formal organization would be advisable, and accordingly the Palette and Chisel Club was created, with Carl Mauch as president.

Entertaining accounts are given of the early struggles of the club. The first

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meeting-place was a very small, square room, and the boys were forced to "sit right up under the model," as one of them expresses it. A little later, one of the



SKETCHING ON A SUMMER OUTING

schoolrooms in the Athenaeum building was secured for Sunday use, but as light entered it from three sides, utterly destroying all shadows on the model, a scouting party was sent out to find more suitable quarters. Lorado Taft, the sculptor, offered to rent his studio on the seventh floor of the building on Sundays, and the young men gladly accepted, partly because Taft was known to be interested in young artists and probably would not make trouble if the rent were not always paid promptly. The Taft studio was nothing more than a sculptor's workshop. Clay and plaster dust covered floor and fixtures to the depth of two inches in spots. A Sunday morning session of the club left the painting togs of the artists a dirty white and gave to oils and water-colors a gritty texture, but as there was a skylight and plenty of room all endured and worked on enthusiastically in their devotion to the new organization.

Eventually, Mr. Taft decided to give up the studio. He considerately recommended the club to the management of the building as tenants, but the agent was suspicious. He distrusted artists on general principles and could see no excuse for a club of them. He demanded a year's rental in advance. He might as well have asked for the young men's lives, and he knew it. Here is where Carl Mauch, senior member then as now, and sole owner of real property, stepped into the breach. Mr. Mauch, being one of a negotiating committee of three, delivered into the keeping of the soulless corporation that owned the building the title to his home in Edgewater as security for the rental; and be it said to his further credit that outside of that committee of three the exact nature of the transaction was unknown in the club for several years.

This coup saved to the young men the room which, with additions, forms the present quarters, but the club continued to have trouble paying expenses. Only the willingness of some of the members to pose for the classes and thus save model hire, and the contribution of extra nickels and dimes, staved off bankruptcy. But in the nick of time a Moses appeared in the person of the late Frank Holme, first among newspaper "assignment" artists,



A PAGE FROM THE LOG BOOK

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a literary genius had he chosen to be, a Bohemian and good fellow to the core and a too constant and energetic worker. Holme found in the Palette and Chisel Club another outlet for his talents. It was "just in his line." He worked for it, wrote for it, drew for it, gave freely of his money, time and wide influence with the press and with individuals who could help the organization.

Mainly to Holme was due the first entertainment given by the club, a burspasms!" "Carmine," and the liquid and solid entertainment that accompanied it, was so really elaborate and expensive that the club was set back almost to its starting point in money matters, and of necessity there was no more entertaining for a time. But anyhow everybody agreed that they had never had such fun in their lives, and none of the members begrudged a penny of the painfully collected savings. These entertainments were of much actual worth, though gay and even wildly so at



LE SALON DE REFUSE
A comic exhibition given by the club

lesque entitled "*Il Janitore,*" the libretto of which Holme wrote, with the assistance of George Ade. The music, according to the program, was "too late to classify." "*Il Janitore*" was funny. It had "go." Nearly every newspaper in town thought it good enough for a column. Thereafter the Palette and Chisel Club boomed. New applications for active and associate membership came in plentifully and revived the ailing treasury, but Holme's fund of original ideas had not run out and he did not stop working. Other talented members caught his spirit and helped. In close succession came a "Hobo Pink Tea," a "Roman Night," an "Antediluvian Smoker," a "*Salon de Refuse,*" a "Cuba Libre Smoker," a "Coco Talk or Phrenologists' Night," several outings and finally "Carmine, greatest of all grandstand operas in three acts and six times, and they won for the club many helpful friends and admirers who possibly could not have been approached through their art sense alone.

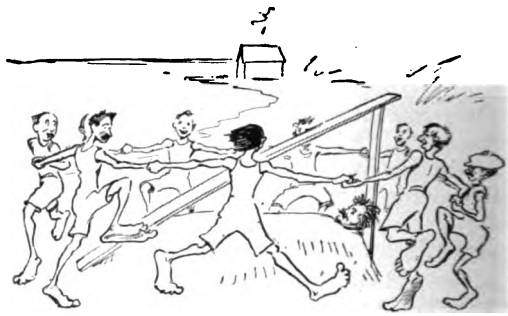
Some of Holme's right-hand men were F. J. Mulhaupt, Henry Hutt, the two Leyendeckers, Carl Mauch, Henry A. Thiede, David Hunter, E. N. Thayer, Alfred Jansson, Wilson H. Irvine, H. R. Boehm, J. L. S. Williams, A. M. Foerster, Fred Larson, Emil Biorn, E. H. Brotts and Lawrence Mazzanovich, whose names are well known to-day in the world of painting and illustration. Poor Holme, he died two years ago after a long illness, but not before the Palette and Chisel Club had repaid a part of the debt by ministering to his mental and physical comfort.

Although to the average Chicagoan the Palette and Chisel Club stands for local art Bohemianism, there is a serious sid

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to the society, and in late years its aims and accomplishments have been broadened. The student charter members have grown to be professional artists, and the club has matured with them. It is now a rendezvous for men who feel themselves in need of study and congenial association, yet too far advanced to profit from the elementary training of art schools. School students are not admitted unless they show exceptional talent. Every applicant for active membership is required to submit finished original drawings, paintings or statuary, which, after approval by a membership committee, remain on exhibition for one month in the workroom. The application is then voted upon by the members in business session, and only three negative ballots are required to reject. The active membership is limited to sixty-five. The club was incorporated in 1897 under the laws of Illinois.





Models are posed on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, and on Sundays from October to June. No criticism is provided by the club, but a great plenty of a most frank and vigorous sort is volunteered by the members individually. The club is particularly strong in draftsmanship, and it is a matter of record that more than one successful painter, coming into the classes after several years' absence from schools, has been brought to a realization of slovenly habits with unpleasant but salutary promptness. The club has no heroes and no standard but the best work of its members. Its government is almost purely democratic, the officers being mere executors of the will of the majority, and this spirit of equality manifests itself in the student relationship. An artist who is



SKETCHES FROM THE LOG BOOK

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AN EVENING GATHERING OF THE PALETTE AND CHISEL CLUB
The meeting of congenial spirits

not a "good fellow" soon becomes one or gets out of his own choice.

Besides its studio facilities, the club maintains a large house tent, which is pitched in the country in summer, and all members are privileged to use it as much as they will, although it is intended principally for the landscape painters, some of whom live in it all summer long. Last year this temporary home for artists was erected at Fox Lake, Illinois.

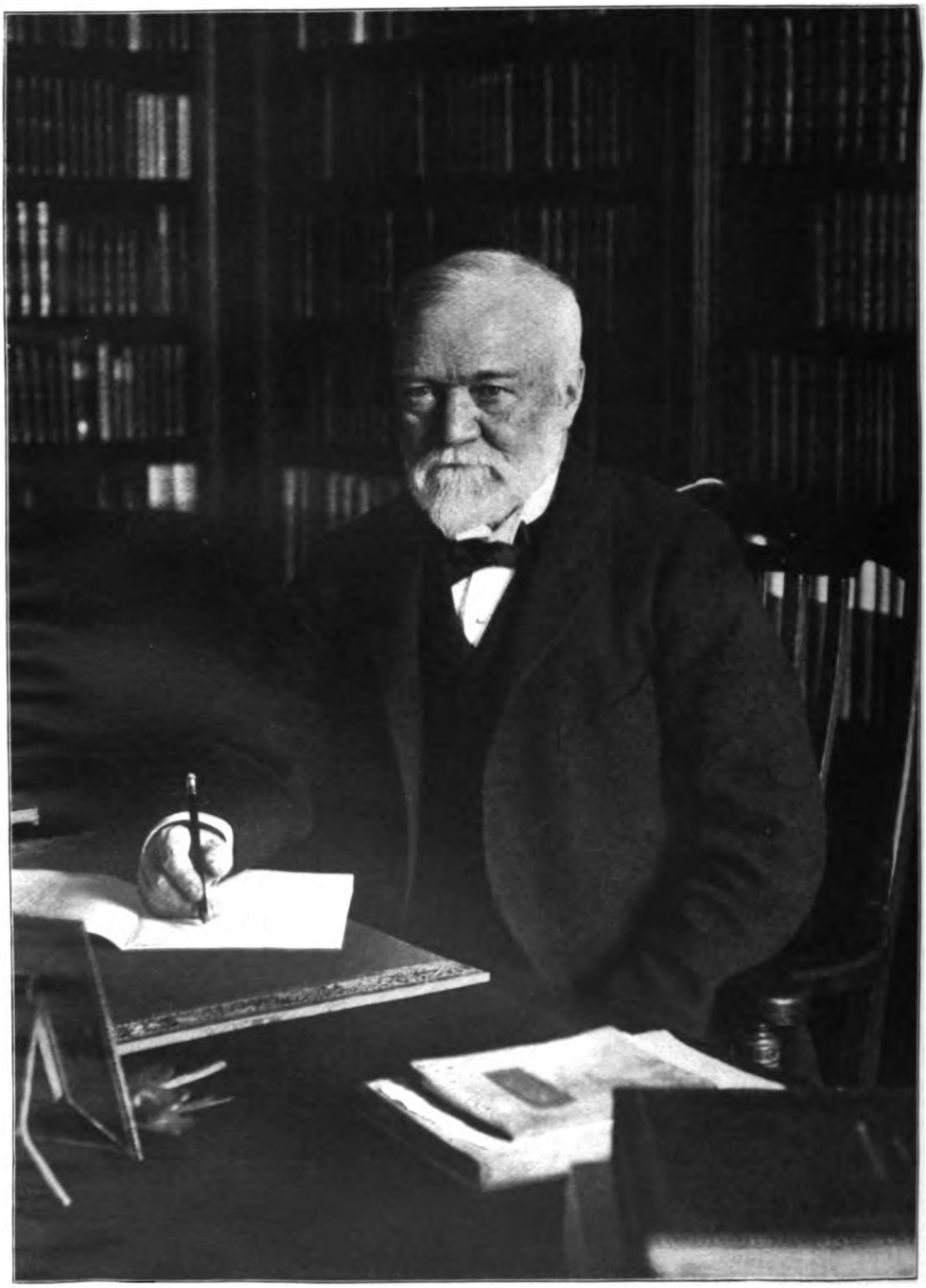
Four years ago the club established an annual exhibition of the work of the members. To this show each member is allowed to send one painting or piece of statuary of his own choosing, but further examples of his work must be passed upon by jury. Each succeeding exhibition has been larger and more important artistically than its predecessor, and the last one (closed December 10) was pronounced so meritorious that on the suggestion of several of the associate members most of the unsold paintings were allowed to remain on the walls of the clubroom as a permanent exhibit for the pleasure of visitors and the accommodation of picture buyers. The public is allowed access to the clubrooms at any time save the working evenings and on Sundays.



The club is now leisurely preparing a "Chicago exhibit," a collection of paintings, drawings and statuary representative of Chicago in its physical, metaphysical and ideal aspects. The time of opening this show is necessarily indefinite, as the scheme is a broad one and the result is expected to be historically important.

All expenses of the club are now more than met by the active and associate membership dues. Not until last year did the commissions to the club on sales of pictures at the exhibitions amount to as much as the expense of holding the shows, but so much in demand were the 1905 paintings that a neat profit was realized. The associate membership is composed of art patrons and members of kindred professions, such as actors and authors, and includes many persons of prominence.

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ANDREW CARNEGIE—PHILANTHROPIST

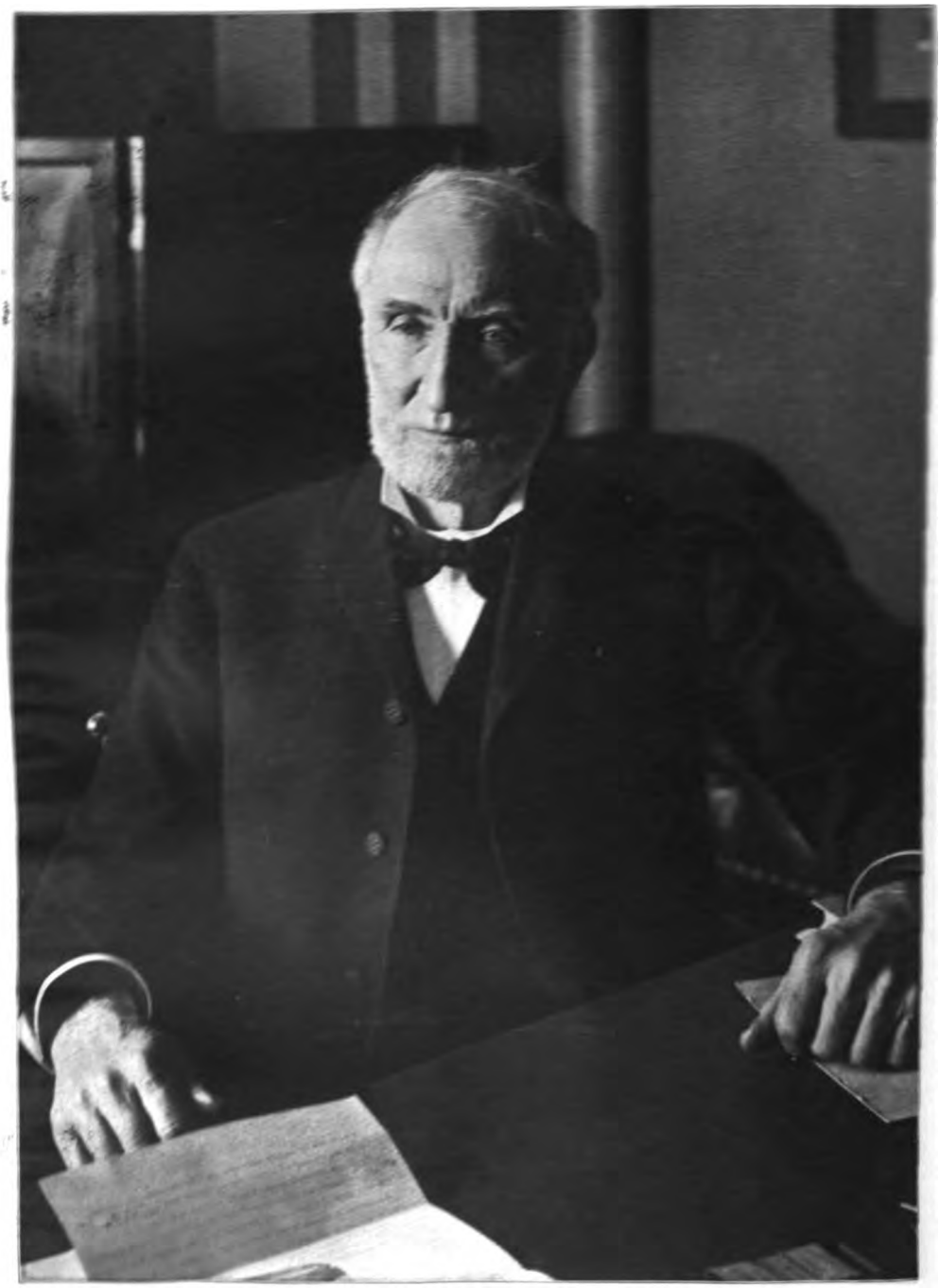
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GROVER CLEVELAND—THE ONLY LIVING EX-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

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JOSEPH G. CANNON — SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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WHY ARIZONA OPPOSES UNION WITH NEW MEXICO

BY

DWIGHT B. HEARD

CHAIRMAN OF THE DELEGATION OF ARIZONA CITIZENS, WHO HAVE BEEN IN WASHINGTON PROTESTING AGAINST THE PROPOSED UNION OF ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO

The editorial position taken by THE WORLD TO-DAY *has been one of steady opposition to the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as separate states. The grounds for this opposition as stated have been the probability that the region now included within the two territories would be always sparsely inhabited, that the new state would be controlled by men representing special interests, and that it was not advisable to give a comparatively small population four senators. In the interest of fair play we are glad to print this article by Mr. Heard with its highly forceful arguments. Editorial comment upon its position will be found on another page.*

THAT the vast majority of the citizens of Arizona are absolutely and unalterably opposed to the proposed union with New Mexico has been conclusively proved in the recent hearing granted the delegation of Arizona citizens by the committee on territories of the House of Representatives.

One of the most interesting illustrations of the intense feeling of the people of Arizona on this subject was shown by a petition of protest presented to the house committee, and signed by 3,100 persons, which was obtained within thirty minutes at the last day of the annual territorial fair, held at Phoenix, December 30, 1905. This petition reads as follows:

We, the citizens of Arizona, in attendance at the first annual territorial fair, on Saturday, December 30, do hereby earnestly protest against the proposed union of Arizona and New Mexico to form one state.

We are freeborn American citizens who have inherited as a birthright the principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. Among these is the right to self-government.

We fear that the Congress of the United States may be deceived as to the sentiment in Arizona by partisan zealots. We submit that we are capable of knowing what is for our best interests, and we affirm that with almost no exceptions our people are unalterably opposed to this obnoxious union.

We do not believe that the exigencies of party politics justify forcing the people of Arizona under the domination of the people of New Mexico, who are very largely different in race, language and laws.

We prefer to remain a territory indefinitely rather than lose our identity, and, finally, we respectfully submit that there is no necessity of settling this question until it can be settled right.

The low rates made by the railroads had brought all classes of people to the fair grounds from every section of the territory, and the grand stand, holding over three thousand persons, was packed with a thoroughly representative crowd of Arizonians.

In order to ascertain what the real sentiment of these people was on the subject of joint statehood, a short resolution protesting against the joint Statehood Bill was read through a megaphone and all who were opposed to joint statehood were asked to rise. The grand stand rose as one man. In order to learn whether the above action was merely a temporary sentiment or the expression of the real feeling of the people, fifty men who had volunteered for the purpose, passed through the grand stand with petitions

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Trolley



THE NEW HOTEL AT MORENCI, ARIZONA

joint state, the consequent great expense in conducting a state government, and the rugged and volcanic character of a large portion of the country existing between the settled communities of the two territories.

Eighth—The exceeding difficulty of a proper adjustment of the debts of the two territories, certain counties in New Mexico being practically bankrupt and their securities at a great discount, while Arizona's securities, territorial, county and municipal, are well above par and of the highest character.

Ninth—The objection by the people of Arizona, ninety-five per cent of whom are Americans, to the probability of the control of public affairs by people of a different race, many of whom do not speak the English language, and who outnumber the people of Arizona two to one, while the assessed valuation of Arizona exceeds that of New Mexico by over thirty-three and one-third per cent.

In view of the foregoing reasons we request that the joint statehood bill now before the Senate be amended: By striking out of the bill all reference to Arizona. If, however, an expression at the polls is deemed desirable and necessary, we urge that the bill be amended to provide: That before the holding of the Constitutional convention, the question of joint statehood, free from any other issue, be submitted to the qualified voters of Arizona and New Mexico, voting separately at a special election called for that purpose only, to be held on the same day in both territories, and unless approved by a majority of the qualified voters of each territory, no Constitutional convention for the purpose of creating a joint state shall be held.

Respectfully submitted,

Dwight B. Heard, Phoenix, Ariz., Irrigation Farm'g and Investm't Securities
Roy S. Goodrich, Phoenix, Ariz.....Attorney
James J. Riggs, Dos Cabezos.....Stockman
Alfred Quetu, Prescott, Ariz.....Catholic Pastor
W. S. Struges, Pima County, Ariz.....Cattleman
Lee Crandall, Globe, Ariz.....Miner
D. J. Brannen, Flagstaff, Ariz.....Physician
George K. French, Nogales, Ariz.....Attorney
W. H. Brophy, Bisbee, Ariz.....Banker
L. R. Pirtle, Douglas, Ariz.....Banker
B. A. Packard, Naco..Live Stock and Agriculture
Edgar S. Campbell, Prescott, Ariz.....Mining
A. J. Doran, Prescott, Ariz.....Mining
Frank R. Stewart, Prescott..*Daily Journal Miner*
Robt. E. Morrison, Prescott, Ariz.....Lawyer
B. A. Fowler, Phoenix, Ariz.....Rancher
Harvey M. Shields, Bisbee..Episcopal Clergyman
Eugene Brady O'Neill, by D. B. H., Phoenix, Ariz. Lawyer
A. J. Chandler, Mesa, Ariz.....Irrigation

Arizona has been developing along the very highest economic lines during the past ten years, and the ten years to come can not fail to show a far greater growth.

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AN ARIZONA HOME

The Territory of Arizona spends more per capita on her public schools than any state or territory except Texas. Her schoolteachers are paid a higher salary than is paid in any state in the Union, and seventy-five per cent of them are graduates of our higher institutions of learning. The Territorial Teachers' Association at Prescott passed unanimously resolutions protesting against the union with New Mexico, on January 5, 1906.

The following table taken from our school census illustrates the satisfactory growth of the Arizona school system. This growth is certainly one of the best indications of a right kind of development:

	1895.	1905.	Increase in Ten Years.
School census....	15,201	29,290	92.6
Schools	219	523	139.2
Teachers	314	538	121.3
Expenditures ...	$201,357.89	$533,668.19	165
Properties	414,447.00	925,033.00	123
Bonded indebtedness		425,407.83	
Excess value of property	414,447.00	499,625.17	
Total expenditures, 1895 to 1904, inclusive.		$3,557,784.11	

Arizona's population, according to the census of 1900, was 122,921, of whom about twenty thousand were Indians. Her population, based on the last register of protest and the school census, is to-day one hundred and seventy thousand.

Arizona's people are distinctly American, composed of the best type of citizens from all portions of the union, and the best class of immigrants from other countries. Their ideals of social conditions, Christian civilization, modern progress, and future development are of the highest. The census of 1900 showed that less than 6¼ per cent of our white population, including a small number of Mexicans, are illiterate.



PART OF A FOREST
10,000 square miles in extent

Society is as highly organized in Arizona as in any eastern community and the following figures taken from the governor's report, showing the growth in churches and church-membership, are most significant:

	1895.	1905.	Increase Per cent.
Churches	103	171	66
Preachers	111	254	128.8
Members	11,562	47,622	311
Sunday-school scholars.	6,147	22,124	259
Properties	$594,900	$936,732	57

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The principal industries of Arizona are mining, agriculture, horticulture, stock-raising, wool-growing and lumbering. When Alexander Von Humboldt passed through Arizona in the early portion of this century, he predicted that in the mountains of that section would eventually be found the greatest mineral wealth of the United States, and the immense development now going on in the mining industry of our territory seems to fulfil this prophecy.



ALFALFA PASTURES

Six crops of this grain can be produced in Arizona in one year

Our greatest production is in copper. Last year the copper mines of Arizona produced 241,400,000 pounds of copper, or an increase of six hundred per cent in eleven years. Arizona is second among the states and territories of the union in copper production, and with the immense development now going forward should soon be first. The mining camps are a thing of the past and are being supplanted by mining towns and cities which would be a credit to any community. These cities have municipal water-works, electric street railways, public libraries, good hotels, two and three story stone and brick business blocks, and best of all, thousands of substantial homes, the majority of which are owned by the men who live in them.

The mining of copper is a peculiar industry, and as carried on in Arizona is as much manufacturing as mining. The great copper deposits, through the careful and scientific investigation made, are found to be practically unlimited. Near Bisbee and other of our copper mining sections, copper deposits have been developed through diamond-drill borings, which assures the permanency of these mining sections.

In the town of Douglas, in the southeastern part of Arizona, which I visited last November, I saw four substantial brick and stone churches, just finished or in process of construction, a $35,000 Y. M. C. A. building just being completed and over a hundred brick houses in actual construction.

The development of agriculture by irrigation in the valleys of Arizona is one of the wonders of the West. A quarter of a million acres are now cultivated within

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THE FAMOUS MOUNTAIN ROAD FROM PHOENIX TO ROOSEVELT DAM

the territory, served by many canals, whose combined length is 1,776 miles. New canals are in course of construction wherever water is available for irrigation, and this is but the beginning of Arizona's irrigation development, for in addition to the water at present diverted for irrigation, the United States government, under the wise provisions of the national Reclamation Act, is constructing in Arizona two immense storage reservoirs, one near Phoenix for the benefit of the wonderfully fertile lands of the Salt River Valley and the other near Yuma for the benefit of lands along the Colorado River Valley, largely in Arizona, which when completed will add immensely to the cultivated area of the territory. As there are millions of acres of magnificent land lying under these projects no one can foretell, as more economical and scientific methods of irrigation are employed, what proportions the irrigated area may reach.

The following extract from a recent statement by the director of the geological survey gives some idea of the certainty of our great growth in this direction:

Source of water supply, 1902.	Number of farms irrigated.	Number of acres irrigated.
Streams:		
Colorado River and tributaries, exclusive of Little Colorado River and tributaries, and Gila River and tributaries	274	10,661
Little Colorado River and tributaries	456	11,776
Gila River and tributaries, exclusive of Salt River and tributaries	1,669	80,448
Salt River and tributaries	1,293	138,810
White River and tributaries.	6	384
Other sources:		
Springs	41	1,061
Wells	128	4,110
All sources	3,867	247,250

STATEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR IN JANUARY, 1906.

The Reclamation Service has under consideration a number of projects in Arizona, upon two of which actual construction has commenced. They are as follows:

Salt River project, which will increase the irrigated area in Salt River Valley by 100,000 acres; Colorado River projects, 300,000 acres; Little Colorado, 80,000 acres; Upper Gila, 40,000 acres; San Pedro, 20,000 acres, or a total of 530,000 acres.

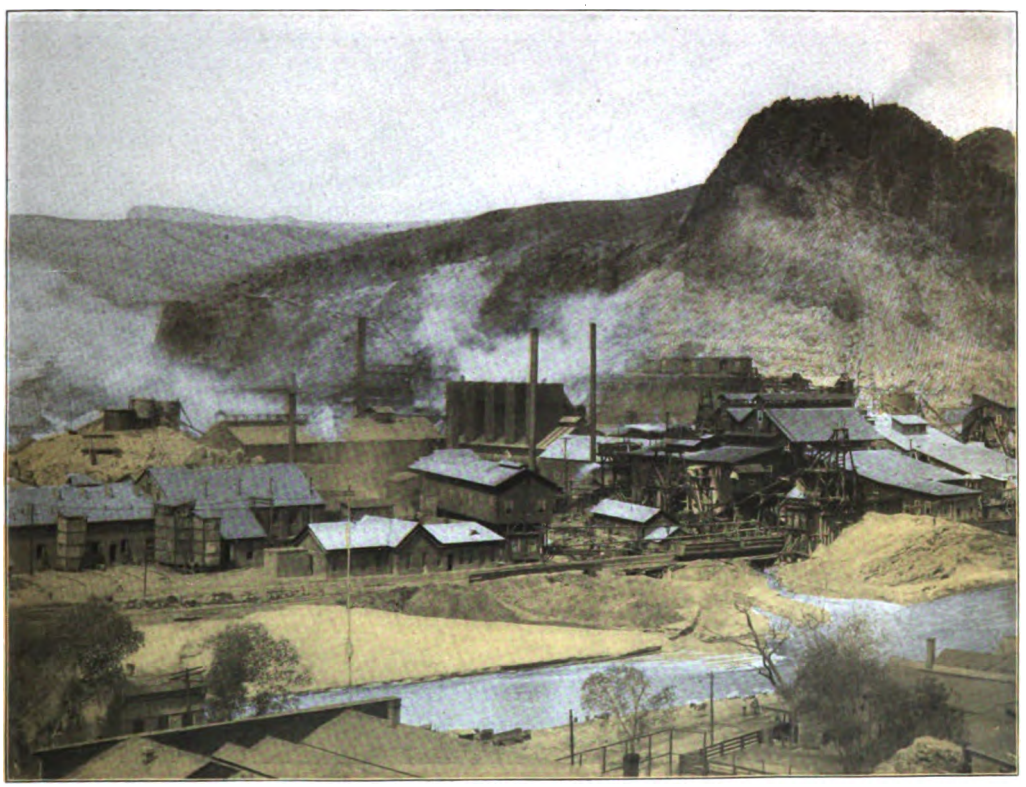
Recent investigations indicate the possibility of extending irrigation in the plateau regions of

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the north and elsewhere by pumping, to cover approximately 100,000 acres more. It is also believed that dry farming can be extended over certain areas of the plateau region to cover many thousand acres, but no estimate can at this time be given as to the extent.

As shown by the above estimates it seems reasonable, within the next generation, to bring under irrigation in Arizona a total of 887,000 acres, or more than three times as much land as is now irrigated.

Comparisons of the present irrigated areas with the areas to be irrigated under the Reclamation Act are subject to qualification, on account of several important considerations. The areas now under irrigation are in most cases dependent upon a precarious water supply, and the lands produce only a portion of the products which will be grown with a complete water supply. Under the projects constructed in pursuance of the Reclamation Act an ample water supply will be available, making it possible for a larger number of people to make a satisfactory living upon corresponding areas. All of the areas reclaimed under the national Reclamation Act will be in small farm units, thus materially increasing the number of families. There are in the more densely settled parts of the country localities where the irrigated lands support a person to the acre.



REDUCTION WORKS AT CLIFTON, ARIZONA

It will be observed from the foregoing that nearly a million acres will be highly cultivated in Arizona, with the known water supply, by irrigation alone, nearly as much land as lies within the entire State of Delaware.

The fact that the climate of the principal valleys of Arizona is such that crops can be grown continuously the whole year under a system of water storage, with a soil of great depth and richness continuously fertilized by nitrogenous silt from the mountains, makes it possible to maintain a large population on a comparatively small area. When the storage reservoir near Phoenix is completed, it is conservatively estimated that the Salt River Valley will have an intensively cultivated irrigated area of over two hundred thousand acres; larger than all the irrigated land in southern California, south of Tehacapi Pass, which supports five populous cities, including Los Angeles.

The great variety and character of the

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crops, many of which can be grown only in a limited area in the United States, makes these irrigated lands highly desirable to the best class of homeseekers. Not only the staple crops of wheat, barley, rye, potatoes, corn and alfalfa (of which six crops can be produced in one year) and most of the deciduous fruits are sugar-beet factory is already being constructed near Phoenix and others are contemplated. Many flour mills of the most modern equipment are in operation in all the irrigated sections, furnishing an excellent quality of flour, which is shipped throughout the territory.

In addition to the land that can be



THE WASTED WATER AT PHOENIX
Which will be harnessed and made useful by the government storage works

grown, but the semitropical fruits, such as lemons, oranges, figs, pomegranates, dates, olives and grape fruit are grown with marked success.

The Arizona oranges being first in the New York market bring double the price of the California oranges, and have won first premium at the California midwinter fair. The early cantaloupes grow most prolifically, whole fields having averaged as high as $300 per acre in one season. Sugar beets grow to perfection and have a high percentage of sugar. On account of the dry atmospheric conditions the beets keep well in the ground for many months, making it possible for a factory to operate almost continually. A one-thousand-ton

cultivated through irrigation in Arizona, there is a large area in the northeastern section of the territory which can be farmed without irrigation, as dry farming is now satisfactorily practiced in parts of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming, where the rainfall is no greater than in the section of Arizona referred to. Large apple orchards are already in successful operation in Arizona, under dry farming, and the fruit is of such a fine quality that it finds a demand reaching even to London.

The commercial and banking conditions throughout Arizona are of the most satisfactory and substantial character. There are eleven national and eighteen terri-

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torial banks in our territory, having a combined capital and surplus of $2,122,675, and showing individual deposits of nearly $12,000,000. Only one bank failure, and that for a very small amount, has occurred in Arizona during the past ten years, and commercial failures are very rare.

The condition of the live stock industry in Arizona is most satisfactory. According to the census there are over six hundred thousand head of cattle in the territory. As a matter of fact, there are probably at least three-fourths of a million head of cattle in the territory to-day, and a million sheep. Our live stock interests are carefully protected by a code of sanitary laws which is regarded by stockmen throughout the union as a model code. These laws are strictly enforced, and as a result we have no outbreaks of contagious diseases among cattle within our territory, and are practically free from the stringent Federal restrictions placed on nearly all other range states and territories. The cattle are being steadily improved by the importation of the very best of breeding stock, and in the valleys the raising of fine horses (both trotting and draft) has become an important and growing industry.

It is not generally known that Arizona has within its borders one of the largest unbroken virgin forests in the United States. The production of lumber on an extensive scale is carried on in the northern part of our territory, and this industry, under the wise regulation of the Bureau of Forestry, should continue developing most satisfactorily.

The transportation facilities of Arizona are rapidly being extended. Hundreds of miles of railway were built within the borders of the state during the past year, and thousands of men are now employed on new railway construction within it.

To any one who has ever traveled across Arizona and New Mexico, the argument of the unwieldy size of the proposed joint state will strongly appeal. The centers of population in Arizona and New Mexico are nearly five hundred miles apart, are separated by rough and volcanic country and crossed by many deep canyons. Nature herself has made it impractical to shorten the distances between the centers of population in the two territories.

Arizona and New Mexico together have an area of over two hundred and thirty-five thousand square miles; more than five times the area of New England. From Phoenix, near the center of Arizona, to Santa Fe, the capital of the proposed new state, by rail is 651 miles. It costs $30 and requires twenty-eight hours to get from one city to the other. From Yuma, Arizona, to Santa Fe is 791 miles, the fare is $40.25 and thirty-two hours are required to make the trip.

The inconvenience and exorbitant expense of carrying on a state government under such physical disadvantages, with our system of political conventions, state legislatures, etc., is quite apparent.

The following quotation from the United States Senate Document No. 216, presented on February 12 to the Senate, in opposition to joint statehood, covers succinctly some of our practical and legal objections:

> New states may be admitted by the Congress into the union, but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

It has been frequently asserted by the public press that the real opponents to joint statehood were the large miners and the railways, and that the people of Arizona had but little interest in the matter. As a matter of fact, the delegation of Arizona citizens which went to Washington to protest against this union, of which I had the honor to act as chairman, went because of these newspaper rumors, with the purpose of showing to Congress that, whatever the feeling of the large mining and railroad companies might be on this subject, the bone and sinew of the people were thoroughly in earnest in their opposition to this obnoxious union and were very glad that in this instance the large corporations were of the same mind.

The Foraker amendment to the Joint Statehood Bill in no way interferes with the prompt admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as a joint state, but provides that unless a majority of the electors in both Arizona and New Mexico, voting separately, favor joint statehood, the union shall not be forced upon them. This amendment is certainly a fair solution of the much-discussed statehood question, and its adoption will be satisfactory to the

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people of Arizona. The defeat of jointure at the polls will leave the people of each territory under a territorial form of government until they have grown to such proportions, both in population and resources, that the nation will welcome them to the sisterhood of states as independent commonwealths.

We recognize fully the inequalities of taxation existing in Arizona—as well as in all portions of the union—and our present governor, an appointee of the President, has recently taken a bold and courageous stand in an effort to adjust this vexed taxation question, especially as it relates to mines. Through a board of equalization, which he appointed, the assessment of the mines in Arizona was last summer raised over $9,000,000, and the Supreme Court of Arizona in January decided that this territorial board had the power to make the raise. It is apparent, therefore, that we in Arizona thoroughly realize the necessity of adjusting these inequalities of taxation and that a decidedly improved condition is now being brought about by our present governor and his appointees, backed by public opinion. The satisfactory solution of this intricate problem of taxation really lies with the home-makers of Arizona, and it is in the character and rapid increase of these home-makers that our absolute faith in our ability satisfactorily to adjust this problem rests.

In the foregoing I have endeavored to give some idea of the immense and rapidly developing resources of Arizona. Her people have no fear of the future; they only ask to be let alone with an opportunity to work out their own destiny, within their own boundaries, and inspired by those American ideals which have made the winning of the West possible.

HOW IMMIGRATION IS STIMULATED

BY

FREDERIC AUSTIN OGG

ASSISTANT IN HISTORY, HARVARD UNIVERSITY

AS the stately Cunard steamer Ivernia, one bright morning in early March, made her way slowly up the harbor toward the famous old Charlestown dockyards at Boston, the most indifferent observer could not have failed to note a remarkable transformation in her appearance. Against the shining white background of her figure came out a succession of brilliant colors fairly kaleidoscopic under the play of sunshine and shadow. There were patches of red and green and yellow, with here and there a liberal admixture of blue and scarlet and crimson. It was as if by some strange magic the steamer's broad decks were being converted before one's very eyes into gigantic flower-gardens. The illusion, however, was soon dispelled. As the good ship drew within hailing distance of the wharf her blossoming effect became capable of an easy and by no means supernatural explanation. It was due to nothing more or less than the picturesque costumes worn by some two thousand men, women and children who were thronging the decks in eager anticipation of the end of a long and wearisome steerage journey across seas.

To be exact, the Ivernia carried 1,740 passengers. Of these 1,522 had made the trip in the steerage, while but 146 traveled second cabin and only seventy-two saloon. The steerage crowd was easily the most interesting. It had been gathered from almost every corner of Europe and was composed of human beings of the most widely differentiated races, tongues, and social conditions. Most conspicuous were the Hungarians, about six hundred in all, who, as appeared subsequently, had first assembled at the Croatian port of Fiume to sail on a Mediterranean steamer to

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IT'S GETTING TO BE A PRETTY STRENUOUS GAME FOR UNCLE SAM
Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*

New York, but missing connection had been sent overland to Liverpool to take passage on the Ivernia. Nearly half of them were women. These were in full national dress, which not only in splendor of color but also in economy of material gave pretty much the effect of the chorus of a comic opera. Each wore on her head a showy scarf of scarlet, yellow, or orange. The costumes of the men were scarcely less brilliant. Though classed together as Hungarians, these people spoke half a dozen different tongues and could converse together only through the medium of interpreters. Besides the Hungarians the ship carried 390 Italians, 120 Russian Jews, about two hundred Scandinavians, 150 English and Irish, fifteen Turks, fourteen Armenians, twelve Germans, ten Finns and five French, all of whom added in their own way to the variegated appearance of the crowd.

For nearly an hour the stream flowed steadily across the gangway. At the shore end the throng was narrowed to single file so that the United States Marine Hospital physician could look sharply for persons who bore the marks of disease or infirmity. Thence it spread again into the pen where long stairways guarded by railings led down to the inspectors' desks.

By the next day practically all of the newcomers who had succeeded in satisfying the officials of their fitness to become residents of the country, and who had any definite plans for the future, were setting out to begin their new life. About one hundred and seventy-five of the Scandinavians started on the overland trip to the great farming regions of the Northwest. Most of the Hungarians and some of the Irish, Germans and Armenians pushed on toward the mining districts of western Pennsylvania. Many of the Italians left for New York and other seaboard cities to join relatives and old friends or to seek employment. A very considerable portion made no effort to get beyond Boston.

In the meantime the Ivernia was preparing to set sail again for Europe, whence within the space of four short weeks she would return similarly freighted; likely enough with a steerage throng a third larger and twice as cosmopolitan.

Only those who know the foreigner best appreciate the complexity of the influences and conditions that bring him here. They understand that only very rarely can it be said that any one motive alone has prompted emigration in even an individual case, much less throughout a group or class. A Russian Jew tells me that he is in America because he hates the rule of the Czar, but frankly admits that if he could have made a living for his family in the old home he would have remained there the rest of his days. His neighbor testifies that it was the terror inspired by the Kishinev massacre that led him to migrate, but he also explains that he should never have thought of coming to America but for the fact that an uncle settled in New York a dozen years ago and prospered. An Italian ditch-digger avow

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that he is here only for work and wages during a summer. His fellow-townsman, however, is ambitious to give his children the advantages they can not have in Naples but may have in Boston, and so he is counting the days until his savings can bring them over and settle them in an American home. And so one might go on enumerating cases from actual life, all of which serve as types and help to explain why our immigrants to-day are so heterogeneous a mass.

The Problem of Assisted Immigration

One very important thing, which we know now, but which we had only the barest intimations of a few years ago, is that the volume of our annual immigration is quite out of proportion to what the ordinary normal influences controlling the movements of population would make it. In other words, it has been discovered that after all the social, economic, political, religious and purely personal motives for immigration have been duly taken into account, we have not yet a sufficient aggregate of impelling forces to explain the remarkable increase in the numbers of our immigrants which the past few years have witnessed. Happily, in discovering this fact we have also unearthed the reasons for it. Briefly stated, these are that a very considerable element in our yearly influx of aliens is the product of artificial stimulation at the hand of a variety of interests whose purposes are best served by the deliberate promotion of widespread emigration from Europe. And herein we have found an aspect of the immigration problem no less vital than novel.

Under certain conditions, as when an Australia is to be peopled, direct stimulation of emigration may be proper enough and actually beneficial to everybody concerned, but on the face of things it has no rightful place in the transplanting of European peoples to America. It should be, and generally is, accepted as a maxim that aliens who take up their residence in our country should do so in every case voluntarily, on their own responsibility, and under no sort of external pressure. Since, therefore, the fact has been uncovered that thousands of Europeans, especially Hungarians and Italians, are brought to America every year through the inducements held out to them by parties who expect to profit by their migration, it may be affirmed without hesitation that the phase of the immigration problem which calls for most immediate and decisive action to-day is the reducing of the movement to the volume it would normally sustain if fixed solely by the bona fide enterprise of the immigrants themselves.

As things now are, the first and most obvious step to take is to cut away every form of artificial stimulus to immigration. This task may be attacked while we are yet debating questions of admission and exclusion, urban congestion, and distribution and assimilation. Few people realize, because few are in a position to know, how strong are the mercenary influences which are all the time at work drawing into the swift stream of migration men and women who ought never to leave their old homes and under normal conditions would never do so. This fostering of immigration for the money that there is in it is an unmitigated evil. It is such whether regarded from our own standpoint or from that of the immigrant himself, and every effort made to counteract it is wisely directed.

Not long ago a lady connected with the Associated Charities of the District of Columbia called at the Immigration Bureau in Washington and reported the case of a Hungarian family which admirably illustrates one aspect of the evil of enticed immigration. The entire family in question, consisting of husband, wife and five children, had once been living in Buda-Pesth, where the husband was a barber and the wife a hairdresser. Prosperity had rewarded their industry and they had come to be far better situated than the average people of their class. Both were happy and content. An agent of a steamship company, however, called upon the husband and represented to him that while he was doing very nicely in Buda-Pesth he could do twice as well in America. The suggestion of emigration was pondered over and finally acted upon. The barber left wife and children and came to Baltimore, expecting by his labor eventually to make for them a home in the new world.

Finding that the wages paid barbers in Baltimore were scarcely adequate for his own support, he left the place and went

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to Washington, where he got a position at ten dollars a week. This income enabled him to send small amounts regularly to his wife and, though he was in no way enthusiastic regarding the step he had taken, he resolved to make the best of it and continued to send home letters thoughtfully concealing the real struggle he was having. The wife, supposing that her husband was realizing the expectations created in their minds by the steamship agent, sold their custom and household belongings and came to Baltimore with the five children, rejoicing in the pleasant surprise which she was preparing. The surprise, however, under the circumstances was anything but pleasant. The husband, in response to the telegram giving him his first intimation of the family's arrival, hastened to Baltimore and conducted his loved ones back to his cheerless room in Washington.

No time was required, of course, for the wife to realize the error into which she had unwittingly fallen, and in a short while she became so hysterical from distress and homesickness that in the opinion of the lady who reported the case she would shortly have to be confined to some institution for the insane. No relief could be forthcoming from the Immigration Bureau, since after aliens are once legally admitted to the country there are no means by which they can be deported. In such a manner was one happy and prosperous European family involved in material and mental ruin simply because of the desire of a steamship agent to increase his business by selling the several tickets required for the removal of the family to America. The case, with minor variations, could be duplicated scores of times in the charity records of any of our great cities; and with the added feature of incapacity, disease, or degradation on the part of the immigrants thus thrown upon us, it could be paralleled unknown hundreds of times.

The stimulation of immigration to-day comes from three main sources: (1) transportation companies, chiefly the great transatlantic steamship lines; (2) a variegated class of European "agents" and "runners" whose relations with the steamship companies are not always easy to make out, and (3) large employers and employment agencies in the United States. In treating the subject it is impossible to deal separately with the first and second, though they are by no means identical.

Transportation Companies and Immigration

The incitement of emigration to the United States by interested parties is no new phenomenon. As far back as 1891 it was deemed a matter sufficiently important to call for legislation by Congress, and in that year was enacted a statute by which effort was made to restrict immigration to the number of those who should seek homes or employment in this country purely of their own accord.

This measure having become plainly inadequate, in 1903 its terms were stiffened by amendments providing, among other things, that the soliciting of immigration by transportation companies or their agents, orally, or in writing or printing, should constitute a criminal offense punishable by fine, and providing also that at every port where transportation companies sell tickets to aliens they must post conspicuously the immigration laws of the United States in the language of the country concerned. Even this legislation, however, was only indifferently successful. The large numbers of sick, disabled, pauper and immoral Europeans who continued to be brought to the American ports were quite enough in themselves to create a suspicion that their coming had not been due solely to their own initiative.

This feeling became so strong among persons acquainted with the facts that soon after Mr. Sargent took charge of the Immigration Bureau he adopted the plan of sending an inspector through all the more important European countries to ascertain as far as possible to what extent emigration to the United States was being augmented by the activity of transportation companies and their various sorts of agents. The man selected for the mission was Mr. Marcus Braun and it is to his careful work, together with that of more recent inspectors like Mr. Maurice Fishberg, that we owe pretty much all that we know of the actual processes and extent of assisted immigration in late years.

Mr. Braun sailed for Hamburg in April, 1904, and entered upon a minute investigation which led him up and down through Europe a total distance of twenty-five thousand miles. Conditions

in ten leading countries and at sixteen important ports were studied with untiring diligence. Upon his return he made an elaborate report which may be found in the Annual Report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration for the year ending June 30, 1904. In this very interesting document the inspector expressed the conviction that but for the activity of the transportation companies in their hunt for business, the volume of immigration into the United States would not exceed one-half of the present figures.

Here is revealed a state of affairs which may well challenge attention. All of the great transatlantic steamship companies, as the Cunard, the White Star, the Hamburg-American, and the North German Lloyd, are served throughout Europe by a vast body of agents ranging in importance from the companies' representatives at leading ports like Hamburg, Liverpool, and Naples to ignorant Austrian and Italian peasants who perchance have never wandered a hundred miles from their native villages but who nevertheless, for the sake of the commissions they hope to be paid, are active in stirring up their fellows to try their fortunes in a new world.

It would, perhaps, be hardly correct to say that the companies maintain this elaborate hierarchy, for at the most their connection with the inferior members of it is only indirectly through the superior ones. The line, however, between the regularly commissioned and salaried and the practically self-constituted agents can not be determined with any approach to accuracy. On the face of things the situation is about this: each company keeps up an authorized agency at important points; these appoint sub-agents, who in turn enlist the services of all classes of people occupying all sorts of positions to drum up traffic for their respective lines; but when the companies are taken to task for the abuses committed by these sub-agents they promptly disclaim all connection with any but their general representatives and profess to be in entire ignorance of the abnormal pressure all the time being put upon the masses of Europe to migrate.

The nominal function of these sub-gents, so far as they have any at all, is o supply information when called upon, especially regarding sailing schedules, rates, and other details of ocean travel. Practically, however, they have become an army of recruiting officers, influencing and enticing people with all degrees of flagrant deceitfulness to begin life anew in America—and, of course, incidentally, to take passage thither on one of their company's splendid new liners which sails on such and such a (very convenient) day, and the rates on which are so very, very low!

The village agents work under the direction of district agents and all are stimulated to their utmost exertions by the commission which they receive when they deliver their passengers at the steamship company's docks. "The more they get," says Mr. Braun in a letter written to the Immigration Bureau during his tour of inspection "the easier it is to keep up the full flow of the tide, and the interest and excitement in the movement is stimulated in every possible way where the emigration fever has obtained a good foothold. In northern, central, and southern Europe there is an enormous amount of material to work upon, and the most remote agricultural valleys are invaded by agents with advertising matter of every description and emigration missionaries ostensibly engaged in other business. It is one of the best organized, most energetically conducted, branches of commerce in the world."

Tickets are sold to people who have but the vaguest idea of where they are going, who lack all of the qualifications necessary for life in a strange country, and who in many cases are so obviously unfit that they can not possibly be made to pass the admission examination at any American port. Every sort of ingenuity is practiced to "patch up" persons afflicted with trachoma, favus, and other diseases so that they may succeed in getting through.

The great difficulty is to fix responsibility for these shameful abuses. Most European countries, especially Germany, Austria and Italy, have very strict laws against the enticing of emigration, designed, if for nothing else, to prevent the draining off of young men capable of military service. The energy with which they have generally sought to secure the execution of these laws must relieve them of any great measure of blame.

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Obviously the fault lies with the steamship companies and the network of agencies which exist by providing them with passenger business. Yet it will not do to go too far in condemning the companies themselves, for their guilt is susceptible of a perfectly natural, even if not wholly adequate, explanation, and besides the fault is not all their own. The temptation to exploit immigrant travel to the utmost is undeniably strong. Until very recently, at least, it was admitted by representatives of the companies that the traffic of the steerage was their main source of income. At present they generally claim that this is not true, though the volume of this traffic has lately so increased that it is difficult to account for the alleged falling off of profits, and the bitterness of the famous rate war of the summer and autumn of 1904 tends to make one a bit suspicious.

In any event it is not to be questioned that immigrant travel is still a very large item on the companies' account books, and it is only natural that, other things being equal, these companies should desire to increase it just as a factory owner or a mine operator would want to increase his output. As Mr. Sargent has quite rightly said, "it is useless, if not puerile, to trust that the transportation lines, representing enormous investments of capital, operated for the express purpose, will not resort to every known means to secure passengers, or that persons acting as their agents in foreign countries will not do likewise to secure commissions, even if such acts involve a violation of the laws of the United States. The former is quite natural, indeed, commendable, within lawful limitations; the latter may be reasonably anticipated." The ethics of the matter may lie pretty plainly in a certain direction, but practical experience teaches what may be clearly expected.

Remedies, Existing and Proposed

The difficult thing is to determine the extent to which the companies are guilty of positive misconduct in the matter as compared with the measure in which they are the more or less unconscious, even unwilling, victims of their self-serving European agents and "feeders." The best evidence that can be gathered goes to show that, on the whole, the companies endeavor to comply with the law—the letter, at least, if not the spirit. They know that they are held to account for every immigrant whom they transport to our coasts. If they bring persons whom the immigrant inspectors refuse to admit they are bound to pay for the board and lodging of



THE MAN CONGRESS SHOULD GO FOR
Westerman, in *Ohio State Journal*

such persons while in the detention pens and eventually to carry them back to their homes free of charge. If they bring persons afflicted with contagious diseases and it can be shown that the disease existed at the time of embarkation and might have been detected by a competent physician, they are subject to a fine of one hundred dollars for every such person transported and must supply free board, lodging, and return passage.

These requirements unquestionably operate as a valuable check upon the zeal of the companies for immigration business, and it is in the rigid enforcement of legislation of this character that one means is afforded us of ameliorating the assisted immigration evil in the future. When steamship officials come to understand a little more clearly that the transporting of diseased, impoverished, and defective persons has become a source of positive financial loss, through fines and refusals to admit at the immigration ports, they will not be long in finding a way to

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protect themselves against the impositions of their over-zealous employees and self-appointed servitors. Already the stricter enforcement of the law by our immigration inspectors within the past two or three years has had a noticeable effect, and it is easy to see that the steamship companies themselves have begun to make a thorough sifting of the people who apply at their European agencies for tickets to America. The worst type of Hungarians, for example, are usually in such a physical and financial condition that they would almost certainly be rejected by the American inspectors; hence the companies shield themselves against probable loss by carrying these people to England where immigrant regulations are not so rigid.

But while as a rule it is the most ignorant, most credulous, and least desirable elements of the European peasantry that are chiefly appealed to by the immigration promoters, it is nevertheless true that the efforts of these men induce the removal to America of large numbers of people who can not be denied admission under any reasonable exclusion regulations. The problem must be dealt with in Europe as well as in America. It is essentially international in character and can never be solved with complete satisfaction until the nations concerned take it up together and work out a common program of action.

First of all, those nations which already have laws prohibiting the enticing of emigration must be stirred to greater vigilance and energy in the execution of them. In the second place, countries like Switzerland which have no such legislation, and which in consequence have become the rendezvous of emigration agents and runners, must be brought to the point of active coöperation toward the suppression of the illicit business. Thirdly, the steamship companies being themselves largely international and therefore immune from close control should be subjected to enough pressure to keep their solicitation of business within legitimate bounds.

The mere arrest and conviction of a sub-agent here and there has little or no effect upon the general situation. It does not bring the steamship companies into the controversy and apparently only stimulates other agents to more adroit methods of evading the law. In any individual case the ticket sold to an "assisted" emigrant passes through so many hands before it reaches him, and the original commission for handling the business is subdivided so many times, that it is scarcely possible to lay hold of the guilty party if the company itself is eliminated.

Finally, the work of inspection must be transferred as far as possible from American to European ports. Although no active steps have yet been taken in this direction, it is well known that this is to be the policy of the Immigration Bureau under its present management. At present our consuls in foreign countries are expected to prevent the shipment of paupers or criminals to this country, but in practice this function of the consul does not mean much. His powers are too vague and general and his time is too much occupied with other things. Adequate inspection of emigrants before embarkation can be secured only by the creation of a special class of officials to reside at the various European ports and give their energies to this business alone; and a plan for taking such a step is at present under consideration.

If a system of this sort is instituted the problem of stimulated immigration can be attacked close to its roots and the present evil may reasonably be expected to be very largely removed. If, as President Roosevelt has recently declared in his last annual message to Congress, "the most serious obstacle we have to encounter in the effort to secure a proper regulation of the immigration to these shores arises from the determined opposition of the foreign steamship lines, who have no interest whatever in the matter save to increase the returns on their capital by carrying masses of immigrants hither in the steerage quarters of their ships," the most promising means of outwitting those who would prey upon our national well-being for their own pecuniary interests is to make a rigid examination of all our prospective immigrants and weed out the undesirable before they have had a chance to pay their precious lira, roubles, and kroner into the rapacious treasuries of the transportation companies.

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PRINCE EUGENE, DUKE OF NERIKE
Youngest son of the King of Sweden

A ROYAL ARTIST

BY

LOUIS G. NORTHLAND

THE recent visit of Queen Sophia of Sweden to Paris, which she has not visited for over twenty-five years, aroused considerable curiosity in the court circles of Europe. The Queen was traveling incognito and was attended by her youngest son, Prince Eugene, Duke of Nerike. It was given out officially from Stockholm that the royal party was en route for Italy to join King Oscar at Cape St. Martin, but the real object of the Queen's visit to Paris is now known. It was to meet Mlle. Louise Graefe, an opera singer of some reputation and of Swedish ancestry, for some years residing in France and on the continent.

It has been widely announced and not contradicted that Prince Eugene is to marry the charming singer and to take up his permanent residence in Berlin, where he has a home in the vicinity of the Thiergarten. Like his brother, Prince Oscar Bernadotte, who married some ten years ago Hon. Ebba Munk, a lady-in-waiting on his mother, Queen Sophia, Prince Eugene will renounce his rank as

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a Swedish prince of the blood and all his rights of succession, and will assume the title and rank of Count Oscarson. Prince Eugene has a large independent fortune and is most democratic and unpretentious in manner and taste, and the renunciation of his royal rank will be regarded by him as a happy release rather than as a sacrifice.

The Prince, who is now forty-one years old and holds the rank of a colonel in the royal Swedish army, is a painter of considerable merit. He studied under Gerome, Julien, Puvis de Chavannes, Gervex and Bonnat, and belongs to the impressionist school. At the World's Fair at Chicago and at the recent Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis his paintings were much admired. He seems to have inherited the talent and taste for art from his uncle, King Charles XV., who was a brilliant artist.

THE THEATER IN FRANCE TO-DAY

BY

CORA ROCHE HOWLAND

THE fact that there is growing up on both sides of the Atlantic a demand for national theaters is in itself an evidence of the relation which has arisen between the drama and the life of the people. In our modern ideal the writer of highest genius is the writer who speaks to his own time, who voices its passions and aspirations, who interprets for it some part of its own, unexpressed, secret life. We are coming, consequently, to desire a theater removed from mercenary motives, that will bring to our view the representative genius of other countries, and will likewise become a worthy vehicle of the expression of our own national life.

With this ideal we turn naturally to France. For France is to-day the leader of the world in drama. She has tried the experiment of subsidizing theaters, and the plays she stages show the many brilliant facets of her sparkling, varicolored social life. And then, too, there is a grain of truth in the assertion: *"Chacun a deux patries, la sienne et la France."*

Almost every theater in Paris has its distinctive character. To give the name of a house is of itself a classification of the plays that are there presented. The Comédie Française and the Théâtre Antoine stand for separate and clearly defined dramatic tendencies. The Odéon is an understudy to the first state theater. The Palais Royale has a risque fame. The Châtelet is celebrated for its gorgeous scenic spectacles. At the Théâtre au Gymnase one sees Rejane in the lighter social drama of the day, wherein *l'amour*, the predominant mood of Paris, constitutes the central theme. The Théâtre Sarah Bernhardt explains itself from its owner's reputation. Each playhouse is so closely associated with the names of certain actors, and with plays of a particular kind, that the humblest shopkeeper in the Latin Quarter knows about them all, and—if you choose to take him, or more likely, her, into your confidence—can advise you competently where in your present mood you had better go for your evening's entertainment.

It would not be extraordinary to have the person in the street know of the Comédie Française, the Odéon and the Théâtre Libre, or the theater of the neighborhood where he dwelt, but this wider dramatic knowledge among the lowly is one of the surprises which Parisian intelligence offers to foreigners. The shopkeeper who sells you an actress's picture can tell you a whole book of information about her and something of the playhouse where she usually appears. He may merely have read of her in *Le Figaro* or *La Petite Parisienne*, which, with French thrift, he rents every day from

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the corner news-stand for a fraction of their purchase price, but his interest spans all *lacunae* in the printed information. It is his pride to be *au courant* with the drama of the day. This wide-awake attitude of his toward things dramatic forms in an interesting way a link between the national temperament and that extraordinary phase of the French drama at the present day, the *"bouis-bouis,"* so called, which has become a force to be reckoned with in the development of French dramatic art.

To an outsider, looking upon Paris with eyes of inquiry, one of the first qualities of the city which stands out from its cosmopolitan background is the dramatic character of its outdoor life, especially in the less pretentious quarters, away from the boulevards clothed in their fungus growth of foreign life. Here, where the "little people" live, the true republicans, whose prejudices decide the policy of France, every street is a stage, and the people passing to and fro act in a living drama, eloquent though humble, and far more enjoyable to the taste than the lees of life one sips at a café table, beholding vice and virtue playing skittles, with propriety for ninepins.

You understand, then, how the stage seems hardly mimic to people who are used to beholding from window or doorstep the comedy and tragedy of an everyday life conspicuously theatrical. You comprehend why the theater should be so much a necessity to the Frenchman that almost every night, his dinner over, he should go as a matter of course to the miniature playhouse near by, where are presented daily four short comedies, realistic in situation and setting and lightened during intermissions by the musical eccentricities of some clever *chansonnier*. In return for the small entrance fee which he pays he gets a remarkable variety of repertory, and a uniform excellence of representation, from actors who have completed the arduous course of training in the Conservatoire.

Theoretically, the Comédie Française remains in the eyes of all educated Frenchmen the theater of France, by the same token that we, if asked to enumerate the vertebrae in the backbone of English literature, would name without hesitation the hundred best books. French boys and girls are taken to the Théâtre Française and the Odéon as an educational exercise, and the House of Molière remains for them in later years a criterion of dramatic excellence. But when the test of choice of an evening's entertainment is put to them, the chance is good that they choose seats somewhere else, in a smaller theater, where new plays are staged more frequently and some favorite actor or actress habitually appears; or else they go to the Théâtre Libre.

To all who advocate a national theater for the United States the subsidized theaters of France offer a valuable study, more particularly a study of human nature and its natural tendencies than, as one might expect, a study of the development of the drama. Neither the Comédie Française nor the Odéon has done for the French stage what was anticipated. The main service of the Comédie Française has been the preservation of tradition, as this has grown up out of the classic school of Molière. So long as the important literary output of France was composed of fiction, history or literary criticism, each of which held sway in turn until the commencement of the now existing era, this function of the subsidized theater sufficed; but with the changed conditions of to-day it is not enough. These subsidized theaters of France would swaddle the newly born drama of our day as closely in conventions as mothers of the l'Ile de France swaddle their infants.

The Comédie stands to-day in an equivocal position. It is, so to speak, neither fish, flesh nor fowl. It is not the old Comédie, which stood immutably for the traditions of Molière, for the historic unities and classic form; it does not offer an open stage for the best dramatic tendencies of the times; it is not the peculiar property of its Associates as a cherished life honor; nor does it belong to the people of France, who find its repertory dull and its entrance fees prohibitive. It is part of history, but it is not forming history, at any rate with the same ambition and spirit which are making other theaters of France mighty forces in the dramatic progress of the world.

As for the Odéon, only one word need be said. Like the Comédie Française, it

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is a subsidized theater; but, unlike the Comédie, its career is untouched by the Decree of Moscow. The government contents itself with nominating the manager, and with stipulating that two nights a week be reserved for presentation of old-established plays and for the work of new writers. Its prices are too high to put its programs within popular reach. And it can hardly be said to deserve in any respect the important title, "national theater."

If there is any national theater in France to-day, using the term apart from its significance of government support, in the sense of representative of the nation, it is the Théâtre Antoine, the home of that revolutionary, polemic movement which expresses so freely the actual life and outlook of the people, and which has become, in consequence, what M. Emile Faguet, the most conservative of French critics, has declared "the only theater in France at the present time."

We can not overestimate the importance of this movement of the Théâtre Libre. Not only has it widened the horizon of the French dramatist and put the newest dramatic thought within reach of the public grasp by its moderately priced presentations and the advertising which they inevitably get at the hands of Francisque Sarcey and other masters of the *feuilleton,* but it speaks the language of reality, of its own times, a voice which finds in France peculiarly an echo in the breast of the multitude.

For, as it happens, there is a special reason why plays which represent the life of the *petite bourgeoisie* should please the general public there. As Emil Reich has pointed out in his "Success Among Nations," no country in Europe has been so thoroughly demedievalized as France. Though the barriers of class and caste still subsist, they have been so far leveled that a thoroughly good understanding exists throughout all classes of society. Whereas the American public sigh to look upon high life, the splendors, vagaries and indiscretions of the rich, the Frenchman is content to behold life pictured familiarly; he has one more reason for interest in a situation if it is placed on his own social level.

What impresses an outsider most of all is the remarkable variety of the modern French drama. Each playwright is a free lance. There is to-day practically no stage convention, no predominant school. The situation reminds one of that flush of exuberant freedom which intoxicated Paris immediately after the French Revolution. The system which for forty years shackled the French drama by the Comedy of Manners which the Younger Dumas, Emile Augier and Sardou represented, has been cast off; the new writers are stretching their limbs, and filling their lungs, and experiencing that mood of irresponsibility which is one of the first delights of newly found freedom.

But already they are running up against their limitations, part of them imposed and part of them natural. Dramatic tradition dies hard in France, with the Comédie Française and the Conservatoire eager to keep its flame alive. Aside from the tradition of a fixed dramatic form there is the tradition of a prescribed dramatic training. The Conservatory insists upon a certain routine. Yet the recent resignation of MM. Ferandy and Le Bargy, as a revolt against a regulation which they believed to be unnecessary, shows that the spirit of rebellion is actuating even the best actors as well as the new school of playwrights.

Another enemy of both these classes of artists is the commercial manager, who is in the theatrical business for the avowed purpose of making money, and is not disposed to send his merchant vessels out to cruise upon an unknown sea.

Yet another influence upon the development of French drama, and one which has been too little considered in this connection, is the popular education of French women. Just think what a world of romance and idealism is cut off from the French playwright by the isolation from the other sex to which the young French girl is subjected until her marriage. It is this phase of the country's social life which has dried up the fountains of France's lyric verse, the poetry which springs spontaneously from the innocent young heart, rejoicing in the loves of youth. It is this also which hinders the novelist when he desires to introduce romance into his picture of life; there is no love situation which he can utilize except some illicit amour after marriage. And the dramatist, like the

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novelist, is obliged to approach love from the standpoint of adultery for this identical social reason.

It is needless to say that on this account neither drama nor novel fairly represents the social life of France to-day, when we consider them as a transcript of actuality. There are, perhaps, not an undue proportion of grisettes and members of the demimonde depicted; but certainly there is far less intrigue among the married women of France than the plays which are being produced on the French stage would lead one to suppose. As a type, the married French woman is virtuous, energetic and industrious, and looks after her husband, her household and her children in a way to merit the encomiums of Proverbs, thirty-first chapter and twenty-seventh verse.

Yet this same trait of the French drama and novel, this emphasis upon intrigue, does voice public sentiment through the polemic character of the plays which are being written about it as a central theme. Thus Hervieu, whose plays usually are concerned with the infidelity of husband or wife, and the consequences, writes as a champion of women and a reformer of unjust, unequal marriage laws which give the husband the whip-hand and make the wife a chattel.

To the modern French playwright there is no subject which does not permit of presentation on the stage. Any and every vice of modern society M. Eugéne Brieux has made the target of his quixotic lance; in *"Blanchette"* he assails popular education; in *"L'Evasion,"* science; in *"Menages d'Artistes,"* art; in *"L'Engrenage,"* universal suffrage; in *"Les Bienfacteurs,"* charity, and in *"La Robe Rouge,"* the professional vices of the magistracy. In *"Remplacantes,"* presented first at the Théâtre Antoine, one of the most powerful of his plays, and one which has agitated the surface, at least, of French thought, he inveighs against the common French custom of importing wet-nurses from the country in order that Parisian matrons may not be obliged by maternal duties to forego social pleasures.

That politics, which would seem to be wholly undesirable as a dramatic medium, may be interesting when properly handled, M. Emile Fabre showed when he attempted in *"La Vie Publique"* a criticism of French electoral customs. In *"Les Ventres Dores"* the same playwright deals with an interesting feature of French political history, the wreck of a public man's good name by its connection with a financial scandal, a theme which recalls incidents of the Panama affair of several years ago. The American public is familiar with "Business Is Business" by Mirabeau, through Otis Skinner's presentation of it in the United States in the summer of 1905. Even discussion of religious subjects is not barred from dramatic treatment in France. *"Le Duel,"* by Henri Lavedan, which was a conspicuous failure when produced in New York, was earlier a tremendous success in Paris, giving rise to controversies even fiercer than the author's previous triumph, *"Le Prince d'Aurec."*

There are several more important French playwrights who have become so much our own that they require no more than a passing mention, to show their relation to the dramatic issues of their land. Richepin's *"Chemineau"* has charmed us on our own stage. So, too, have Rostand's *"Cyrano de Bergerac"* and *"L'Aiglon"*; and there is no play of Maeterlinck's which is not read quite as eagerly in America as in France, if it be not even more read, since here it is studied not only by literati, but by people of any profession and class.

Richepin can hardly be considered as a fair representative either of France or of French genius. Born beneath the African sun, and reared in a small, quiet city of Flanders, he came to Paris, the home of the muses, as a suppliant, an outsider, a creature of foreign genius, who must work out his salvation along individual instead of along national lines. Not so with France's popular favorite among playwrights, M. Edmond Rostand, whose literary spirit, as well as the breath of his life, was a direct inheritance from his motherland. The reason why M. Rostand has interpreted France for us so ably is that he is of the French French, a son of a distinguished journalist of Marseilles, who has been deeply interested from the beginning of his career in civic and national affairs.

"Cyrano de Bergerac," the first distinguished success of our dramatist, is, as all

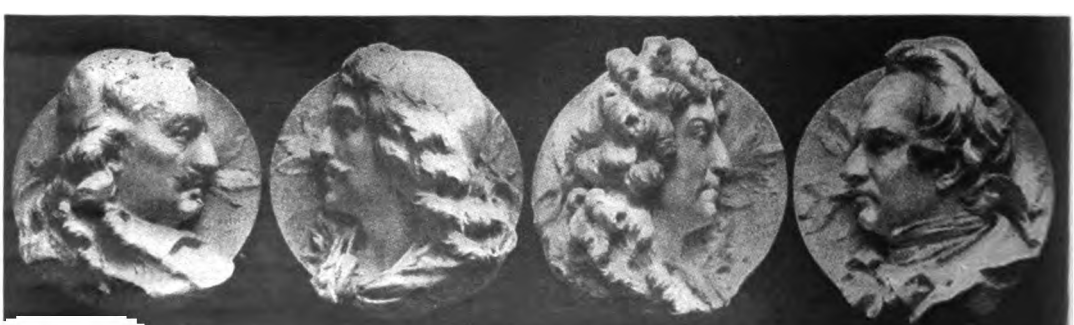
Frenchmen are pleased to admit, France herself, "France at her best, France at the culminating point of her genius," to borrow the eulogism of an ardent admirer. To us, as observers, the play has its humorous as well as its effective side. Cyrano's melodramatic loyalty to his beloved "*panache*" resembles the idealistic sentiment which pervades France in regard to the army. But there is in many of the situations the same quality of humor which enlivens the newspaper accounts of the amusing duel over Jeanne d'Arc which took place in the South of France a while ago, between M. Deroulede and M. Jaurez, the leader of the Socialists in the French Chamber of Deputies. The figure of Cyrano de Bergerac is created out of the heroic tomfoolery of the volatile French nation.

Upon the old familiar forms of romanticism and realism has grown up within the last double-decade a new art, powerful and far reaching, including the inspiration of two worlds, the impressionistic revivifying art of the symbolists, which is more revolutionary than any other dramatic movement of our restless times.

I doubt if we fully appreciate the fact that the aim of such a symbolist as Maeterlinck is, to an even greater degree than that of the realist, to depict life. What is seen and touched and grasped by the five senses is the least part of life; all about us is the freer air of another world, while within us is a soul too content with its earthly captivity. The great problem of "Whither, Whence," which so perplexes us, is not to be comprehended; it remains to be apprehended. The soul's adventures are not matters of personal exploit; tragedy is beyond the power of mere circumstance to paint. No plot of action can portray the crisis of the spirit. It is man's common experience which is most eloquent of passion, pain and pleasure. It is life's hidden meaning which gives it its beauty and power; and the old dramatic art, which takes no account of this vital truth, is an art without a soul.

Symbolism, like the other new dramatic tendencies, is opening a new era in the history of the French stage. Never before has France's drama bloomed so luxuriantly as now. Not in the capital merely, that hotbed where every seed of artistic promise is nurtured to fruition, but in rural neighborhoods as well, the theater has gained an increased importance. To this fact the passion play inaugurated at Nancy during August last, bears witness, and also such ventures as Maurice Pottecher's People's Playhouse of Bussang, in the valley of the Moselle, which reminds one picturesquely of Marie Antoinette's courtly playhouse of Versailles, popularized to suit a public need and a middle-class people.

To us who live across the seas, and are wont to think of France as Paris, the variety and richness of French drama brings amazement, that a single people should produce such a diversity of form and inspiration. Yet this Parisian flower is an orchid growth, which attaches itself to the rugged growth of the national culture, preserved and fostered at the nation's capital. Its embryo is brought thither from the shores of the Mediterranean, the shadow of the Pyrenees, from Flanders, from every nook and corner of this land of myriad moods, light and melancholy. Herein, if anywhere, resides its strange poetic charm.



EILLE MOLIERE RACINE VICTOR HUGO

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THE MAKING OF TO-MORROW

HOW THE WORLD OF TO-DAY IS PREPARING FOR THE WORLD OF TO-MORROW

Education in the Canadian New West

By Charles Herbert Huestis

Lecturer in Philosophy and Logic, Alberta College

NO question is of greater interest to the thoughtful people of the new West than that of education. The most important issue at the late elections, the first since the entrance of the two provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan into provincial status, was that of separate as against national schools. The Autonomy Bill embodied the principle of separate schools for religious minorities, and this proposition was supported by the Liberal candidates; while the Conservatives declared for purely national schools. The verdict of the people, if the results of the elections can be taken as that, is by no means uncertain. In Alberta a solitary Conservative will uphold the views of his party against twenty-four sturdy Liberals. In Saskatchewan, owing to the aggressive fight and strong personality of Mr. Haultain, late leader in the Territorial House, the Conservatives have won eight seats and came within a few votes of winning three or four more.

It is doubtful whether the principle of separation in public school education will be attacked, at present at least. It must be remembered, however, that in the system in vogue teachers in the separate schools are required to pass the same examinations as those in the national schools. The text-books in both classes of schools are also the same with one exception. In the lowest grades of the Roman Catholic schools it is permitted to use readers containing some instruction in religious dogma. Nevertheless, though the evils incident to religious schools have been somewhat eliminated by the above provisions, the system spells separation in education, and there are many thoughtful people in the West who see trouble ahead. Large numbers of intelligent Liberals voted the Conservative ticket at the late elections because it seemed to them that the historic principles of Liberalism had been forsaken by their own party. It may be that the Liberals, having gained power in the West, will gradually drift back to their old position, and the banner of provincial rights will again be seen raised above its hosts.

At present there is only one institution in the two new provinces giving instruction in university work, Alberta College, in the city of Edmonton, the capital of Alberta. The story of its founding and subsequent career is illustrative of the spirit of the West.

About two and one-half years ago a number of men sat together in council. They aspired to be the founders of a new institution of learning to be located in the most northerly city in America, except Dawson City in the Yukon. The initial stages of the movement had been passed, the consent of the church-governing body (for the new college was to be a Methodist venture) had been given, and a sum of money pledged by the citizens sufficient to meet the needs of the first three years. Only one important requirement remained to be met, namely, the appointment of the principal; and the man they wanted was down with typhoid in the city hospital. The moment was indeed unauspicious to offer the position with hope of acceptance. What if the man of their desire turned the proposition down? Where should they look for another? Perhaps it would be wiser to wait a year. That was the counsel of the Wise Man from the East who had been deputed by the church to aid the young western enthusiasts. "Better wait," he said. The group of men sat for a few moments in silence. Then one of them rose to his feet. "I move," he said, "that we begin at

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once." The motion was put and carried unanimously. To the man in hospital, burning with fever, the Wise Man from the East and another offered, on behalf of the directors, the position of principal, and the offer was accepted.

On October 5 of that year the principal-elect sat in one of a suite of rooms engaged as temporary quarters and waited all day for a pupil. None came. He was there again the next morning promptly at nine o'clock. At 10:30 A.M., three men entered the room. Two of them were "sky pilots"; they were steering into the harbor the first student, and the work of Alberta College had begun. The second year closed with 180 students registered in all departments, and a staff of eleven professors and lecturers actively employed. A college building, costing with equipment over $20,000, was finished and in use during the year; all the bills were paid and there was a balance on the right side. The college has commended itself to the people of Alberta. Last summer the college building was more than doubled in size, and at the time of writing, is filled to its utmost capacity.

The aim of this institution is to meet the educational requirements of the Canadian Northwest without invading the field already well occupied by the public and high schools. No student, no matter how small his educational equipment, is refused admittance. Instruction is given in arts, including matriculation and the first two years of university work; commercial work, including stenography and typewriting; music, both instrumental and vocal; elocution and physical culture. There is also an all-comers' course for young men and women whose early advantages were few and who could not now enter the public schools except in the lowest grades. This course has proved to be a great blessing to a number of young men and women during the past years.

The ideal of the college is a preparation for life. *"Non scholae, sed vitae,"* sums up its purpose. To bring the young men and women of the West who enter its halls to understand life in its true meaning, and to help them to prepare themselves for its service, is the aim the instructors constantly keep before themselves. Hence manhood and womanhood stand for more than scholarship, however important that may be, and, in the phrase of the college motto, *"Mores sunt maxima,"* right habits are the big thing.

The future is full of promise. A school of domestic science is to be the next addition, so that the daughters of the West may be equipped to become the home-makers of to-morrow—ladies in the old generic meaning of that much abused Saxon word, as wise breakers of bread.

Here then, is the nucleus of the higher education of the Canadian greater West, and it is probable that along these lines farther movement will be made. Hon. Mr. Rutherford, Premier of Alberta, has stated his intention of bringing in a University Bill at the first meeting of the Legislature in March. Beyond this nothing definite is settled. How to build up a system of higher education upon these prairies that shall be free from the dominance of political and religious institutions, and which shall at the same time be deeply religious and broadly educative, is the problem at present before the people of these provinces.

Weighing the World at the Pyramids

By Percy Trenchard

SCIENCE is dissatisfied with the accepted figures of the earth's weight. They are considered a trifle antique for a twentieth century standard. Americans are to lead the way in weighing the world once more.

It may sound absurd to some to speak of weighing the great earth and yet it has been done and is to be done again. More than half a century ago pendulums were swung, under Airy's direction, at the top and bottom of an English coal pit. The comparison of their times of swing showed how heavy the whole earth was compared with the outermost thin shell, a shell of the thickness of the depth of the coal pit. Since geologists were able to give a fair estimate of the weight of this surface shell, the weight of the entire earth became a mere matter of multiplication.

The same experiment is to be repeated by a scientific expedition from the Survey Department at Washington. Pendulums are to be swung at the apex of the great pyramid and in the chambers at its center and base. From the swing of these pendulums the comparative weights of the

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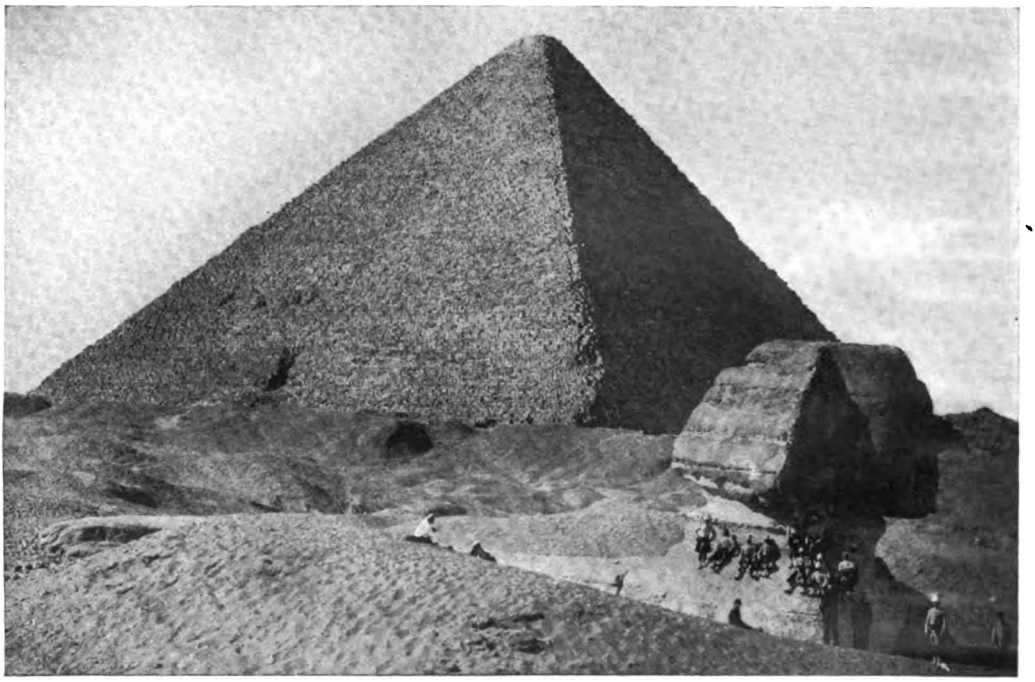
earth and of the pyramid can be learned, and the weight of the pyramid having been estimated, the weight of the world will be, as in the case of the Airy experiment, a mere matter of multiplication.

All this may be a little puzzling to the lay mind, but the explanation is not difficult. Asked to describe the method of weighing the world in plain untechnical language an official of the Survey Department said:

"The principle is that the weight of a body is proportionate to the attraction which it exerts. By the pull that the sun exerts over the earth as shown by the earth's motion, we estimate that its attraction is 352,280 times as great as the earth's and therefore that the sun's mass is that many times greater than the mass of the earth. Knowing the weight of the earth it is easy to estimate the weight of the sun by this method of comparison. In the same way the weight of Jupiter, Saturn, Venus, Neptune or any other planet may be ascertained by comparison with the weight of the sun, basing the calculations on the amount of attraction the sun exercises over these planets. But first the earth's weight must be estimated to form a basis for the other calculations.

"The same principle is applied. The pyramid will be used as a basis for the first estimate. A plumb-bob will be swung from the apex of the pyramid, observation and calculation will determine the force of the attraction of the small body, namely, the pyramid, for the plumb-bob and the greater attraction of the large body, the earth, for the plumb-bob. The weight of the pyramid having been estimated, the weight of the earth will be calculated by multiplying the pyramid's weight by the number of times the attraction of the earth for the plumb-bob is greater than the attraction of the pyramid for the plumb-bob. From the standard thus fixed the weight of all other bodies in the solar system can be estimated.

"Here are some old figures for you; the number of cubic miles in the earth is about 259,800,000,000; each cubic mile contains 147,200,000,000 cubic feet and each cubic foot, upon the average, weighs 5.67 times as much as a cubic foot of water, or 354 pounds, 6 ounces avoirdupois. Figure it out for yourself."



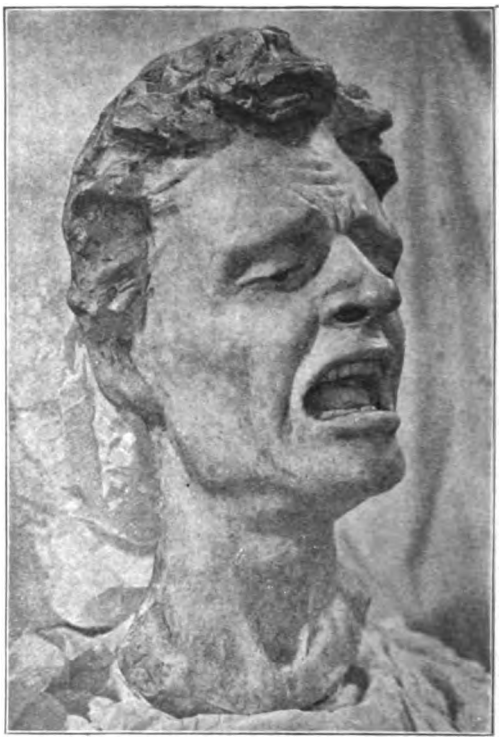
THE GREAT PYRAMID

Now being used by modern science in ascertaining the weight of the earth

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EXHAUSTION



OUT OF BREATH

THE suffering of the athlete who wins fame on the cinder path has been graphically depicted in a series of clay models based on snap-shots just finished by Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, physical director of the University of Pennsylvania. The most striking is that depicting "Violent Effort." In this face the expression is positively appalling, and yet it is perfectly familiar to those who have witnessed the finish of a sprint or hurdle race between university contestants. It suggests at once that the contestant has summoned up the last fraction of an ounce of power to push his mutinous frame over the tape.



VIOLENT EFFORT

Less attractive even than "Violent Effort" is the face of an athlete who has run himself almost to the point of collapse, but still doggedly holds to his course. A third face is called "Exhaustion." The lines are deep and the expression haggard in the extreme. The lips are parted widely and the face is that of an old man weary of the game.

The models are certainly not beautiful, but they are well worth considering as representing athletic strain.

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Mapping Our New Coasts

By Edward Marshall

THE work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey consists of mapping closely all our coasts and carefully examining and recording water depths and the trend of currents immediately adjacent to them. Thus, since the Spanish-American War brought new island domains to us, our surveyors have had their hands full. It was while these surveyors on the scale of kings were at work in Porto Rico that I first met Mr. H. O. Ogden, chief of the party measuring and mapping it, and began to make inquiries of him concerning the work.

Mr. Ogden, with numerous assistants, began operations in 1900. Now almost finished, the work shows that the Spanish charts were inaccurate to a degree which threatened navigation. While the initial positions of San Juan and Ponce, the island's largest towns, were found to be correct as given, the south shore as mapped was just twelve miles too short! Thus, literally, a pilot sailing by the old charts, might steer a course technically calculated to take him to the land and still run as far to sea as from the Battery to the northern boundary of the Borough of the Bronx in New York City. Shoals about the island were unmarked on maps, dangerous currents had escaped all record, deep water beckoned where mariners were warned of shoals. These errors have been carefully corrected, all surveys have been rendered absolute by astronomical observations and elaborate calculations fixing the position of the island in its relation with other islands in the Caribbean group. Surrounding waters and the waters of all harbors have been sounded, as well as those of channels in between; the heights of important mountains have been measured and the marginal topography of the coast line has been noted in extreme detail, or will have been when, presently, the work has been completed.

The value of this work has been illustrated in a startling manner by the practical discovery, during its progression, of the harbor of Guayanilla. This indents the south coast of the island, is by far the best harbor in all Porto Rico and is one of the finest in the West Indian group. It has been developed, buoyed and made available for commercial use. It is perfectly protected against storms and has a fine, deep entrance, yet it was not shown as an available harbor on the Spanish



H. O. OGDEN
Leader of the expedition for surveying the coasts of Porto Rico

maps and only a few captains of coastwise vessels knew of it at all. That, in all the years since Columbus first put his adventurous foot ashore on Porto Rico, where now stands the towering monument at old San Juan, the Spanish government should have been ignorant of the existence of this harbor seems unlikely. A more reasonable theory is that it was omitted from the charts, because, if its position had been proclaimed to the nations of the earth, it would have been another danger point where invading ships might concentrate and thus entail expenditure for fortifications and defense.

Advance maps of this Porto Rican survey, as of all other surveys of lake as well as ocean coasts, are furnished free of charge to such pilots as apply for them. Mariners universally regret that we gave Cuba independence before we untangled the notorious puzzle of her shore lines.

But this work in the West Indies is

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nothing to the task which Alaska's rock-bound shores have given the Bureau. The Alaskan Survey is worthy of a volume of its own and has it in Department records. It furnished the "base-map" accepted as the standard by the boundary commission during the dispute as to the location of the lines between Canada and the United States; the superintendent of the survey was one of the commissioners and our surveyors worked in connection with the Canadian experts.

Many fatalities have occurred in connection with this coast survey work. A boat was capsized in Tillamook Bay, Oregon, "and," said Mr. Ogden, in telling me about it, "every occupant was drowned except one boy who could not swim." The breakers elsewhere on the coast of Oregon claimed an officer and three enlisted men; two officers were drowned in Appalachicola Bay, in Florida; one coast survey ship has been lost at sea with every man on board; recently a man was swept from the rigging of the Bureau's steamer Patterson and drowned; and the overturning of the survey ship Gedney's boat in the Alaskan survey cost the life of one man.

Our new possessions in the Far East comprise two thousand and more islands, with not one reasonably accurate chart for the whole lot except such as we have made since the beginning of our occupation; some of the islands are omitted from the Spanish maps *in toto;* others are utterly misplaced. When that survey has been completed (and about forty experts with five vessels are at work there now), many discoveries may have been recorded as startling as that of Guayanilla Harbor down in Porto Rico.

A Maker of the England of To-day

By E. Douglas Sheild

THE death of George Jacob Holyoake, the great social reformer and founder of the coöperative trading movement, recalls to mind how surprisingly near in time are the bad old days, and also how much one man can do to relegate them to the distant past. Born in 1817 of poor parents, George Holyoake worked as a child in an iron foundry, and when a youth showed great skill as steel fitter and [illegible]r. His only schooling was received in one of the Sunday schools of those days. This he attended for five years, supplementing it later by work at a mechanic's institute and by private study. He early cast off allegiance to the grim form of religion popular in those days, and was the founder of "Secularism," which he described as "substituting the piety of usefulness for the usefulness of piety." John Bright, however, an intimate friend of his, said "Holyoake is a good Christian and does not know it."

An agitator for religious, political, and economic liberty was bound to run counter to the law of that time and Mr. Holyoake did this in 1842. At the age of twenty-four he had allied himself with Robert Owen, the pioneer of Socialism, and had left his trade for the work of a lecturer on social reform. It is interesting as showing the spirit of those times to note that the real founder of Socialism, one William Thomson, of Cork, left his estates in trust for the benefit of socialistic propaganda under Robert Owen. Some distant relatives, however, disputed the will on the ground that the money was left for immoral purposes, and the courts decided in their favor. Holyoake, however, was too enthusiastic an individualist ever to have been a thorough-going Socialist. He was rather a Radical and social reformer.

In 1842, at the close of a lecture on "Self-supporting Colonies," a man in the audience got up and said the speaker had said a great deal about the duty of man to man, had he nothing to say about the duty of man to God? Mr. Holyoake thus challenged gave his opinion in no uncertain manner, with the result that he was imprisoned for six months as a "wicked, malicious and evil-disposed person," who did "wickedly compose, speak, utter, pronounce and publish with a loud voice, of, and concerning the Holy Scriptures to the high displeasure of Almighty God, and against the peace of our lady, the Queen." As no barrister in those days would agree on any terms to defend any one charged with dissenting from Christianity, Holyoake had to defend himself. He did this with great ability, but was nevertheless convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. He was deprived of light and fire and said subsequently that his sufferings were such as to cause him "to

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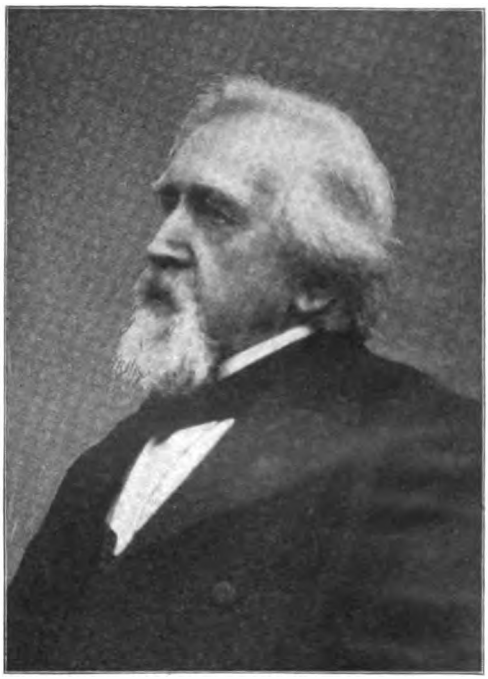
regret his disbelief in future perdition, as there was no adequate place hereafter to which these magistrates could go." Nothing daunted, he contrived to secrete the cover of a book, sticking pins in the side at even distances and running a thread across from side to side. By passing a sheet of paper under the threads he could write with a pencil between the lines, and the articles thus written were conveyed, as opportunity offered, to the post and subsequently published in a journal of that day.

Mr. Holyoake was one of those rare beings, a great social reformer and agitator, possessed of a keen sense of humor, unfailing courtesy, and gentleness. He devoted his great ability and enthusiasm, which turned in other directions would probably have made him a wealthy man, to whatever the cause of progress and liberty required. Among the reforms which are directly due to his efforts, some of them brought about only after many years of labor, are the passing of the famous Affirmation Act; the repeal of the Stamp Act, a tax which weighed heavily on the press; and the taxation of third-class passengers, the repeal of which took twenty-four years to secure. It was through his personal efforts that the British consular and diplomatic services were utilized for the collection and distribution of information useful to the working classes.

But his greatest work was, perhaps, the encouragement and promotion of the coöperative movement in England, its history, written in clear, forcible style, being chief among his many excellent writings on Social topics. The movement originated in the year 1844 at Rochdale in Lancashire, when twenty-eight men subscribed £1 each and opened a shop in Toad Lane, of that city. In the last Congress report of the Coöperative Union, issued in 1904, the following statistics appear:

Number of societies	1,637
Number of societies to which the following figures relate	1,616
Number of members	2,205,942
Number of shares	28,128,426
Amount realized by sales	£91,884,198
Profits	10,342,698

An important feature of the coöperative movement is its educational work; also the ideal of brotherhood which it aims at upholding.



GEORGE JACOB HOLYOAKE
Founder of the English co-operative trading movement

George J. Holyoake strongly sympathized with the Italians in their struggle for freedom from Austria, and he acted as Secretary to the British Legion sent to Garibaldi in 1861. Among his friends he numbered Kossuth, Mazzini, Herbert Spencer, Miss Martineau, John Stuart Mill, Gladstone and many other distinguished men and women. He was always poor, but latterly was able to bring up his family in some comfort by the proceeds of his lectures and writings. When Gladstone offered him a position he refused it. Mr. Holyoake was the first to use the word "Jingo" in its modern sense, taking it for this purpose from the chorus of a popular song of that day. Branded as a "demagogue," and "a leader of the people," the latter a term of reproach at that time in England, Mr. Holyoake was, nevertheless, distinguished by a keen sense of the beautiful in every department of life and of the propriety of enjoying it to the full.

In no respect was Mr. Holyoake more remarkable than in his invariable courtesy and consideration for the feelings and opinions of others while carrying on his chivalrous defense of all who were weak

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THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN GOING TO THE TEMPLE FOR WORSHIP

This fourth visit of the Emperor is noted with pride by the Japanese as evidence of greater fidelity to the ancient faith than that exhibited even by his predecessors. The modern dress of the nobility is an evidence of the effects of western civilization

and downtrodden. As a great leader of the people from whose ranks he sprung, the following words by him are notable:

"If working people adhere to the policy of advancing their own interests without disturbing others as rightly engaged in seeking theirs, the workers may make their own future what they will."

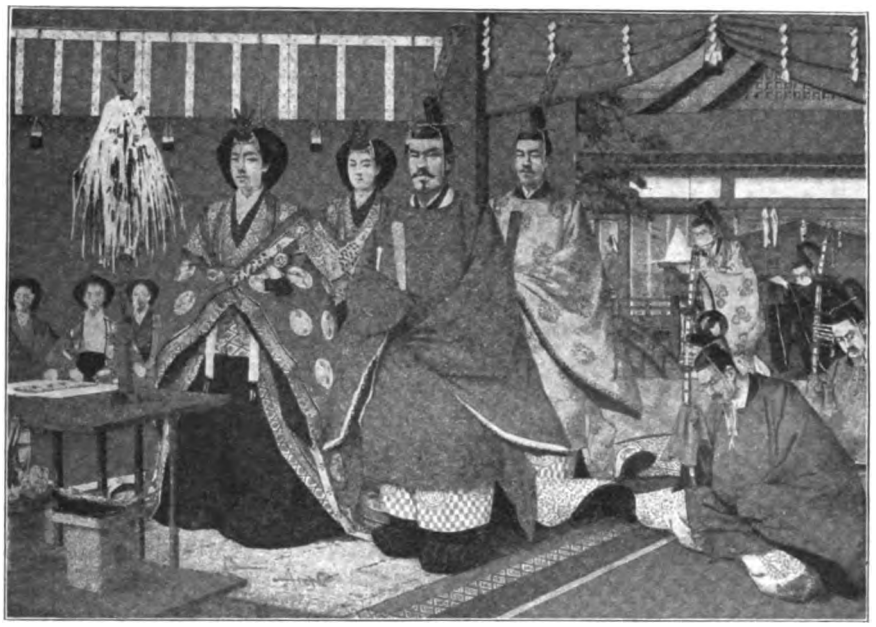
The last days of George Holyoake were gladdened by the great wave of Liberalism which has swept over the country, and by the appearance for the first time in history of a Labor party in the English House of Commons. In one of his last letters he refers to the double event and pronounces his own *Nunc Dimittis.* Two flags, presented by Garibaldi to Mr. Holyoake, were, by his desire, placed over his coffin when it was taken to the crematory. The ashes were deposited, in the presence of a large gathering of people representative of many shades of opinion, beside the graves of his old friends, George Henry Lewes and George Eliot. John Burns, Labor member of Parliament and Cabinet Minister, was present at the funeral and exemplified as nothing else could have lone, the progress in public opinion that as taken place in England during the life of George J. Holyoake. Not only have public opinion and the organization of the working classes rendered the choice of a Labor candidate possible but greater opportunities for training in public work are now afforded in municipal work. In the present British Parliament no fewer than thirty-three of the members were at one time members of the London County Council, one of whom is the Right Hon. John Burns himself.

A Good Reading Distribution Club

By Charles P. Harris

IN seeking what would give diversion and recreation, as well as be found worth while, a new departure in the club idea was inaugurated in Rutland, Vermont. The purpose was to help character-building by the aid of good reading, done outside of those composing the club proper. Uppermost in the mind was the opportunity to do an immense amount of good the country over, by the aid of the large number of current magazines and other periodicals of a high order, coming regularly into the homes of the well-to-do and the wealthy, that after a brief period

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THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF JAPAN WORSHIPING AT THE SHRINE OF ISE

These pictures afford an interesting commentary on the Japanese adherence to the ancient religion, while nevertheless giving a cordial reception to Christianity The Emperor himself has contributed generously to Christian institutions and endorsed heartily the work done by the Young Men's Christian Association

are cast aside, but which ought then to be available for the benefit of those less favored by fortune.

The aim, as planned, was systematically to collect all good literature of an improving kind and pass it on, the club acting as a circulating medium. It was the purpose to adapt the club to local needs everywhere and to meet the wants that exist throughout the whole country.

All were to be considered members of the club who contributed reading matter, money or assisted by their work; those who were recipients of its benefits and those who contributed them.

The home of the one who originated the club, first used for the work, was soon changed for a more central location, found in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, the secretary acting as librarian.

What was termed the impersonal work consisted of packages of valuable reading matter frequently sent out for the use of public institutions, such as the House of Correction, the missionary association, the Poor-Farm, the Salvation Army barracks and to such other places as the outlying lumber camps and quarry districts.

The personal work of the club reached into the families of the community, needing its attention, as far as practicable, through various agencies more or less direct.

Rules, by-laws and regulations have never been drawn up, the club being guided by a controlling principle, embodied in its motto: "The greatest good, to the largest number, by the best methods, in the simplest way and shortest time, with no expense to beneficiaries."

This club is in an inland, manufacturing city of over twelve thousand people, made up of over six different nationalities, with numerous religious sects. It has been in existence over a dozen years and has an increasing membership, including mechanics and working men, leading business and professional men, club and society women, children and youth. It has from the first been favored with able support from the press and the people, having all its needs supplied for doing a beneficent work which does not lessen the self-respect of the recipients of its bounty, extended alike to all classes and conditions. It has demonstrated that it fulfils a real need, and is doing what is well worth while.

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BOOKS AND READING

History and Biography

The Negro and The Nation. A History of American Slavery and Enfranchisement. By George S. Merriam. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Pp. iv., 436. $1.75 net.

American literature is by no means lacking in works treating of this subject. It is the merit of Mr. Merriam's work that within a reasonably small compass, and in singularly readable fashion it gives a compendious account of the rôle which slavery has played in the political and economic development of our nation. At the same time the volume does not attempt any large philosophical treatment of its subject and in some ways falls short of recognizing the real economic bearing of the negro question. The point of view is that of the North, but it is sane as regards the abolitionist movement. The author's interests are largely political. To him the negro is not so much a man as a political issue. While it is true he devotes two or three chapters to the present and future condition of the negro, and very properly praises the work of General Armstrong, his book can not be said to be more than a sketch of the constitutional aspect of slavery. But as such it is a serviceable book for the general reader who wishes to understand an important phase of American constitutional history from the days of Washington to those of Hayes.

A History of Modern England. By Herbert Paul. Vol. iv. The Macmillan Company. $2.50 net.

The fourth volume of this important work treats of the interesting decade, 1875-85. The author begins with Disraeli's influence at high tide and leads the reader through the tortuous mazes of his eastern policy, and while he is evidently in sympathy with neither Mr. Disraeli nor his methods, he is able to get that statesman's point of view, and show the reasonableness of his position, at least to one who accepts his premises. Disraeli's prime blunder was not in interfering with the awards of San Stefano, but in not acting on Bismarck's hint and securing Egypt for England. The author does not show how this could have been done without a European war or upon what moral grounds it could have been justified. For Gladstone Mr. Paul has more sympathy, yet he is not blind to his blunders. Gladstone was a good financier; but in handling matters of state such as the Soudan affair, the Irish question, and the South African question, his touch was uncertain, and his vision was neither clear nor far-reaching.

The style of the author is steadily improving in dignity. There is less of the "newspaperishness" so marked in the earlier volumes, or of the effort to say bright things. It is to be regretted that the publishers have not thought it worth while to provide the book with good local maps, especially of the operations in the Soudan and in South Africa.

Lord Randolph Churchill. By Winston Spencer Churchill. New York: The Macmillan Company. Vol. I., pp. xviii., 564; Vol. II., lx., 532. $9 net.

It is now thirteen years since Randolph Churchill died. In 1902 the documents he had accumulated during his public life, sufficient to fill eleven tin boxes of considerable size, were placed by his executors in the hands of his son to serve as a basis for the present biography. The result is a work which though not as large as Morley's "Life of Gladstone" is by no means an inconsiderable contribution to the biography of politics. Randolph Churchill was an interesting man when interesting men were numerous. He never achieved quite the success which should have been his, and yet during the decade from 1880 to 1890 he played a considerable and indeed spectacular rôle in British politics. Winston Churchill writes with admiration, but with commendable impersonality of his father. At times as in the chapter on the Reform Bill his comment is a singularly happy combination of documents and vivid narrative. Another admirable treatment is his account of the fall of the Liberal government and the coming of Churchill into power. It is clear that there was no more popular Tory in England in 1885 than he. His audacity gave vigor to a ministry; he was capable of saying most extraordinary and telling things; any political battle was sure to attract him; yet his biographer does right to emphasize the fact that he was something more than a stormy petrel of politics. In the India office he showed himself to be a man of power, and as Chancellor of the Exchequer a man of originality. His personality, striking almost to the verge of eccentricity, is very properly less prominent in his son's volumes than is his work as a parliamentary leader.

The two volumes constitute a notable addition to serious biographical literature. The American public will not be interested in some of the details of English politics which they cover, but there was in Randolph Churchill's personality something which gave fascination to anything in which he became involved. In reading the biography it is he rather than the politics about whom the interest centers. Fortunate is the father who has a son who like Winston Churchill can so admirably present the real significance of a personality. Whatever may be one's sym-

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pathies on the political issues raised the reading of these notable volumes will result in genuine appreciation of a character whose life, so full of limitless possibilities, broke all too soon under the strain of its own intensity.

Renascence Portraits. By Paul Van Dyke, D.D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Pp. 425. $2 net.

Professor Van Dyke, Princeton University, has made an exhaustive study of the age of the renascence, the period of the intellectual awakening and transition which made possible the age of modern thought and life. In this age of so striking anomalies and of elements almost incredibly mixed, it takes a clear-seeing writer to deal fairly with his subject, and avoid extravagance of statement on one side or the other. In this respect Dr. Van Dyke deserves special credit. While his portraits show bold lines and plenty of strong coloring, there is nothing suggestive of caricature.

The three men who are taken as representative types of the period are Pietro Aritino, of Italy; Thomas Cromwell, of England, and Maxmilian I., of Germany, who all lived at about the same time. Dr. Van Dyke's "portraits" of Thomas Cromwell and Maxmilian are edifying chiefly as implied portrayals of the spirit of the time and of the way in which the old and the new, the bad and the better, were held in turbid solution, until the better elements might have time for their own distinct crystallization. The special merit of Dr. Van Dyke's work is his power of intelligent and judicial discrimination.

Longmans, Green & Company have made recently a number of valuable additions to their admirable series of English Classics. Among them is "The Sketch Book" with an introduction by Brander Mathews, and notes by Armour Caldwell, Webster's "Bunker Hill Oration" and "Washington's Farewell Address" edited by Professor Scott, of the University of Michigan; "The Pilgrim's Progress," edited by Professor Baldwin of Yale; "Lays of Ancient Rome," edited by Professor Flint, of the University of Chicago; "Franklin's Autobiography," edited by Professor Cairns, of the University of Wisconsin. These volumes are in admirable type and although intended originally for the use of high school students, will make very serviceable additions to any man's library. Their notes really explain.

In "The Indian Dispossessed," by Seth K. Humphrey (Little, Brown & Co., Boston), there is a commendable restraint in dealing with a subject on which it is easy to become hysterical; yet the book is by no means all pleasant reading for the man who may be preparing a Fourth of July oration. It is a plain rendering of the shameful story of the criminal manner in which the Indian has been fathered by the government. It deals particularly with the treaties with the Nez Perces, Flatheads, Poncas and Mission Indians, and the manner in which vicious politicians fattened themselves on the spoils of the Indian system.

There is a world of reality in Frederic Remington's "The Way of an Indian" (Fox, Duffield & Co., $1.50). It narrates with the author's well known vividness both of pen and pencil the history of an Indian in the old days of the West. It is not the Indian of Fenimore Cooper, but rather that of the plainsman he draws, and there is in the story something that appeals to the primitive man in every reader. And what is more, it enlists the reader's sympathy without blinding him to the fact that the Indian was a savage.

A. C. McClurg & Co. are publishing an exceedingly valuable series of books under the general title "Life Stories for Young People." They are translated from German works by George R. Upton and sell for sixty cents each. Thus far eight volumes have appeared, the most recent of which are those on Bach, Maria Theresa, The Little Dauphin and Frederick the Great. No better introductions could be had into the fertile regions of biography.

One may be assured that the account of the life and writings of "Sir Thomas Browne" (The Macmillan Company, pp. 214, seventy-five cents), by Edmund Gosse, will prove vastly more interesting to the modern reader than some of the sonorous creations of the illustrious physician. Although Browne is a preëminent example of the writer with whom form and not substance is of the greatest importance, probably no one so well mirrored the average thought of the early seventeenth century. This latest volume of the "English Men of Letters" series will be of great interest to the student of literature and lover of style.

The latest edition of "Who's Who in America" (A. N. Marquis & Company, Chicago, $3.50), brings the total number of pages of that indispensable volume up to 2,015. It differs from its predecessors not only in that it brings information up to date, but that it includes more business men and financiers and is therefore more complete than heretofore.

Economics

Immigration and Its Effects Upon the United States. By Prescott F. Hall. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1906. Pp. xiii., 393.

In Mr. Hall's "Immigration" we can see an auspicious omen of the worth of Messrs. Henry Holt and Company's recently announced series on American Public Problems. Immigration is a public problem of quite enough importance to warrant the position given it in the series. Except for Professor Richmond Mayo-Smith's excellent study published about fourteen years ago, its literature has until very lately been confined almost wholly to government documents and magazine articles. Within the past twelvemonth, however, there have come from the press not fewer than six books describing this or that particular phase of the alien influx. It has remained for Mr. Hall to give us our first general treatise upon the subject since Mayo-Smith. As secretary of the Immigration Restriction League for several years Mr. Hall has been in close touch with the immigration movement and he

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writes with a grasp and a fulness of information which must commend his work to every reader. The result is not a discussion of the whole phenomenon of immigration, but a handbook, in the best sense of the term, to which one may turn conveniently for information for which he would otherwise be obliged to search through many a dusty document. The causes of immigration, together with the racial, economic and social conditions attending it, are briefly but clearly set forth; the racial, economic, social and political effects upon the United States are given fuller treatment; existing and proposed restrictive legislation is summarized in an unusually convenient fashion; and finally a fairly complete bibliography and a collection of documents are provided for the reader whose interest promises to carry him farther than the present volume The magnitude of the immigration problem will certainly be brought home with new force to even the student of the subject by observing how in a four-hundred page book like this the author has been compelled to give but the merest outline of most of his topics.

The founder of the National Irrigation Congress, Mr. William E. Smythe, is still the tireless champion of the redemption of the desert bench lands and the barren places of the West. He has prepared a new edition of his "Arid America" (The Macmillan Company, New York; net $1.50), to which he has given a breezy introduction in a chapter on the attractions of the West for young men, and also has added a section setting forth the history of the irrigation movement and its triumphs during the last five years, together with concise technical information on the methods of irrigation. There is scarcely an aspect of this very interesting question on which he does not touch, and few of the areas susceptible to reclamation fail to receive description.

Philosophy and Religion

The Finality of the Christian Religion. By George Burman Foster. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. Pp. xv., 518. $4 net.

The purpose of this book is apologetic. Professor Foster undertakes to show that if one gives up belief in miracles and, in fact, in the entire scheme of supernaturalism as traditional orthodoxy conceives it, one may yet believe in God and in Jesus as the human revelation of God. One needs to read the volume through, and with an alert mind, to feel its constructive force. A superficial reading will almost inevitably lead to an overemphasis of its destructive tendencies. Professor Foster's original contribution to its discussion lies in his chapter upon "The Naturalistic and Religious View of the World." This chapter is an acute and vigorous repudiation of materialistic naturalism. Altogether it is one of the most valuable contributions to contemporary theological discussion. The author's chapters upon the "Sources of the [illegible]" and upon the "Character of Jesus" are less satisfactory. He here follows, without that acute discrimination shown in the chapter just mentioned, the views of various scholars, and in our opinion does not give sufficient weight to the significance of the messianic concept as a formula for Jesus' exposition of his own self-consciousness. The results of historical investigation are used with their full destructive value but with a neglect of their constructive elements. The book is distinctly written in the spirit of protest, and the reader does not distinguish readily between the positions which Professor Foster is refuting and those which he himself holds. At the same time that reader makes a great mistake who fails to read the book from the point of view of the author. An apologist is prone to concede much more to his opponent than is necessary. Professor Foster is no exception to the rule, but his work is constructive in spirit none the less.

The volume was written before the great work of Sabatier which in many ways it resembles, and like that book is singularly capable of breaking down agnosticism and building up a genuinely personal faith. Obscurity of style, criticisms of ministers, a somewhat undigested appropriation of the negative position of historical criticism, will not prevent the book's being a decided help to the man who can not accept miracles or the theory of biblical inerrancy, but who wants still to believe in a God who has revealed himself to human hearts through Jesus.

Handbook of Biblical Difficulties, or, Reasonable Solutions of Perplexing Things in Sacred Scriptures. Edited by Rev. Robert Tuck, London. New York: Funk and Wagnalls Company, 1904. $1.75 net.

The character of this work is explained by its subtitle. The method employed is the gathering of the explanations given by scholars of certain events and phrases recorded in the Bible, such as the standing still of the sun until Joshua won the victory, the slaying of the Canaanites, the foxes and the firebrand, the offering of strange fire, etc. The authorites quoted are Dean French, C. Geikie, Van Lennep, Ewald, Edersheim, Dean Stanley, Canon Farrar, and others. It would have been of no small value fifty years ago.

Dr. C. W. Saleeby has made an exceedingly interesting book in his "Evolution the Master-Key" (Harper & Brothers, $2 net). The volume is an attempt at popularizing the work of Herbert Spencer. Dr. Saleeby does not attempt any particular originality but plays the rôle of an expositor. The book is written with clearness and with the ring of conviction, indeed almost with the spirit of the propagandist. Dr. Saleeby really believes that evolution furnishes the key to human history and development, and the sweep of his argument is very captivating. Most biologists would not always share in his certainty but they could hardly escape his enthusiasm. The most serious criticism to be passed on the book is that it treats as established facts some of the recent hypotheses drawn from experiments in various fields of physics and

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biology, and that the author does scant justice to Weissmann and De Vries.

The Open Court Publishing Company has issued a second edition of Muriel Strode's "My Little Book of Prayer." It is printed in beautiful style and contains a number of very penetrating reflections on the religious life. The general criticism that one could pass upon it is that it is the expression of a soul in reaction against conventions both in society and religion.

"Making the Most of Ourselves," by Calvin Dill Wilson (A. C. McClurg & Co., $1), a collection of straightforward, breezy talks on a variety of practical themes, would be just the thing for young people if only they could be induced to read them. Certainly Mr. Wilson's style and his illuminative treatment will be as likely to accomplish this as anything else in the way of moral essays that we have seen in some time.

"The Young Man and the World," by Albert J. Beveridge (Appletons, New York; net $1.50), is a collection of familiar talks with young men on many of the questions that interest them. They were first published in *The Saturday Evening Post*, and appear to be reproduced by Senator Beveridge in book form without any trace of that revision which should serve to effect at least a little of the difference between the character of an ephemeral publication and a book. There are numerous unnecessary repetitions of statements and instances of slipshod language. Yet these are good, plain, common-sense sermons on great moral themes, mighty with high ethical thinking and with the sense of the spiritual, real though unexpressed, back of all. It is a safe and a sane book to give to any young man.

Two little books of familiar type come to us from the Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company: "The Joys of Friendship" ($1 net) and "Daily Cheer," both by Mary Allette Ayer. The first-named is a compilation of quotations on the subject indicated by the title. It is arranged in sections under such headings as "The Love," "The Companionship," "The Immortality of Friendship," closing with one on "The Divine Friendship." Many of the passages are very familiar, but the collection is varied and suggestive though not profound. "Daily Cheer" is the old-time year-book with selections for each day.

Nature Study

New Creations in Plant Life. An authoritative account of the life and work of Luther Burbank. By W. S. Harwood. 12mo., pp. xiv+368. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1905.

Those who know Mr. Burbank personally admire his gentle and simple character; they who know his work acclaim him as a genius in plant breeding and marvel at his dauntless and unselfish devotion thereto; they realize that he has operated on a grand scale and by skilful and ingenious manipulation has produced remarkable and valuable results; but this does not blind the wiser to the fact that he has developed no essentially new ideas or methods.

But to describe the triumphs of a man of science, one must not only be conversant with the details of the work, but be able to make manifest its nature and its scientific bearings.

Mr. Harwood is convinced that Luther Burbank is a superlatively great man; but he knows little of horticulture and less of botany, and therefore lacks an appreciation of the meaning of scientific training and the criteria of a man of science. His volume, however, contains much information told in a popular way.

James Outram's "In the Heart of the Canadian Rockies" (Macmillan, $3) will give delightsome hours to all who love the mountains. The volume abounds in practical directions for those who contemplate scaling the cliffs and glaciers, and information on the geology, fauna and flora of the region about the Columbian ice fields, yet it is so inspired with the glory of the mountains, their sublime solitudes and silences, and their fascinating perils, that it might well be called the epic of American mountaineering. The author tells the story of some of the many first ascents he has made. A large number of fine illustrations, together with charts, maps and other data on the northern Rockies make this a complete and valuable as well as a very interesting addition to the literature on mountain-climbing.

In the rapidly increasing literature of our outdoor life there is no book likely to be of more influence in deepening the interest that exists in animals than Silas A. Lottridge's volume, "Animal Snapshots, and How Made" (Henry Holt & Co.). As the title indicates, it is something more than a study of squirrels and foxes, and musk-rats and raccoons, and skunks and birds. It tells how the author was able to photograph wild life. As one reads his account of his painstaking efforts to photograph, for instance, the crow "Old White Wing," one comes to appreciate the fact that there are other joys in outdoor life than killing wild creatures. It is a book to be read in the winter and to be carried into the country in the summer.

Home and Education

Thanks are due the publishers for preserving for another generation "The Only True Mother Goose" melodies (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company, pp. xii, 103, sixty cents). The little volume is an exact reproduction of the text and quaint woodcuts of the original edition printed in 1833 in Boston. An introduction by Edward Everett Hale tells about the real Mother Goose and child-life in early Boston. One will find on looking over the book that many rhymes too good to be forgotten are not known in the modern nursery.

"Occupations for Little Fingers," by Elizabeth Sage and Anna M. Cooley (Chas. Scribner's Sons, $1), is a manual for parents, teachers and settlement workers. The teacher or mother who can not find herein suggestions for the solutions of the problems of rainy days will not find them anywhere. All who have to do with children and who desire to train them through

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their natural activities will find this a very valuable book.

Bobbs-Merrill Company have published two books which may be said to be of special interest to mothers: Marian Harland's "Every-day Etiquette" ($1), and Margaret E. Sangster's "Radiant Motherhood." The titles of each describe the character of the book and it is enough to note that the advice which each contains is wholesome. Neither is a book of rules and both are written in a style which guarantees reading.

Fiction

If "The Sage Brush Parson" (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50) is a first novel, the literary world may very well keep its eyes on A. B. Ward. The book is a really powerful story of a brilliant young Englishman who turns Methodist preacher and works in a wild sagebrush town in Nevada. How he dealt with the lawless men and women whom he met, how he found himself tried by temptations subtle and appealing, how he all but yielded, and how he all but died the death of a murderer because of his belief that anger is murder go to make up a story that throbs with human passion and moral triumph rather than moral degeneration.

There is always enough of the argumentative youth and the curious woman in each one of us to make a detective story a source of pleasure. Sometimes the fact that, as in "The Hundredth Acre," by John Camden (Herbert B. Turner & Co., Boston, $1.50), the detective is distinctly an amateur only adds to the interest. There is sufficient intricacy and mystery in the plot, variety and movement in the characters and quite enough ardor and difficulty in the love-making to render this book an agreeable companion of an evening.

W. W. Jacobs, in "Captains All" (Scribner's, $1.50), has grouped a number of really delightful stories. Mr. Jacobs's work has in it a humor which grows on the reader as he reads. Even the London dialect fails to obscure it. In "Captains All" it is persuasive and thoroughly enjoyable.

Nathan Gallizer has written a thoroughly exciting romance in "Castle Del Monte" (L. C. Page & Co., $1.50). It belongs to the type of semi-historical novels which give plenty of opportunity for depicting mystery and adventure.

So rare are the occasions when one finds a book fully suited by its sanity and natural sympathy to a girl of high-school age, that the day of discovery may be counted one of rejoicing. Such a book is "The Heart of a Girl," by Ruth Kimball Gardiner (A. S. Barnes, $1.50). This inner picture of the life of a young American girl is not, as the title and some of the illustrations might lead you to suppose, a series of soft, silly sentiments. The young woman who reads this book will be the better and happier for it.

A picturesque story of the period near the end of the Civil War is told by George Cary Eggleston in "A Daughter of the South" (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, $1.50). Located in the region of the Mississippi River from Cairo to New Orleans its incidents are fresh and unhackneyed and often dramatic.

Anything that Cy Warman writes is worth reading, but in "The Last Spiko" (Scribner's, $1.25) he has gathered together some stories that are of more than usual interest. To a large degree they deal with the work of the engineers who have built our great railways. All of them are "out of doors" and their men are real men. The railways have no better champion than Mr. Warman. To him they are not mere money-making institutions but the expression of virile idealism and heroism.

H. G. Wells, having abandoned sociological essays, turns himself to novels, and in "Kipps" tells the story of a simple soul (Scribner's, $1.50). It is an account of the adventures of a middle-class Englishman who becomes rich and tries to be what the English call a gentleman. The difficulty he found in the attempt, the efforts he made to gain culture, his adventures in getting married and his miseries in trying to become accustomed to the usage of polite society, are all narrated sympathetically and with a fine strain of humor. Altogether it is one of the cleverest and most interesting pieces of work that Mr. Wells has done.

It is surprising that the possibilities of alternating personalities have not been more appreciated by novelists. Herbert Quick's "Double Trouble" (Bobbs-Merrill Company, $1.50), shows what a mine of comedy lies in the psychology of the sublineal self. It is the story of a highly popular young banker who loses his identity and unexpectedly comes to himself only to learn that he has been for five years a successful oil speculator as different as possible in way of life and character from his original self. What complications ensue, how he was helped by a beautiful hypnotist, and how finally he married the girl to whom he found himself engaged make a story quite out of the ordinary. It is a combination of literary vaudeville and "lightning change" specialties.

There is much healthy sentiment as well as literary quality in Margaret Collins Graham's "The Wizard's Daughter and Other Stories" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25). In the plain men and women who live in the valleys of California the author finds characters as truly typical as the New Englanders of Miss Wilkins.

The "Tales of the Fish Patrol" (Macmillan, $1.50), show what Jack London can do when he is working inside editorial limits. These stories appeared in "The Youth's Companion," and are intended for boys. One would hardly recognize in them the author of "The Sea Wolf."

There are abundant opportunities for mysteries in diplomacy, but unless we mistake, almost the first serious attempt to treat the foreign policy of the United States as novelists have treated those of European states is that of Ella Middleton Tybout in "The Wife of the Secretary of State" (J. B. Lippincott & Co., $1.50). The story centers about the loss of certain important papers and develops into a perfect web of love and improbable mystery. As a detective story without a detective it is entertaining and worth reading.

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THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH

United States

Appointments.—February 16.—John H. Edwards, of Ohio, to be assistant secretary of the treasury.

Casualties.—February 19.—An explosion in the Victor Fuel Company's Maitland mine, in Colorado, caused the death of at least thirteen miners.

—March 2.—Twenty-four persons killed and forty-six injured by a tornado which also destroyed $1,250,000 of property in Meridian, Miss.

Congress.—February 14.—The Ship Subsidy Bill passed the Senate by a vote of thirty-eight to twenty-seven. A naval reserve of ten thousand officers and men created by the bill.

—February 21.—The Senate passed the Pure Food Bill by a vote of sixty-three to four.

—February 22.—The Senate passed the bill providing penalties for hazing at the Naval Academy.

—March 5.—The House passed the Senate bill providing for a delegate to Congress from Alaska.

—March 9.—The Senate passed the Statehood Bill by a vote of 37 to 35, with amendment omitting Arizona and New Mexico from its provisions.

Crime.—February 17.—Charles H. Moyer and William D Haywood, president and secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, arrested for conspiracy in the assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, last December. Vincent St. John, president of the Burke Miners' Union, also arrested.

Deaths.—February 9.—Samuel Hopkins Hadley, superintendent of the McAuley Mission, New York, aged sixty-three....General John Eaton, formerly United States commissioner of education, aged seventy-seven.

—February 25.—David Bremner Henderson, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, aged sixty-five.

—February 27.—S. P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and scientist, aged seventy-two.

—March 4.—John M. Schofield, lieutenant-general U. S. A., aged seventy-four.

—March 13.—Susan B. Anthony, aged eighty-six.

Insurance.—February 19.—The Mutual Life Insurance Company brought suits for restitution against Richard A. McCurdy, its former president; his son, Robert H. McCurdy; his son-in-law, Louis A. Thebaud, and Charles H. Raymond, head of the Mutual's Metropolitan agency firm.

—February 21.—The Armstrong investigation committee recommended to the State Legislature a bill for the standardizing of all classes of policies issued by all life insurance companies so that they shall be exactly alike in all respects and shall set forth the terms of the contracts offered to policyholders in the clearest language possible. Also the limiting of the investments of insurance funds to standard classes of securities guaranteeing to pay a fixed annual revenue, and prohibiting the investment of insurance funds in stock of any character; another recommendation was the prohibition of officials of insurance companies from having any individual interest in the investments of the companies or of being identified with syndicates of any character having business relations with their companies.

—March 8.—Frederick A. Burnham, president of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, of New York; George Burnham, Jr., first vice-president and George D. Eldridge, second vice-president and actuary, indicted by the grand jury for forgery and grand larceny—embezzlement of the company's money.

Legislation.—February 19.—The Supreme Court decided that a railroad company, which is a common carrier, could not own and mine coal or own and transport any other commodity and then sell that coal or commodity below the market price, so as, in effect, to make the reduction a rebate on the cost of transportation. The decision was in the case of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company, against which suit was brought by the Interstate Commerce Commission, for violation of the Interstate Commerce Act.

—March 12.—The Supreme Court of the United States decided that the Act of 1865 extending the corporate life of the Chicago traction companies is constitutional, but does not grant control of the streets. [See "Events."]

Religion.—March 1.—The fifth international convention of the Student Volunteer Missionary Movement opened at Nashville, with an attendance of three thousand college and university students, and about one hundred missionaries.

Trusts.—March 7.—Suit brought by federal officials against the Otis Elevator Company for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

Cuba

Riot.—February 25.—The quartered town of Guanbacoa, occupied by twenty-five rural guards, attacked by rioters, who entered the dormitories and shot at the sleeping soldiers. Two guards killed and four wounded.

Philippines

Casualty.—March 4.—Tacloban, the capital of the island of Leyte, destroyed by fire. Loss $600,000. Several hemp warehouses burned.

Insurrection.—March 9.—In a battle lasting two days, six hundred Moros, fifteen Americans and three members of the native constabulary were killed.

Colombia

Casualty.—February 14.—Reports received of destruction by tidal wave of coast towns for a distance of two hundred miles. Some two hundred and fifty people at least lost their lives.

—February 21.—Two thousand persons killed by a tidal wave which swept the coast south of Buena Ventura.

Venezuela

French Difficulty.—February 13.—Venezuela sent note to France holding the latter responsible for assisting the cable company in its failure to fulfil its contract with Venezuela. If this could be disproved, Venezuela will accept result.

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British Empire

Army.—March 8.—Expenditures for the army reduced by Secretary of War Haldane. Troops at Wei-hai-wei, China, to be withdrawn and some colonial garrisons reduced. Various coast defenses also to be done away with, the navy being relied on for protection.

Parliament.—February 13.—The new Parliament opened by royal commission. Mr. Lowther reëlected Speaker of the House of Commons.

—March 7.—The House of Commons by a vote of 348 to 110, declared itself in favor of $1,500 salaries for its members.

Tariff.—Ex-Premier Balfour, in a letter to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, consented to a tax on foreign corn and a moderate tariff on imported manufactured goods, in order to avoid division in the Unionist party.

France

Cabinet.—March 7.—M. Rouvier and his cabinet resigned in consequence of the defeat of a vote of approval of the course of the government in carrying out the provisions of the law separating Church and State.

—March 12.—M. Sarrien formed a cabinet, with himself as premier and minister of justice. [See "Events."]

Casualties.—March 10.—By a mine explosion in the Courrieres district of the Pas de Calais, one thousand persons lost their lives.

Pensions.—February 23.—The Chamber of Deputies passed the bill providing for workingmen's pensions. The employer, employee and the government each will contribute to a fund from which the workingmen will be pensioned after reaching sixty-five years of age.

Senate.—February 16.—M. Dubost chosen president of the Senate in succession to M. Fallieres.

Spain

Famine.—February 14.—Intense cold killed the sugar crop in the provinces of Seville, Cadiz, Malaga and Granada, throwing large numbers out of work and causing suffering from famine. Bands of men pillaging the farms, bakeries and provision stores.

German Empire

Benevolence.—February 26.—Mrs. Krupp, widow of the great steel manufacturer at Essen, gave $250,000 for charitable purposes in recognition of the imperial wedding anniversary.

Tariff.—February 15.—The government notified the United States that as a mark of friendship only the conventional and not the maximum tariff would be placed on American imports, for the period of one year.

—February 22.—The reichstag by an immense majority passed the bill to extend reciprocal tariff rates to the United States until June 30, 1907.

Austro-Hungary

Hungarian Parliament.—February 19.—The Emperor dissolved parliament. The rescript was read amid hissing and hooting. Previously, on the motion of the vice-president, it had been decided to ignore the rescript and return it to the Emperor-King. The Coalition members declared the dissolution unconstitutional.

Servia

Cabinet.—March 7.—The cabinet resigned because the ministers could not accept Austria's proposals for the conclusion of a politico-commercial agreement.

Russian Empire

National Assembly.—February 26.—An imperial ukase announced May 10 as the date for opening the national assembly.

—March 2.—A manifesto ordered to be coded and incorporated in the fundamental laws of the Empire provided that no law hereafter would be effective without the approval of the National Assembly and the Council of the Empire. [For further details see "Events."]

—March 5.—An imperial ukase ordered the elections to the National Assembly to begin April 8 in twenty-eight provinces of Central Russia, on April 27 in seventeen other provinces of Central Russia and the Don regions, and on May 3 in two other provinces.

—March 6.—An imperial manifesto announced that the government retained the power to promulgate "temporary" laws during recesses of the National Assembly.

Cabinet.—February 19.—MM. Kutler and Timiriazeff, members of the cabinet, resigned. M. Nemechaieff, minister of communications, also resigned, stating that while the police were putting in jail the best and most intelligent railroad operators, it was impossible to maintain efficient service.

Chinese Empire

Massacre.—February 26.—An English missionary, H. C. Kingman, his wife and two children, and six French Catholic missionaries killed in a riot at Nanchang, in Kingsi province.

—February 28.—The government instructed the governor of Nanchang to punish severely all participants in the late massacre of missionaries.

Appointment.—March 1.—Yuan, the taotai of Shanghai, and a notoriously corrupt official, regarded as primarily responsible for the Shanghai riots, appointed governor of Peking.

Japan

Famine.—February 20.—Appeal made for relief for the famine-stricken people in the three northern provinces. The rice crop yielded only twelve to fifteen per cent of the average crop. Some seven hundred thousand people facing starvation.

Morocco

International Conference.—March 7.—The policing of Morocco to be entrusted to France and Spain for three years, was the plan proposed by France. Germany not agreeable to the proposal.

—March 8.—Germany waived its claim to control the bank of Morocco by a diplomatic committee.

—March 12.—Germany agreed to the French police plan on condition that the commander of the entire force be Dutch or Swiss.

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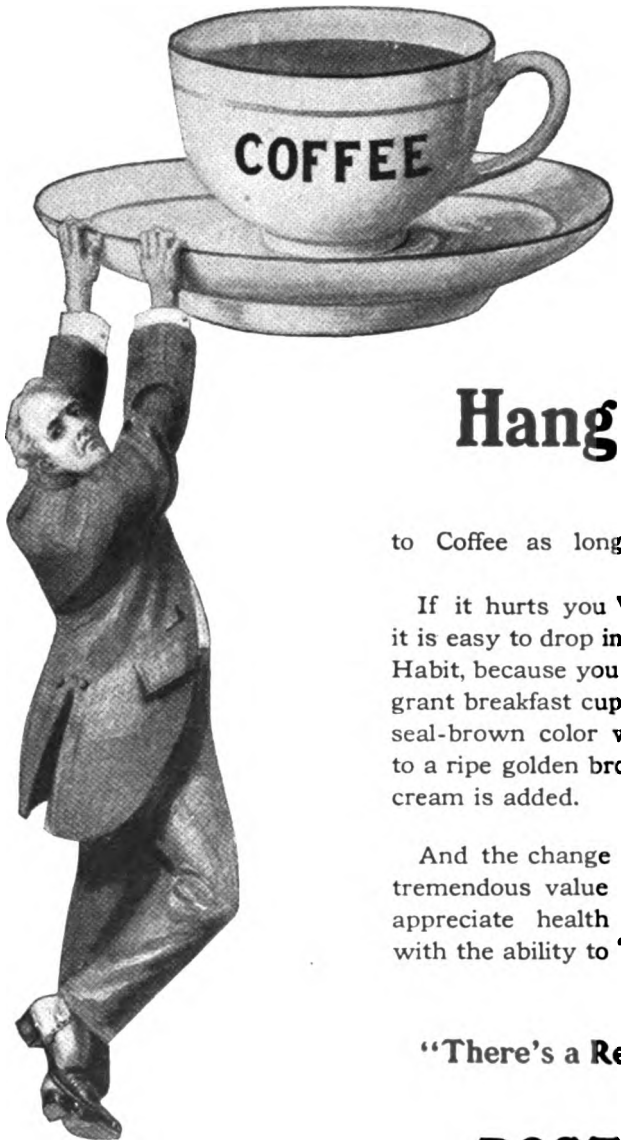
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Hang On

to Coffee as long as you can.

If it hurts you **VERY HARD** it is easy to drop into the Postum Habit, because you have the fragrant breakfast cup with the rich seal-brown color which changes to a ripe golden brown when rich cream is added.

And the change in feeling is of tremendous value to those who appreciate health and strength with the ability to "do things."

"There's a **Reason**" for

POSTUM

Postum Cereal Co., Battle Creek, Mich., U. S. A.



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Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

The pen with the Clip-Cap

For Easter

No more appropriate gift. It is an article which will prove of great value to any one who receives it. It is of daily, almost hourly, use. Compliment your friends and relatives by presenting at this most opportune time one of

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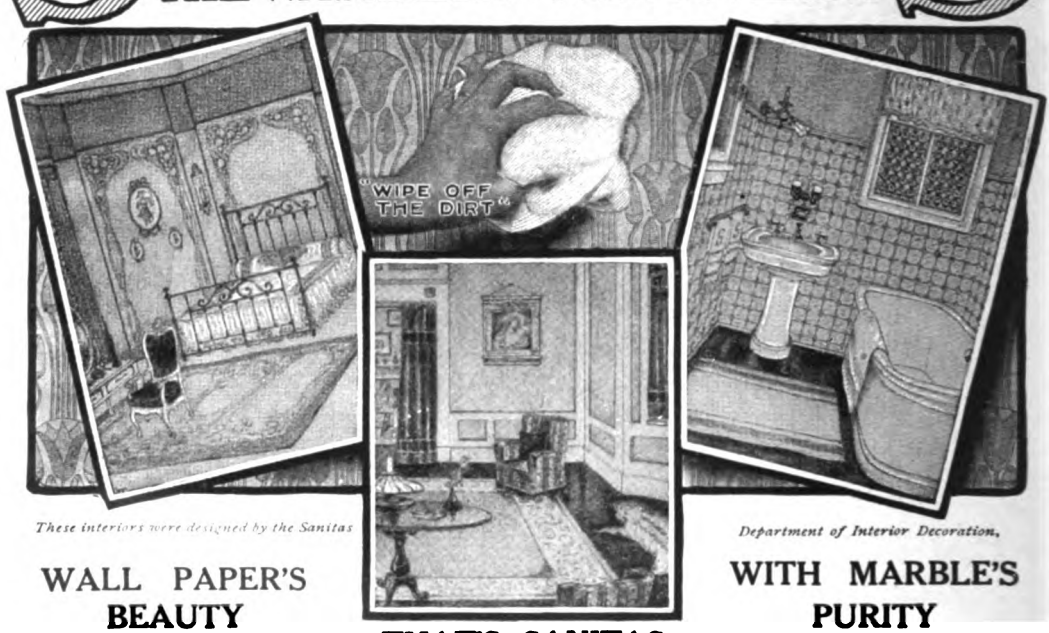
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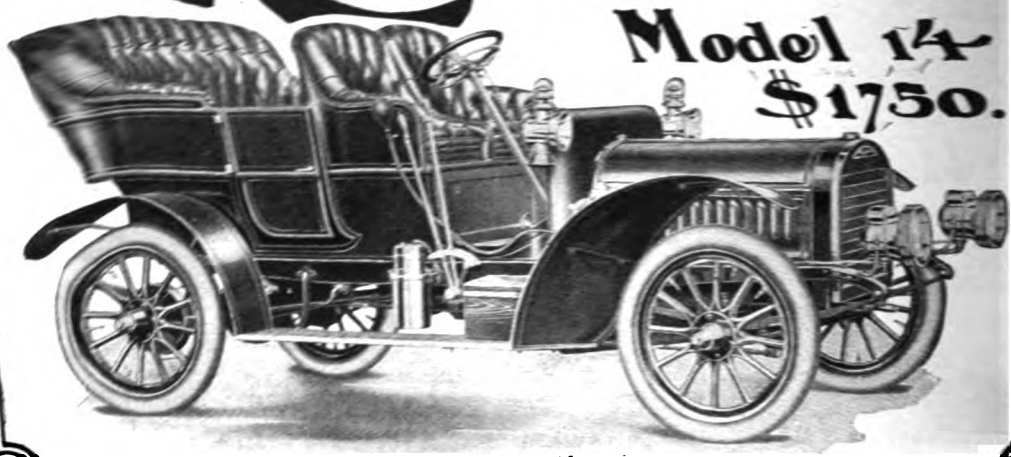
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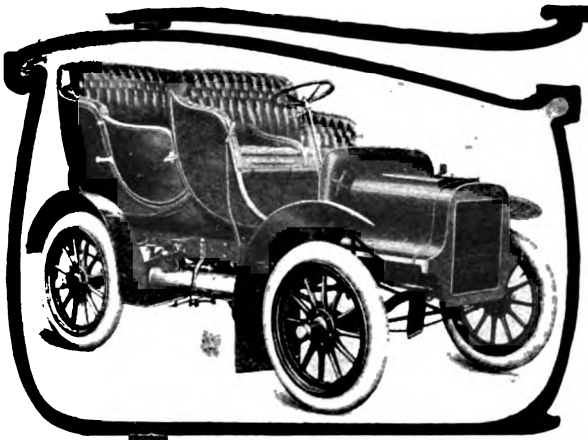
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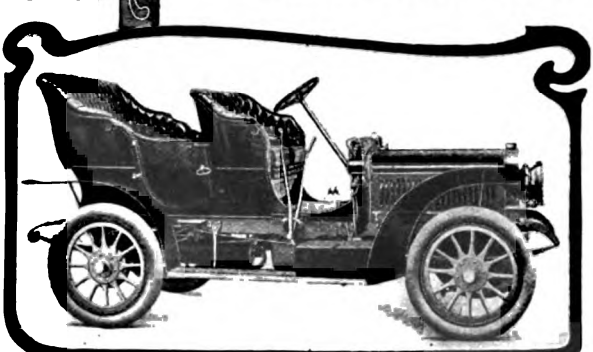
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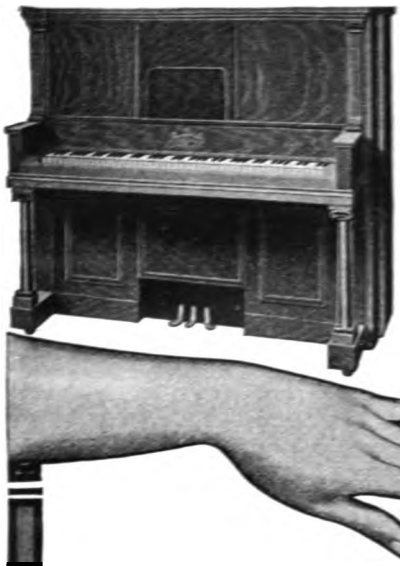
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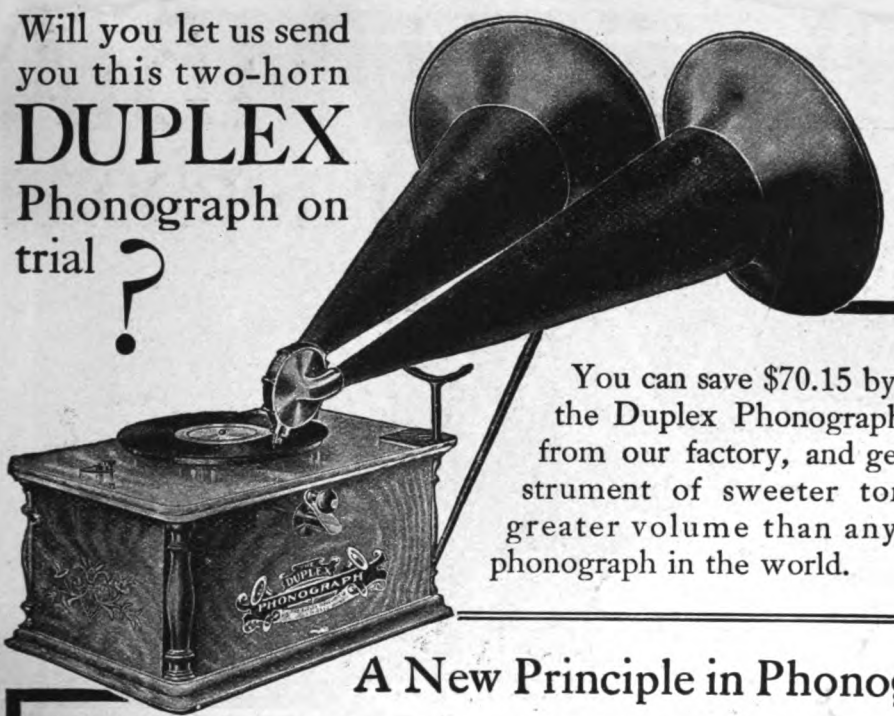


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THE Duplex Phonograph has
—**two** vibrating diaphragms to reproduce the sound.
—**two** horns to amplify and multiply the sound from **both** sides of **both** diaphragms;
—**no** tension spring and no swing arm to cause harsh, discordant, mechanical sounds.

Consequently, it produces a sweeter tone and a greater volume of sound than any other phonograph. It is absolutely free from all mechanical sounds; and we sell it direct to you at factory prices — **on trial.**

Double Volume of Sound

IT'S just this way:

When you hit a tin pan with a stick, which **side** of the tin pan gives forth the noise? Why, both sides, of course.

If you collect the waves from only **one** side of the vibrating pan, you get only **half** the noise.

All right. The same thing holds true of the diaphragm of a phonograph.

In every talking machine or phonograph made heretofore, one-half of the sound waves were **wasted.** You got just one-half the sound that the diaphragm made — the rest was lost.

The obvious thing to do was to collect the vibrations and get the sound from **both** sides of the diaphragm.

The **Duplex** is the first and the only phonograph to do this.

The reproducer or sound box of the Duplex has **two** vibrating diaphragms and **two** horns to amplify the sound from **both** sides of **both** diaphragms

With it you get all the music produced — with any other you lose one-half.

Compare the volume of sound produced by it with the volume of **any** other — no matter what its price — and hear for yourself.

Purer, Sweeter Tone

BUT that is only the start.

The Duplex not only produces **more music** — a greater volume — but the tone is clearer, sweeter, purer and more nearly like the original than is produced by any other mechanical means ever dreamed of.

By using **two** diaphragms in the Duplex we are able to dispense **entirely** with **all** springs in the reproducer.

The tension spring used in the old style reproducers to jerk the diaphragm back into position each time it vibrates, by its jerking pull **roughens** the fine wave groove in the record, and that causes the **squeaking,** squaking, harsh, metallic sound that sets your teeth on edge when you hear the old style phonograph.

In the Duplex the wave grooves of the record remain perfectly smooth — there is nothing to roughen them — and the result is an **exact reproduction** of the original sound.

And the **Duplex** is the **only** phonograph or "talking machine" of any kind that does this.

A greater volume — a sweeter tone — an exact reproduction of the original — and that's what you want in a phonograph.

SAVE ALL the DEALER'S 70% PROFIT

Sold Direct From the Factory

WE ask the privilege of **proving** to you that the Duplex gives a double volume of music, of purer, sweeter tone, than any other phonograph ever made.

We want to prove it at our expense. We ask you to let us send you one **at our expense** — under an arrangement mutually satisfactory — for use in your home one week.

Invite your neighbors and musical friends to hear it, and if they and you do not pronounce it one hundred per cent better — in volume and in tone — than the **best** phonograph of the old style, return it at once at our expense. That's a fair offer, but it isn't all.

We save you in the price exactly $70.15 — because we save you all the jobbers', middlemen's and dealers' profits. We sell it to you at actual factory price.

Sold through dealers the Duplex would cost you at least $100 — and it would be a bargain at that. Bought direct from our factory it costs you only **$29.85**

Besides, you get a seven days' trial in your own home — and are under no obligation to keep the Duplex if you are not satisfied with it. You run no risk, for you know this advertisement could not appear in this magazine if we did not carry out every promise we make.

Write to-day for catalogue and full particulars of our FREE trial offer. You will be interested and convinced. Please address

The Duplex Phonograph Co., 1228 Powers Building **Chicago**

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THE EDISON PHONOGRAPH

THE above reproduction of an oil painting by Massani, now the property of Mr. Edison, depicts the delighted amazement of an old couple upon hearing a Phonograph for the first time. No less surprised and delighted are those who now hear the improved Edison Phonograph for the first time in a number of years. They are amazed to find it so different from what they thought, their previous opinions having been based on the old style machines or the imitations owned by their neighbors.

The Edison Phonograph is to-day the world's greatest and most versatile entertainer, and Mr. Edison is ever striving to make it better. It talks, laughs, sings —it makes home happy. It renders all varieties of vocal or instrumental music with marvellous fidelity. It offers something to suit every taste—every mood—every age—every day in the year.

No other good musical instrument can be so easily operated at so little expense. It will cost you nothing to hear it at the dealer's.



NOTE—A splendid reproduction of the above painting by Massani, in fourteen colors, without advertising, 17x25 inches in size, mailed on receipt at Orange, N. J., office of thirty cents in stamps or money order. Worth a place in any home.

Write for free booklet, "Home Entertainments with the Edison Phonograph," and name of the nearest dealer.

National Phonograph Co., 26 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N. J.
Union Square, New York **304 Wabash Ave., Chicago**

TRADE MARK
Thomas A. Edison

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When you combine perfect visible writing with durability, the goal at which all typewriter manufacturers have been striving has been reached.

It Has Been Accomplished In

THE NEW FOX VISIBLE

And in doing it, we have added all those features which tend to make a typewriter desirable.

Here Is a Short Description

Visible Writing that is visible; every letter in plain view as written and does not pass out of sight.

Durability that Equals Any "Basket Type" Machine

The durability in any typewriter is determined by the kind of bearing there is in the type bar hanger. In building the ordinary visible writer, there is not sufficient width in the "basket" to use a bearing having any width or wearing qualities. By means of a special manner of assembling these type bars in the Fox, we are able to use a pivotal bearing 7-16 of an inch wide. This bearing is adjustable by the operator, so that wear can be taken up as it occurs and the most perfect alignment can thus be retained through the entire life of the machine. No argument could be more convincing of superiority than to compare the type bar used in the New Fox Visible with that used in other machines.

Two Color Ribbon—By simply touching a button the second color is secured.

Automatic Ribbon—Ribbon reverses itself and oscillates so that entire surface is used. This simply doubles the life of the ribbon.

Interchangeable Carriage—The regular carriage on the machine can be removed and a different length or longer carriage substituted for special work.

Detachable Platen—The platen is detachable, and an extra platen for stencil cutting or mimeograph work can be quickly substituted.

Line Lock—The keys all lock firmly at the end of any predetermined line.

These are the features you have always wanted in a typewriter. They are found only in

THE NEW FOX VISIBLE

Every expert who has examined this machine has pronounced it a marvel of completeness.

Ask our nearest dealer or branch office to show you both the Regular Models of the Fox and the New Fox Visible, or, if he is not convenient, write us and we can arrange it direct.

Descriptive literature on request.



FOX TYPEWRITER COMPANY

Executive Office and Factory

988 Front Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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Extraordinary Reduction in Rates for

Pacific Coast Tours

For the season beginning June 1 and ending September 15, 1906, Pacific Coast and Northwest tourists will have the lowest all-summer rates ever offered to these sections.

To Los Angeles
San Francisco
San Diego

with choice of direct routes, round-trip rates will be: From Chicago, **$75.00**; from St. Louis, **$69.00**; from other points, proportionately low. For tour in one direction via Puget Sound and Portland, rates will be: From Chicago, **$88.50**; from St. Louis, **$82.50**; from other points proportionately low.

During special periods even lower rates will be available. The usual low rates will also be in effect for trips to Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, the Black Hills and Yellowstone Park.

To Seattle
Tacoma
Portland

with choice of direct routes, round-trip rates will be: From Chicago, **$75.00**; from St. Louis, **$69.00**; from other points, proportionately low. For tour in one direction via California, rates will be: From Chicago, **$88.50**; from St. Louis, **$82.50**; from other points proportionately low.

Rates to Spokane, Wash., will be $5.00 less than those quoted above. Rates to Helena, Butte and Anaconda, Mont., will be $10.00 less than those above.

The Pacific Coast Tours of the Burlington Route are of the highest standard. They have been developed and elaborated year by year since 1882, with the result that they are to-day unsurpassed.

It will be a pleasure to help plan your tour. Our handsome new booklet, "Pacific Coast Tours," will answer nearly all your questions and the others will receive personal attention. The use of this booklet will save you the trouble of getting and combining the separate ones of the many different roads.

An expenditure of a penny and a minute will secure a copy of "Pacific Coast Tours." Just write these words above your name and address on a postal and send it to

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P. S. EUSTIS
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P 125

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and the mere possession of a Steinway Piano puts the seal of supreme approval upon the musical taste of its owner. It can be found in every capital and court of the world, in famous concert halls, palatial hotels, aboard luxurious yachts and nearly all of the great steamships, as well as in more than a hundred thousand homes, from modest cottage to sumptuous mansion. The Steinway Pianos in actual use at the present day represent in value the enormous total of more than

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We make pianos of regular styles ranging in price from five hundred to sixteen hundred dollars, and have made pianos in art cases costing as much as fifty thousand dollars.



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These instruments are incased in the choicest Mahogany, Satinwood, Circassian Walnut, Prima Vera and other rare and costly woods, delicately and elaborately hand-carved, inlaid, gilt, finished in Vernis Martin, or painted by artists of national and international fame. We also make them on special order, either according to our own designs or the designs that may be submitted to us by architects, to harmonize with the decorations or furnishings of any particular room or suite of rooms.

Our prices are moderate and our estimates compare favorably with those of the foremost decorators and makers of exquisite cabinet-work, both in this country and Europe.

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OF NEW YORK

1906

Financial Condition, December 30, 1905

[illegible]	$7,683,867.93
[illegible]	2,943,243.89
[illegible]	1,462,891.81
[illegible]	2,906,463.85

INSURANCE THAT INSURES

[illegible] $[illegible]

DIRECTORS: [illegible]

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Specially equipped for pleasure cruising.
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all side-trip expenses, if desired.

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Population, as per latest census, exceeds 6,000,000, being one-twelfth of the entire population of the United States, as follows:

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Newark, 283,289
Elizabeth, 60,509
New Brunswick, 23,155
Trenton, 84,180
Tributary Points, 279,744
Burlington, 9,040
Camden, 83,363
Philadelphia, 1,293,697

The business of the New York-Philadelphia Electric Railway System is already established. Low rates with rapid and frequent service insure a constantly increasing business of great magnitude.

The above are coupon bonds of $500 and $1,000 each, privilege of registration of principal. Principal and interest payable in gold.

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We recommend these bonds as the most attractive investment now offered in the market.

At present price the bonds realize about 5 per cent. per annum, and will undoubtedly be selling at a much higher price in the near future.

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Insist upon the original.

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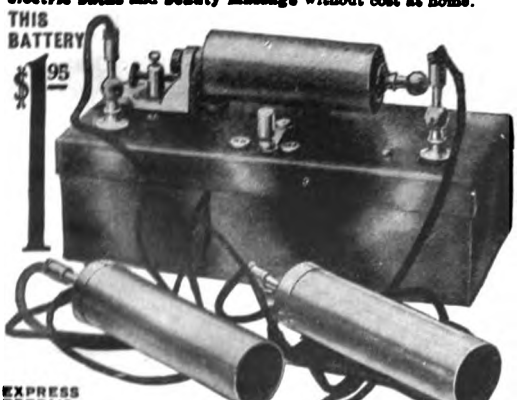
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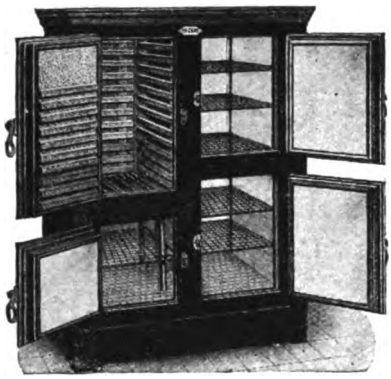
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when the health of yourself and family depend absolutely on your refrigerator? Unsanitary, zinc-lined refrigerators cause disease—the zinc corrodes and poisons milk and food. The sickness of thousands of children, the stomach troubles and diseases of many men and women can be traced directly to refrigerator poisoned milk and food, yet few people ever think about the kind of refrigerator they have in their homes.

A clean, dry, sanitary refrigerator will pay for itself every year in saving of ice, doctor's bills and waste of food.

McCray Refrigerators

are Opal Glass, Tile, or White Wood Lined

and while they cost a little more than ordinary unsanitary refrigerators, they save you more and soon pay for themselves.

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gives such an absolutely perfect circulation of pure, cold, *dry* air that you can keep salt or matches in a McCray Refrigerator without getting damp. Do you know any other refrigerator that will stand that severe test!

We build refrigerators in all sizes for ***Residences, Clubs, Hotels, Hospitals, Grocers, Markets, Florists, etc.***

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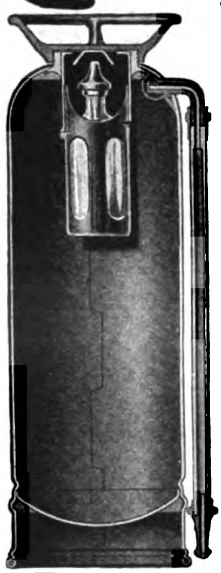
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Branch Offices in all the principal cities.

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PATROL
FIRE EXTINGUISHER

It is tested to 350 pounds pressure. The bottle holder is of cast brass. The cap which closes the "shell" is of tough red brass. The bottom is "sprung" in with a locking joint.

The hose is attached with a *swivel joint*, is tested to 400 pounds, and cannot be pulled off. The nozzle is non-corrosible. The completed **Patrol Extinguisher** is *positively* the most reliable, convenient, and durable of all hand fire-fighting appliances. It will last for active service almost indefinitely, you just *invert* it and, in an instant, you have its full power at your command. The **Patrol Extinguisher** is made by the largest makers of fire apparatus in the world and endorsed by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Write for free book 108 How to Fight Fire.



Several desirable territories are yet open for efficient, reliable agents.

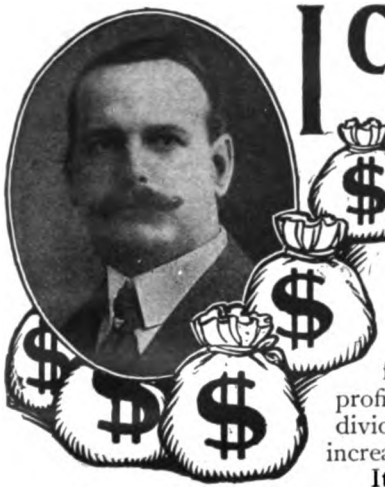
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That means the pores are free to act and regulate your temperature as nature intended they should. You feel clean and comfortable all the time.

Cotton and Wool "mat" and pack," get perspiration soaked and encase the body in clammy dampness.

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You feel much cleaner and more comfortable in Kneipp Linen Mesh Underwear because it is the only Nothing-but-Linen underwear you can buy. All other so-called Linen Mesh Underwear is a mixture—an assertion we would not dare make if we could not prove it.

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And for perfect healthfulness it should be Kneipp Linen because the mesh is "open weave" next the skin. And the closer weave built up on this "open weave" prevents sudden change in the natural temperature established by the body.

The streamers of the seal show a strip of Kneipp Linen Mesh folded so you can see both sides—but write for samples of our several weights and weaves—they will be sent free.

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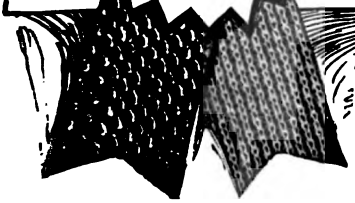
The best dealers everywhere sell Kneipp Linen Mesh Underwear for Men, Women and Children. On request we will send samples of the different weights and meshes and give you the names of our dealers in your town. If we have no dealer near you we will send Kneipp Underwear direct to you for free inspection. Write today for free Linen Book. It tells the simple proved truth about Linen for Comfort and Health.

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102 Franklin St.,
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There should be an individual and distinct plan to its building.

Every line and curve of your body should be considered.

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If You

can drive a nail and cut out a piece of material from a full sized pattern you can build a canoe, row boat—sail boat or launch—in your leisure time—at home—and the building will be a source of profit and pleasure.

All you need is the patterns, costing from $2.50 up, and materials, from $5.00 up. The tools are common in every household. Patterns of over forty styles and sizes—all lengths from 12 to 55 feet.

The Brooks System consists of exact size printed paper patterns of every part of the boat—with detailed instructions and working illustrations showing each step of the work—an itemized bill of material required and how to secure it.

Over ten thousand amateurs successfully built boats by the Brooks System last year. Fifty per cent of them have built their second boat. Many have established themselves in the boat manufacturing business.

When so ordered, patterns are expressed, the charges, C. O. D., allowing examination. Full line of Knock Down and Completed Boats. Illustrated Catalog of all our boats free. Books we publish: Useful Information for the Amateur Yachtsman and Boat Builder. Price 25 cents. The Principle and Operation of Marine Gasoline Motors. Price 25 cents. Book of Designs for Practical Boat Builders. Price 25 cents.

BROOKS BOAT MANUFACTURING CO.
2703 Ship St., Bay City, Mich., U. S. A.
Originators of the Pattern System of Boat Building.

"A Kalamazoo Direct to You"



You save from 20% to 40% by buying a Kalamazoo Stove or Range direct from the factory at *lowest factory prices.* Moreover, you get a stove or range not excelled by any in the world. We guarantee quality under a $20,000 bank bond.

We Ship on 360 Days Approval and We Pay the Freight.

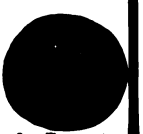
If you do not find the Kalamazoo *exactly* as represented, the trial does not cost you a cent. It will pay you to investigate.

Send Postal for Catalog No. 309.

All Kalamazoos are shipped promptly, blacked, polished and ready for use.

KALAMAZOO STOVE CO., Mfrs.,
Kalamazoo, Michigan.

All our cook stoves and ranges are fitted with patent oven thermometer which makes baking easy.


Oven Thermometer

Dyeing Houses

It is a poor substitute for painting them. But if the paint with which they are painted fades, discolors, crumbles and washes off in a short time, how is such paint better than a cheap dye? Houses are painted not like a campaign sign, for transient effect, but for permanent adornment and protection. The paints which are really paints in the permanently decorative and preservative sense are paints containing the durable white base—**OXIDE OF ZINC.** All good prepared house paints are based upon it—and who in this age of progress and convenience would use anything but a good prepared paint?

A Suggestive Pamphlet, "Paint: Why, How and When," FREE to property owners.

The New Jersey Zinc Co.
71 Broadway, New York

We do not grind zinc in oil. A list of manufacturers of zinc paints sent on [illegible]

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LEARN HOW TO EARN FROM $3,000 TO $5,000 YEARLY IN THE REAL ESTATE BUSINESS

$20,000

earned by one Chicago graduate last November. Another in North Dakota made over $8,000 the first year after taking our course. Hundreds of others are successful and we will be pleased to send you their names. This proves you can make money in the REAL ESTATE BUSINESS.

We want to teach you by mail the best Business on earth (REAL ESTATE, GENERAL BROKERAGE AND INSURANCE) and help you to make a fortune.

By our system you can make money in a few weeks without interfering with your present occupation.

All graduates appointed special representatives of leading real estate companies. We furnish them lists of readily salable properties, co-operate with them, and assist them to a quick success

The largest fortunes were made in Real Estate. There is no better opening to-day for ambitious men than the Real Estate Business.



The opportunities in this business constantly increase, as proven by a glance at the newspapers and magazines. Every business man engaged in or expecting to engage in the Real Estate Business should take this course of instruction. It will be of great assistance to persons in all lines of business, especially those dealing or investing in real estate.

Our FREE BOOK will tell you how you can make a success in this wonderful business. A postal card will bring it.

H W. CROSS, President The Cross Co.
308 Tacoma Bldg., Chicago

HAVE YOU TRIED THE CLASSIFIED?

"Man wants but little here below" sang the poet. This was before the days of classified advertising. Man wants many things nowadays, and he knows how to get what he wants. The Classified Department of THE WORLD TO-DAY serves a twofold purpose: it provides a medium for making Sales and Exchanges, for getting Agents or securing Positions; it serves as a Clearing House for our Readers. It also offers an opportunity for making an advertising test at a nominal expense. See Classified Department on opposite page.

HAVE YOU TRIED THE CLASSIFIED?

A Winter Trip Abroad

In 60 Hours

"The Only Way"
To

CUBA

Beyond the Snow Line

Land of perpetual summer and "luxurious rest."

THE HAVANA LIMITED
Via Chicago & Alton, Mobile & Ohio Route.

Train de luxe—of club, library, bath-room and barber shop cars, dining car, Pullman drawing-room and Pullman compartment sleeping cars, with sun parlor and observation platform. Leaves Chicago every Friday at 3 P.M. over the Chicago & Alton, and St. Louis at 9.40 P. M. over the Mobile & Ohio, transferring passengers at 3 P.M. Saturday right at the docks in Mobile to the magnificent, twin-screw, ocean-going steamer, "Prince George," of the Munson Line, which reaches Havana at sunrise Monday morning—only 60 hours out from Chicago. The fastest time via the best route, with an unequaled service all the way through.

Round Trip Rates include berths and meals on steamer. Havana Limited service begins Jan. 5, but travel will be heavy and reservations should be arranged for now.

All particulars address,

GEO. J. CHARLTON,
A. Chicago & Alton Railway,
Chicago.

SAVE MAGAZINE MONEY

Any magazine, periodical, combination or club, at lowest prices—much lower maybe than you believe possible.

Our Large Catalogue, FREE

Contains a list of about 3,000 periodicals at lowest prices, tells how our system saves you subscription money, and includes much valuable information, that all magazine readers should have. Our 44-page catalogue containing all subscription offers, is sure to interest you. A postal card brings it to your door. **Better Write To-day.**

BENNETT'S SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY.
68-74 LASALLE ST.
CHICAGO. ILL.

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Nine words to the line. Minimum space, 4 lines, $2.80. 70 cents for each additional line.
5% space discount for 6 insertions. 10% discount for 12 insertions.

The standard magazine, with national distribution, reaching a widely scattered but select public, is the ideal medium for classified advertising that is not purely local in character. Your announcement in this Classified Department will reach 500,000 readers monthly. If you have anything to sell or exchange, want to buy anything, or secure help, try this Classified Department. The cost is small. See rate above.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

SMALL choice farms near Pensacola, Florida, $10.00 per acre; 80 to 160 acre farms Texas Panhandle, $5.00 to $10.00 per acre; 1,000 to 50,000 acre Timber Tracts, $2.50 to $11.00 per acre. Shoenberger & Company, 95 Dearborn St., Chicago.

DOUBLE YOUR MONEY IN THREE YEARS by investing in $8 per acre Texas farm lands now. Booklet free. Address Geo. H. Heafford, 277 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

VIRGINIA FARMS all sizes, best soil, good markets, finest climate in the U. S. For particulars, send 10c for 3 months' subscription to the Virginia Farmer, Box 437, Emporia, Va.

NORTHWEST TEXAS AND EASTERN NEW MEXICO LANDS. We have 300,000 acres good fertile lands, $5 to $15 per acre. Write for our descriptive list of bargains. Interstate Realty Co., Texico, New Mexico.

TEN ACRES CULTIVATED in Dade County, Florida, will make you independent in Five Years. Write for our Facts and Figures from the East Coast of Florida. F. C. Brossier & Son, Miami, Fla.

ILLINOIS FARM—Finely improved 400-acre Illinois farm. All in cultivation. Easy terms, or exchange for farm or city property. L. H. Kenady, Hull, Pike Co., Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

CASH for your real estate or business, no matter where located. If you desire a quick sale send us description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, 353 Bank of Commerce Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

HAVE YOU A PROPERTY TO SELL? Send full description immediately to A. R. Alexander, 307 Spruce St., Scranton, Pa. Property sold throughout the entire United States.

I CAN SELL ANY PROPERTY! ANY BUSINESS! ANYWHERE for cash in less than ninety days. Don't wait. Write to-day, giving description and cash price. Organized co-operating force of 1,500 sales agents throughout the United States. A. Edgar Davis, Real Estate Broker, Lincoln, Neb. Dept. H.

YOU CAN SELL YOUR PROPERTY at a cost of one per cent, payable after property is sold. Complete plan and particulars free. National Real Estate Exchange, Inc., 921 Commonwealth Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

FINANCIAL, BONDS, ETC.

FOR SALE—First Mortgage Gold Bonds, 5 per cent to 6 per cent secured not only by Real Estate, but also by Income, Insurance and City Franchises. Established earnings far above semi-annual interest. No default in 18 years. Highest bank and legal reference. J. L. Pelton, Erie, Pa.

100 PER CENT STOCK FREE with 5 per cent Gold Bonds guaranteed by N.Y. City Municipal Bonds. Safer than money in bank. Business established; growing rapidly; permanent success. Easy payments. Stock may pay 10 per cent. Ask for free booklet. Agents wanted. C. Wyant, Spitzer, Toledo, O.

FURNISHES up-to-date reports on bankers, brokers, mining, oil, and all stock corporations. Write for report before you invest money. Eastern Mercantile Agency, 44 Broadway, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

EXECUTIVE, Clerical, Technical and Salesman positions, paying $1000-$5000 now open for competent men. Write for booklet and state position desired; 12 offices covering the entire country. HAPGOODS, Suite 1011, Hartford Bldg., Chicago.

DO NOT BUY, BUILD, RENT OR FURNISH a home, unless you are provided with disinterested, practical, money-saving advice. Send address for free booklet. House Hints Publishing Co., Dept. 5, Philadelphia, Pa.

I SELL PATENTS—If you wish to buy or have one to sell, write Chas. A. Scott, 702 Mutual Life Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

OUTLOOK (NEW) $2. Review of Reviews, Cosmopolitan, Woman's Home Companion, $5 worth for $2.50. Ask for quotations on any magazine, or send usual price. I will return excess. Prompt, personal attention. Alfred B. Morrill, Easthampton, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

IF WE TOLD YOU we could save you one-half on smoking tobacco and furnish a better tobacco than you have ever smoked before, wouldn't you be interested? Certainly! Then write for booklet. Wilda Tobacco Company, Chatham, Virginia.

LAWYERS AND ATTORNEYS

LEGAL ADVICE. Send me a money order for $2 and a statement of facts and I will send you the law and legal advice on any subject, in any State. For $3 will prepare your will, contract, or other legal document and forward ready for your signature, with full instructions for signing, etc. Joshua R. H. Potts, Counselor at Law, 4th floor, 80 Dearborn St., Chicago.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WE HAVE positions open for competent men, paying $1000-$10,000. A few good opportunities for men having money to invest with their services; twelve offices covering the entire country. Hapgoods, Suite 1011, Hartford Bldg., Chicago.

IF YOU want a business that will pay several thousand dollars annually, start a mail order business; by our easy method anyone anywhere can be successful. Milburn-Hicks, 358 Dearborn St., Chicago.

$10 to $50 CASH will start you splendid paying business, any city of 10,000 inhabitants upwards, earning you $25 weekly, and you own your business. Bank references given. Address Chas. Burn, Red Bank, N. J.

HELP WANTED

MEN AND WOMEN AGENTS—BIG MONEY with our splendid line of Souvenir Post Cards and Pictures, never offered before, best and most complete on earth. A REVELATION. American Color Reproduction Co., Chicago, Ill.

WE WILL PAY $30.00 per week and traveling expenses to men to visit large towns, meet people at best hotels and close deals under negotiation. Good chance for advancement. References required. Sprague Wholesale Co., Chicago, Ill. Dept. 2.

WE WANT YOUR HELP to introduce our Organs and Pianos quickly in every community, and we will pay you handsomely if you will assist us. Write us at once. Miller Organ and Piano Co., Lebanon, Pa.

OUR GREAT $1.50 COMBINATION BOX costs Agents 15c; absolute necessity; 100% profit; Agent made $462 last month; Branch Office; Crew Managers make more; Write for special contract. United Chemical Company, Dept. 41, New York City.

AGENTS DON'T PAY LICENSE! Important Supreme Court Decision proves your rights; sent for 10 cents. The Agent's Protector—100-page book filled with valuable court decisions about license question, 50 cents. Booklet Free! E. Fantus, 341 Dearborn St., Chicago.

AMBITIOUS MEN AND WOMEN DESIRING TO MAKE extra money, to sell on commission high-grade, dividend-paying investment securities and earn $200 to $500 monthly. Shoenberger & Company, 95 Dearborn St., Chicago.

MAKE $25.00 PER WEEK and over, selling our men's fine made-to-measure clothing. A beautiful working outfit containing everything necessary to get you started, sent Free on request. Write to-day. The Progress Tailoring Co., 195 A Market St., Chicago.

IF YOU have sold goods or think you can sell, write us to-day. We help the inexperienced man to start right, the experienced man to secure a larger salary. HAPGOODS, 1011 Hartford Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—SALESMEN WITH EXPERIENCE to sell jewelry with special advertising features to general trade; bond and references required. Manager, McAllister-Coman Company, 356 Dearborn St., Chicago.

SALESMEN—TO SELL MY LARGE LINE OF Advertising Fans and Souvenir Post Cards; side line or exclusive, good commission, prompt settlement. Alfred Holzman, 340 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

BENTON HOLLADAY & CO. Man cleared $1,182, lady $720 last six months selling Celluloid Waterproof Shoe Dressing. Why not you? Demonstrated samples free. Benton Holladay & Co., 260 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

LADY AGENTS. If you want to earn $15 to $30 per week every week in the year at clean, legitimate work, write for particulars Susan A. Jane & Co., 45 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED

WANTED reliable men and women to sell our Registration Outfits. $1,000.00 Death Benefit and $5.00 Weekly Indemnity. Annual cost $2.00. Handsome seal-grain wallet given free with policy. Worth at least $50 a week. For particulars and territory, address Pan-American Registry Co., Dept. D, San Antonio, Tex.

WE WANT a bright, active agent to represent THE WORLD TO-DAY permanently in every city and town. Special offer covering both renewals and new subscriptions by which a profitable business can be established. Good opening for teachers and students who can work only part of time; no competition. Outfit free; send references. THE WORLD TO-DAY, Chicago.

SCHOOLS.

LEARN SCIENTIFIC BUSINESS LETTER WRITING; taught by mail from the man who built up half-a-million-dollar business through letters. His method proved sound. Page-Davis School of Business Letter Writing, 92 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

BUSINESS COLLEGE—Bryant & Stratton, Chicago, $100 due bill. Good for any course. Old, reliable school. Best instruction. Will sell at bargain. G. D. Richards, 67 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

PIANOS, MUSIC, ETC.

SYMPATHY—Tammany—Sweet Adeline—Billy—Irish Molly O—Would You Care—and 100 other popular Songs, post-paid for 10c. Address Virgil Music Co., 1329 Prospect Ave., N. Y.

PIANOS FOR SALE—A Krell-French ($350) and Wing ($750) piano; direct from factory; any finish; with stool. Satisfaction guaranteed. Will sell at a great bargain. C. M. Merica. 6258 Drexel Ave., Chicago.

BILLIARD TABLE FOR SALE—A combination billiard table. An ornament and a pleasure for any home. Entirely new. Cost $65. Make offer. A. D. Vatcher, 113 Walnut Ave., Austin, Ill.

DOGS AND POULTRY

SPORTING—Farm and Pet Dogs for sale, all kinds, Pigeons, Ferrets, Belgium-hares, Games and Swines. Send 8 cents for 44-page illustrated catalogue. C. G. Lloydt, Lock Box 196, Sayre, Pa.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Greatest layers on earth. Hardy Prolific Farm Breed. Birds from the pure original Tripp-Macomber stock for sale at moderate prices.
WALTER SHERMAN
Hillslope, Middletown, R. I.—I have also Light Brahmas, White Wyandottes and Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks, "EGGS to HATCH" from all above kinds at 8c each.

A New Field for Small Advertisers

Last month we referred to the modern magazine as a great Public Service; we announced our desire to extend the scope of our service by means of a Classified Department primarily designed to bring the Advertising Section within the reach of the general public.

The response has already shown that the Classified is destined to become an increasingly important department of the magazine. Without any special effort on our part, a number of new advertisers have sent in copy for insertion in this month's Classified Department. We are pleased not so much with the number of classified advertisements as with the variety and interest of this section as a whole, and also with the fact that many of those represented here never before advertised in a magazine.

The value of the Classified Department is twofold: It serves as a Clearing House for manifold Wants, Sales or Exchanges; it also offers an opportunity for making, at a nominal cost, an advertising test which may be the means of developing the great advertising successes of the future.

Our readers are specially requested to mention THE WORLD TO-DAY when replying to advertisements in this department. This is a reasonable service due not only to us, but to the advertiser.

Forms close the fifth of preceding month. Send copy at once for May issue. Use blank below.

REMITTANCE COVERING CHARGE FOR INSERTION MUST ACCOMPANY THIS ORDER.

_____ 1906.

THE WORLD TO-DAY CO., 67 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

Please insert in your Classified Department the following Advertisement, to occupy _____ lines, _____ times, beginning with your next issue, for which I enclose _____ in full payment.

Minimum space, 4 lines, $2.80. 70 cents for each additional line. 5% space discount for 6 insertions. 10% discount for 12 insertions.

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When writing to Advertisers kindly mention "THE WORLD TO-DAY"

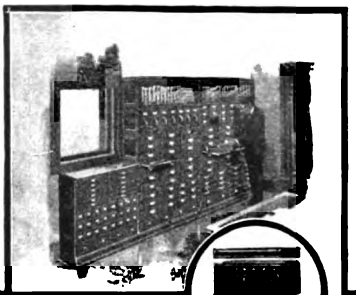
13–26 Salesmen

There is nothing mysterious about this—it simply signifies that the Dixon pencil best adapted to the use of salesmen is described, named and numbered on pages 13 and 26 of Dixon's Pencil Guide.

Other pages for every person and every use.

Dixon's Pencil Guide, a 32-page book, *indexed by vocations*, correctly indicates the right pencil for your special use. The book is absolutely *free.*

Department T,
JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE Co.
Jersey City, N. J.



BUSINESS SAGACITY

Should determine one to invariably consult our latest catalogue before making any selection of office devices.

Here will be found the greatest variety, designed and arranged in the most practical manner for conducting business upon systematic and and economical lines.

Sold strictly upon a commercial and not a "system" basis.

Copy mailed free on request, together with name of authorized agent.

Where not represented we ship on approval, freight paid.

Filing Cabinet catalogue 805 N
Cabinet Supplies 905

The Globe-Wernicke Co.
CINCINNATI.

BRANCH STORES: NEW YORK, 380-382 Broadway, Cor. White St.
CHICAGO, 224-228 Wabash Ave., BOSTON, 91-93 Federal St.

"THIS IS WHAT COUNTS"

System counts in business success. But no system is effective unless its details are carried out with *unerring accuracy.*

Numerical systems in office and factory are simplest and best. They are made sure and effective through the use of the *original*

BATES
Automatic Hand
NUMBERING MACHINE

Made only at Orange, N. J.



It is mechanically perfect—mechanically accurate. Its works are enclosed and protected from dust. Made of the very best material; the figures are cut from solid steel. Its handy dial adjustment—found only on this machine—permits instant change from consecutive numbering to duplicate or repeat. (Other movements furnished to order.) Prices vary according to number of wheels, etc. Cost a little more than inferior machines but *it outlasts them all*, and is always accurate. Made only at the works of Thomas A. Edison, Orange, N. J.

Sold By All Stationers and Office Supply Houses

Our free booklet tells how big and little concerns save money with the original BATES. It may suggest a valuable system to you. Write to-day.

BATES MANUFACTURING CO., 12 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N. J.

New York Office, 31 Union Square — Chicago Office, 304 Wabash Avenue

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MEXICANS CLEANING CUTS IN OLD SAN JUAN MINES

Mexican Gold Rediscovered

Buried beneath the surface in a rich Mexican mine, lies millions in gold. Also bullion, supposed to have been hidden during Indian uprisings, now on the eve of discovery A traditional mine, worked by the early Spanish missionaries, is discovered by J. B. Heymes, a noted Mexican miner and prospector.

THIS long-lost San Juan mine has produced millions in gold and silver, which was shipped to Spain, and is perhaps one of the most famous groups of mines recorded in history. It has been the theme of conversation among prospectors and miners for the past century or more, and parties from Spain and other countries have made pilgrimages to Mexico to hunt for these old mines, but until two years ago the secret remained locked up in nature's bosom.

An Immense Producer.

Gamboa, the famous chronicler of Mexico's celebrated old mines, credits the San Juan with the production of over twelve millions of dollars up to the time its location was lost, in the year 1790; and, as the lowest workings did not go below the water level, where is always found the richest ore, it is fair to presume the twelve millions already extracted is but a small percentage of the immense high-grade ore bodies in these old mines.

Fame Spreads.

Having been worked by the early Spanish missionaries, the richness of this group of mines has spread its fame over two continents. To such an extent was this true, that no history of Mexico, and particularly the State of Sinaloa, was considered complete without the history of this fabulously rich, old property. The San Juan mines are spoken of by Velasco in his history of Mexico, and are also mentioned by Bancroft and Humboldt as one of the most famous old properties in Mexico, and tradition says that a large amount of bullion is buried in these mines. This bullion was buried in the lower workings of the property for safety during the Indian troubles, when the miners and owners were driven out and massacred, the location of the mines lost and the treasure never recovered.

Statement Under Oath.

Mr. Heymes, in a sworn statement, under oath, before an authorized officer, says:

"While prospecting in the San Gracias Mountains my Moso, or Mexican attendant, came across what appeared to be the remains of an old arastra, a simple stone contrivance used hundreds of years ago by the early missionaries to crush their ores, mills and reduction processes being unknown at that time. Being located at the junction of two streams, and the water running continually past its base, prevented the remains of the ore and fragments from being covered with earth and shrubs that otherwise would have concealed them. I carefully examined many pieces of this ore, now worn smooth by the friction of water, and, being struck with the values they contained, at once decided to search for their origin, and finally located a mound of irregular shape about one mile distant, densely covered with trees and shrubs. With the aid of my attendant, I succeeded in clearing away some of the underbrush and found what I had already begun to believe, that we had discovered **an old dump** belonging to some near-by property that had in all probability been lost or abandoned for ages. Further search revealed the old cuts and shafts now grown over and choked up with trees and shrubs of probably a century. Since the discovery I have traced the old workings, for more than 2,000 feet They consist of three cuts varying in length from 750 to 1,500 feet, from 60 to 100 feet in depth and from 10 to 30 feet in width There are two shafts, an incline and a perpendicular, the incline being about 300 feet deep and the perpendicular is choked up with accumulated debris. I spent more than six months with a crew of Mexican laborers cleaning out the cuts and drift as much as possible in order to examine the veins. After a thorough examination of the mines, there is absolutely no question in my mind but that this property is very rich and will be made an immense producer. I have personally taken samples from the vein carrying values running as high as $3,000.00 per ton. There are three distinct veins on the property, strong and well defined, that will average about 8 feet in width. I have taken out many samples from the old cuts carrying values from $300.00 to $1,000.00 per ton."

A crew of Mexican laborers is already engaged in cleaning out the property to receive proper machinery when work will be pushed and the old San Juan will be yielding up its wealth. A limited number of shares of stock will be sold in this property on the basis of 25 cents per share if subscription is received before the issue at this figure is exhausted. Subscriptions payable in instalments, if desired. Right is reserved to reject and return any subscription received too late. No subscription received for less than 50 shares. The articles of incorporation make the stock forever non-assessable.

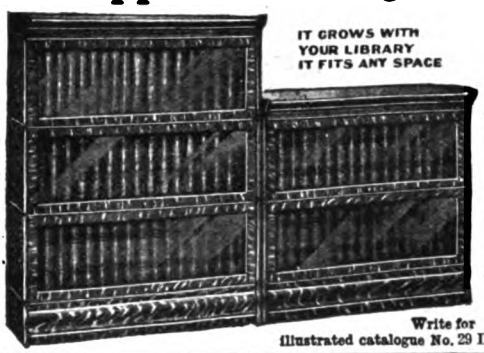
Further information regarding this old property will be furnished FREE OF CHARGE on application to

EL CARMEN GOLD MINING COMPANY OF MEXICO

550 Call Building, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

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On Approval, Freight Paid Per Section $1.00 without Door $1.75 with Door



"Lundstrom" Sectional Bookcase

Pronounced the Best by its Thousands of Users

The Lundstrom cases are made under our own patents, in our own factory, and the entire production is sold direct to the home and office. That is the reason we can offer them at such reasonable prices. In purchasing a Lundstrom Sectional Bookcase you are not helping to test a doubtful experiment, but are getting an article which time and experience have proven a wonderful success. Our sectional bookcases are the product of years of undivided attention to this one line of manufacture. Every book section has a **non-binding, disappearing glass door** and is highly finished in **Solid Oak.** Tops and bases, $1.00 each.

All goods sold direct from factory only

Write for illustrated catalogue No. 29 D

The C. J. LUNDSTROM MFG. CO., Little Falls, N. Y.
Mfrs. of Sectional Bookcases and Filing Cabinets.

BISSELL'S



Insures Easy Thorough Sweeping

TO USE tallow candles for illuminating purposes to-day would be no more absurd than to use a corn broom for sweeping fine carpets or rugs. Would you use a harsh whisk broom to brush a delicate fabric of silk or satin? We are confident you wouldn't.

Then why use a harsh corn broom for sweeping a fine carpet or rug? A corn broom is positively destructive to fine carpets or rugs, to say nothing of the fact that it doesn't sweep clean. After you've swept with a broom, the BISSELL will follow and gather an immense quantity of fine dust and grit.

Once you use a BISSELL you will never be without one, and don't forget its economy, as it will outlast fifty corn brooms. Sold everywhere—Prices $2.50, $3.00, $3.25, $3.50, $3.75, $4.00, $5.50.

Buy a "Cyco" Bearing Bissell now, send us the purchase slip and we will send you a neat, useful present free.

Bissell Carpet Sweeper Co., Dept. C, Grand Rapids, Mich.

(Largest Sweeper Makers in the World.)

"Flexo" GARTER TEST



We Show Here — *Three Vital Points*

of "FLEXO" garter construction. No other garter has either of them.

The hand at the right calls attention to our ***"Flexo" curved plate.*** This holds the garter in an easy position and permits the clasp portion below to swing freely with every movement of the leg—***no friction or rubbing.***

To this plate is attached our ***"Flexo" nickeled loop*** — easily attached — holds firmly — easily detached — ***no strings or cords to wear out or break.***

The hand at the left indicates our ***"Flexo" button and clasp*** — lays flat against the leg — ***cannot come loose — cannot tear the hose.***

Either one of these features would warrant our claim of ***"Flexo" Garter superiority.*** Then, there's that ***guaranteed elastic webbing*** we have already told you about.

All progressive haberdashers carry "Flexo." If yours is out, send us his name and 25 cents and we'll supply you. Beautiful ribbed cable silk at 50 cents.

A. Stein & Co., Chicago, Ill.

317 Franklin St.



Cost of No. 1, $2,000; No. 2, $4,000; No. 3, $8,000.

PLANNING A HOME?

Then Subscribe to KEITH'S MAGAZINE

Devoted to Planning, Building and Decorating.

A 64-page Monthly. Beautifully illustrated with large engraving cuts of Modern Houses. Interior Views. Full of practical suggestions for the home builder.

50c Offer A four months' trial subscription with 3 late copies given for 50c. This offer will place in your hands at once a large number of attractive house plans.

KEITH'S Established in 1899. **The Magazine of Moderate-Cost Homes**

Regular yearly subscription, $1.50, entitles you to 4 issues of 1905 extra; 16 numbers in all. Single copies at news-stands, 15 cents.
Our new 192-page book, **"Practical House Decoration"**—written by experienced decorators, will prove invaluable in securing an artistic home. The plans offered are practical and can be carried out in moderate-priced materials. The book is profusely illustrated with interior views and examples of wall

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STOP THAT PAIN



The Lambert Snyder Health Vibrator

(9,000 to 15,000 vibrations the minute)

The Most Beneficent Invention of the Age

There is only one disease—CONGESTION.
There is only one cure—CIRCULATION.

Instant relief from ***Rheumatism, Deafness, Indigestion, Poor Circulation,*** or any PAINS OR ACHES.

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Send for our free booklet that will tell you the how and why.

A few of the many reasons why you should use our Vibrator.

(1) In cases of indigestion, our Vibrator forces the food to digest, thereby stopping the food from fermenting and forming a gas.

(2) Uric acid centralizing at one point causes rheumatism. Vioration scatters the uric acid and, by increasing the circulation, drives it out through the pores.

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E. D. RICH, 133 West Springfield St., Boston, Mass.



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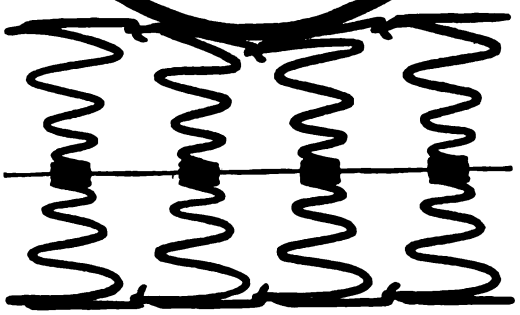
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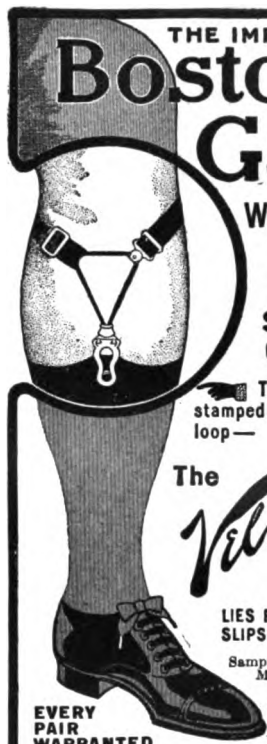
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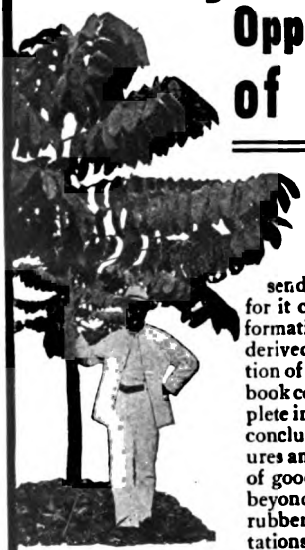
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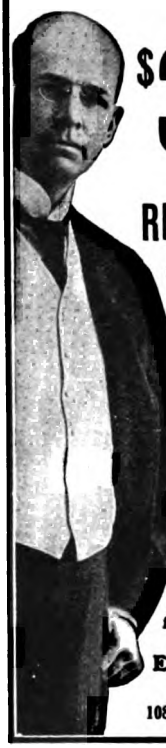
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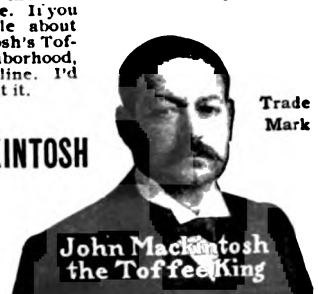
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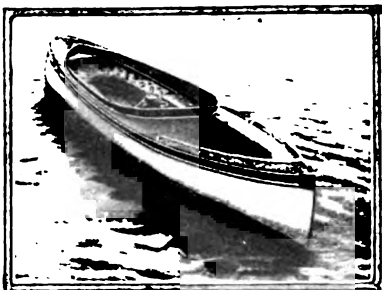
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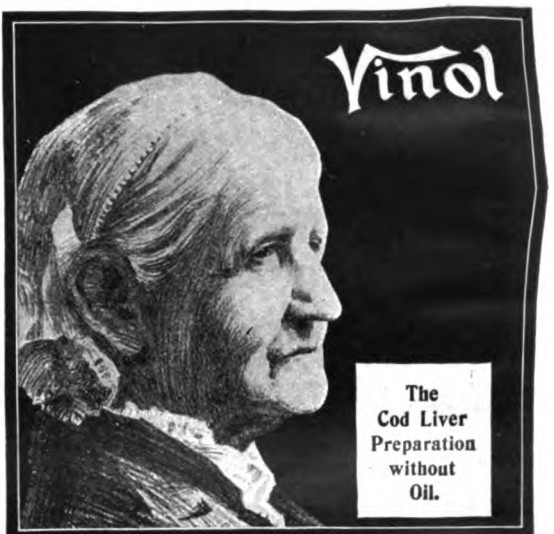
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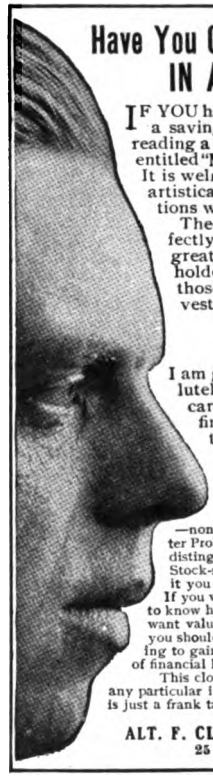
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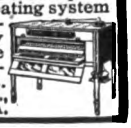
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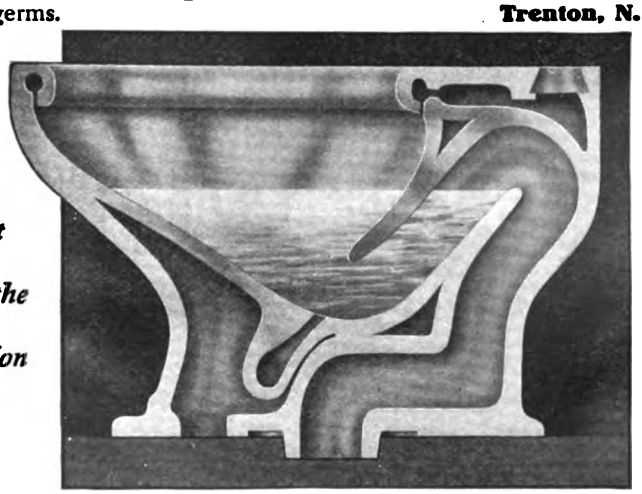
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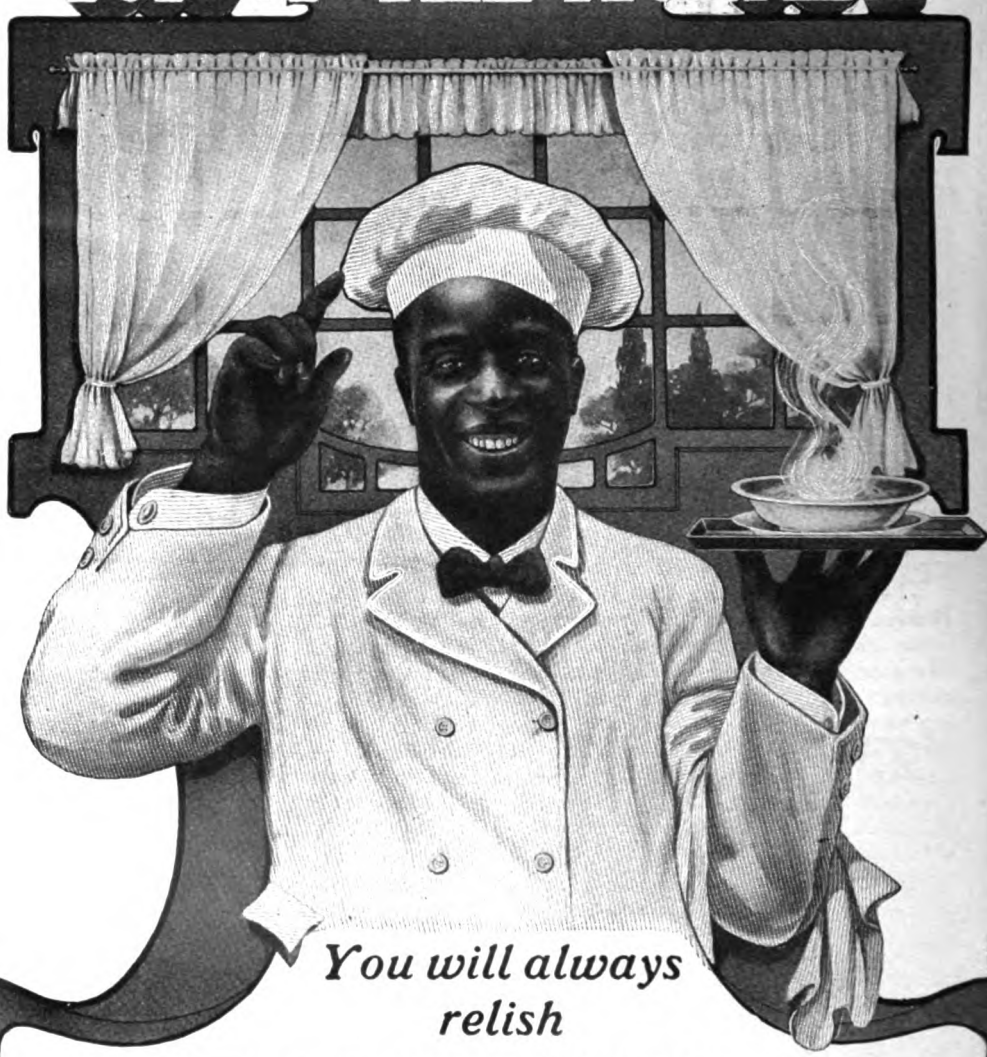


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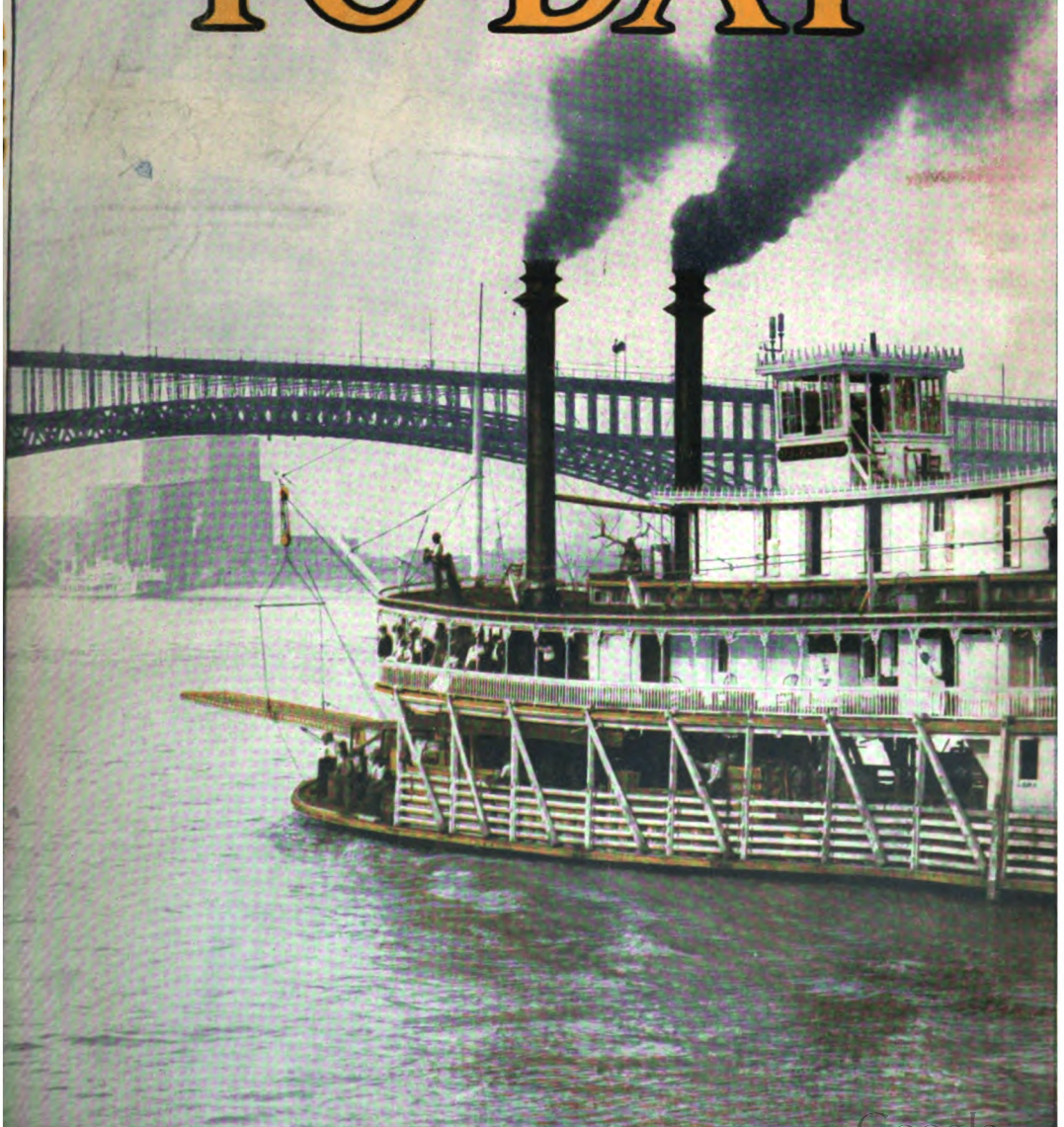
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THE WORLD TO-DAY

SHAILER MATHEWS, Editor.

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WORDS THAT CHEER

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THE WORLD TO-DAY appeals to the young as well as old. The following letter explains itself:

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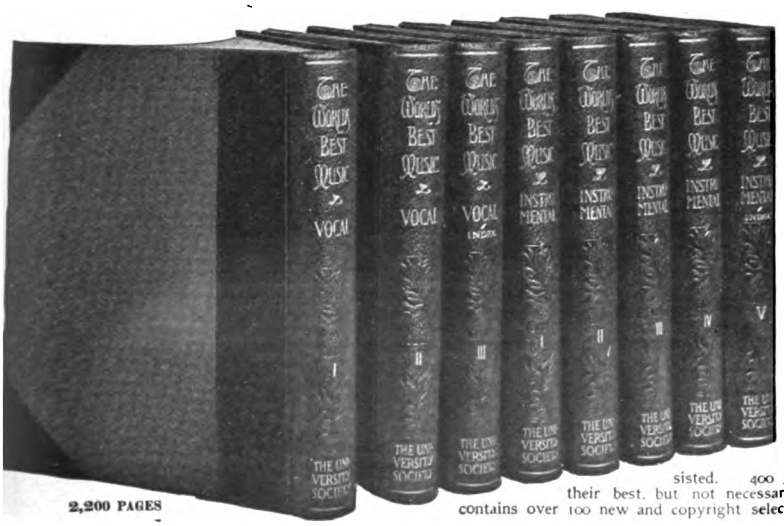
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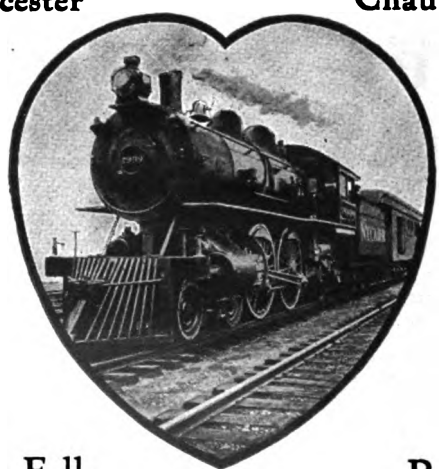
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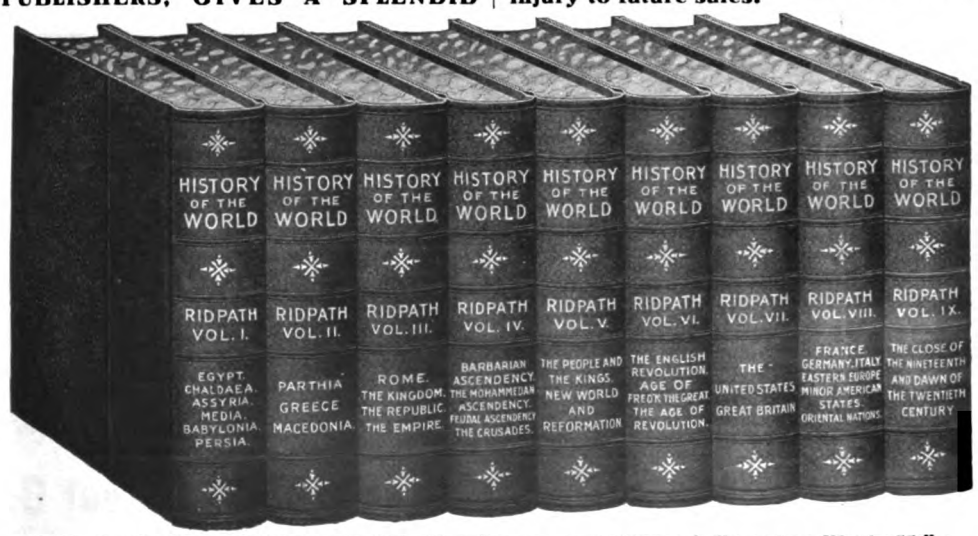
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On each package of Quaker Rice you will find directions for making Quaker Rice Candy, Quaker Rice Brittle, etc. These very delightful confections can be easily and quickly made in your own home, and will give untold delight to every member of the family. Children can eat all they want without the slightest fear of consequences.

Quaker Rice is sold by grocers everywhere at 10c the package.

Made by the Manufacturers of Quaker Oats. Address, Chicago, U. S. A.



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THE SPIRIT OF THE MONTH

Relentless Public Opinion

The Senate grows impatient of criticism

Insurance reform grows more searching

Great corporations bow to law

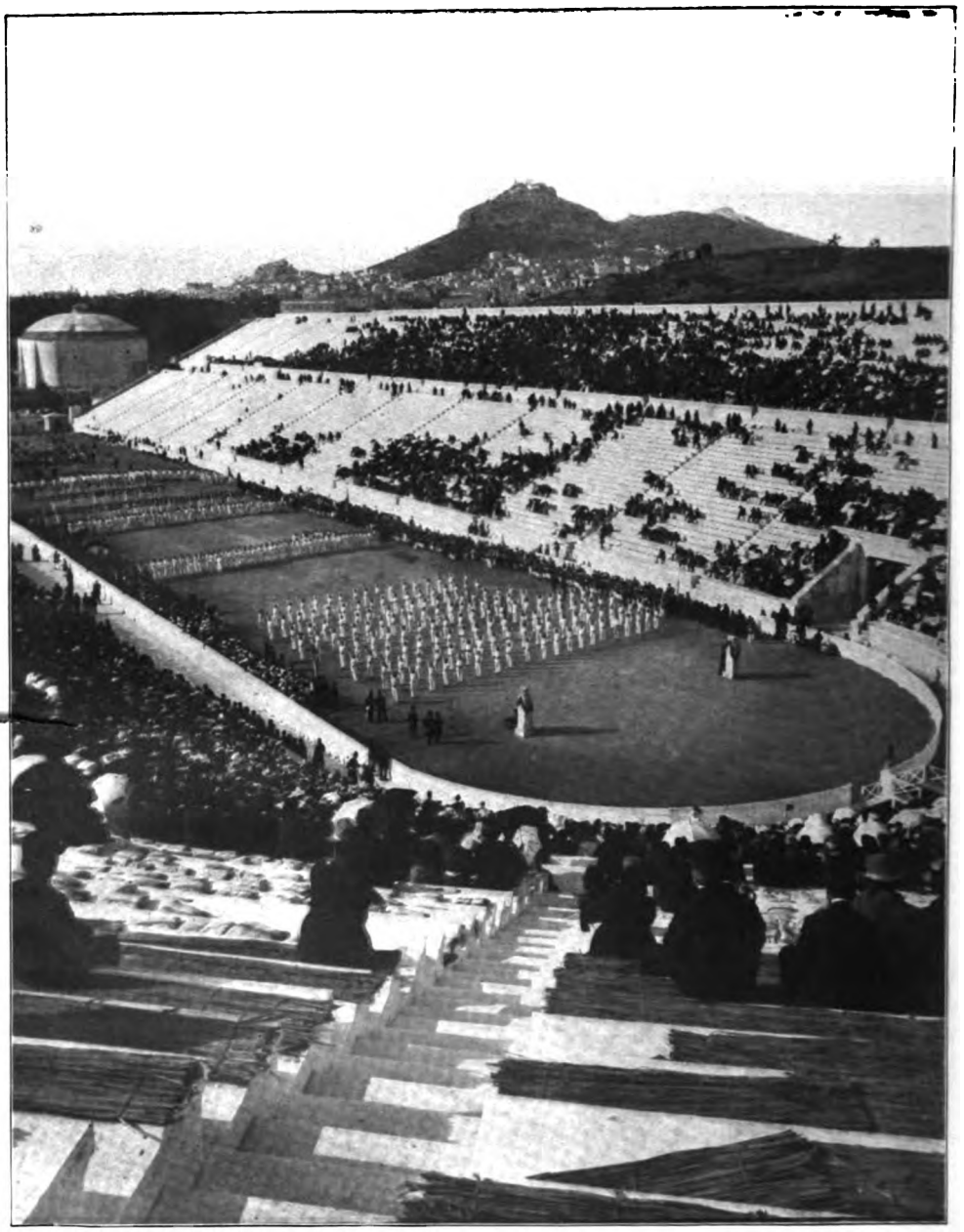
The athletic hysteria yields to treatment

Russia grows reactionary at sight of liberty

A Christian world denounces Belgian cruelties in the Congo

The rudiments of a new social honesty herald a day of larger justice

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THE PANATHENIC STADION, ATHENS, GREECE

The International Olympic Games will be held April 22-May 2, 1906, in this stadion, which seats 60,000 people. It is the theater of the Panathenaean games, which was laid out by the orator Lycurgus about 330 B. C., and rebuilt 470 years later (about 140 A. D.) in white Pentellic marble. This magnificent pile of marble was burned for lime and otherwise used up during the middle ages. Within the last few years it has been rebuilt of white marble at an expense of some millions of francs by Mr. George Averoff, of Alexandria. The excavation and removal of the earth and debris was at the private expense of King George. The entire length of the course is 670 feet, the width 109 feet.

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The World To-Day

VOLUME X MAY, 1906 NUMBER 5

New-Fashioned Honesty

AFTER-DINNER speakers are making much of old-fashioned honesty. They very properly bemoan present corruption, graft, chicanery and the entire list of evils, which, with time-honored jokes, make up the stock-in-trade of after-dinner speakers. They would make men virtuous by making them like their grandfathers.

* * *

But what inspiration lies in this eulogy of grandparents? It is always easy to see a saint in a dead relative, just as it is easy to see a statesman in a dead politician. Some of us are very keen to build monuments for the prophets these very same grandparents made extremely uncomfortable. Why talk about our ancestors' honesty? Why not have an honesty of our own? Grandfathers' virtues, like grandfathers' clocks, may be a badge of respectability, but in our own day they are not always in good running order. Our forefathers were no better than we are—indeed, to judge from the criticism of their fellow citizens of another political party, they were a good deal worse!

* * *

Old-fashioned honesty gave sixteen ounces to the pound, condemned wooden nutmegs, paid its debts, told no lies and kept five or six of the commandments. But the world in which old-fashioned honesty lived was singularly uncomplicated. Smith knew Jones and Jones knew Smith. Neither thought seriously of that great mass of people whose names they did not know. If Smith did not cheat Jones, and Jones did not che

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Smith, there was every chance that each would die in the odor of respectability, and have his picture, painted by Copley or by some crayon artist, hung in his local Hall of Fame. Individualism set the limits to old-fashioned honesty. It had broken down political absolutism, thrown the bones of kings into lime pits, and achieved generally those results which go to make up the working hypothesis of to-day's life.

* * *

We need this individualistic honesty to-day, but we also need a very much bigger sort of honesty, an honesty which sees that our obligations are set not alone by our relations with each other, but also by our relations with municipalities and states, with a nation and a world. Such honesty is not any too common. Men have gone down to their mausoleums labeled honest millionaires who were directors in corporations whose methods would bring blushes to the cheek of a confidence man. According to the standard of old-fashioned honesty there was nothing to be said against these honest millionaires. But from the point of view of the new honesty they were very like thieves. They robbed society legally.

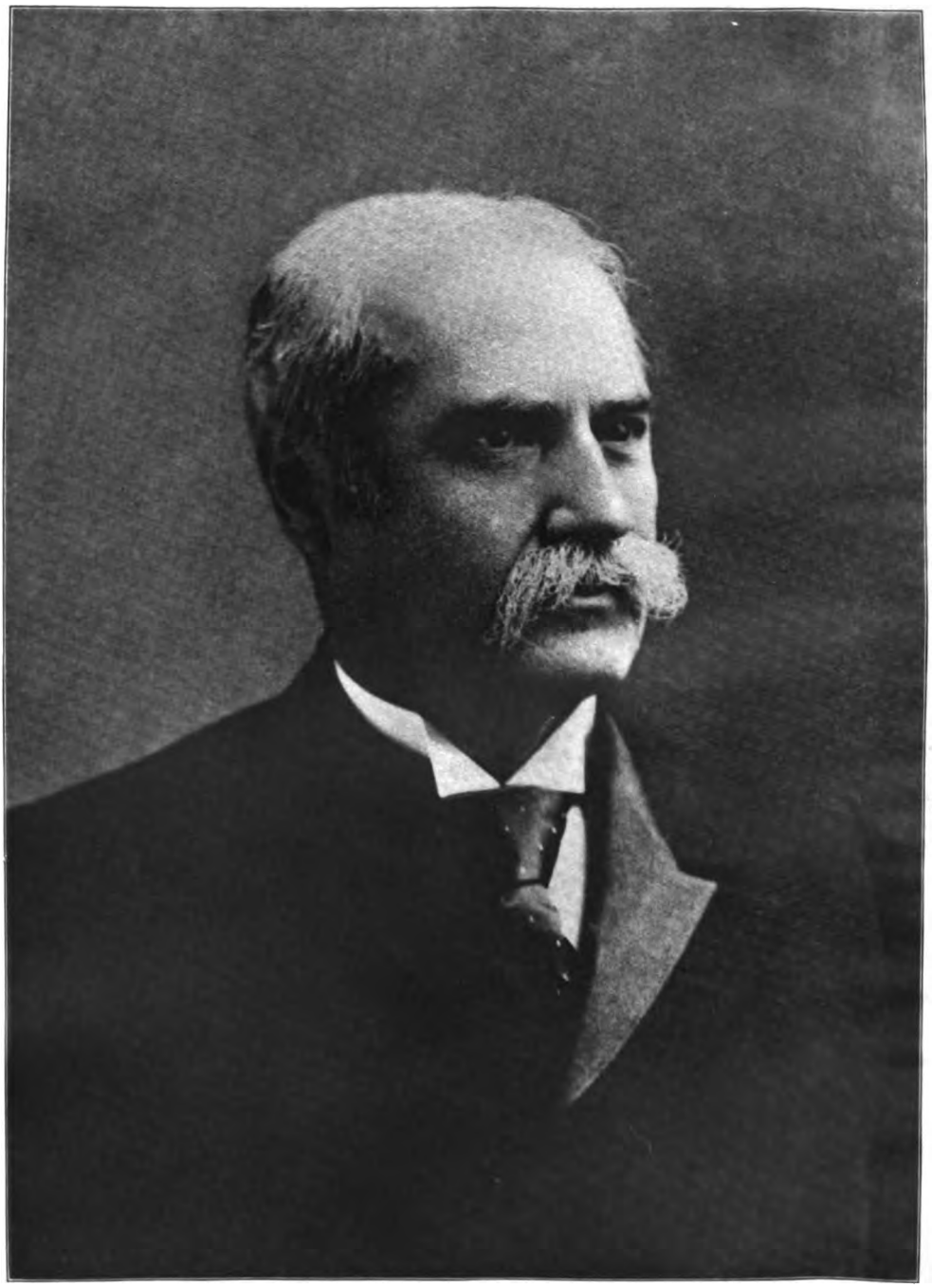
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A man does not need to be an academic optimist to see the beginnings of this new-fashioned honesty. We are doing the best we can to shape up laws which shall express a new social conscience. Morality is always about a generation ahead of legality. Good men once believed slavery both constitutional and right. Twenty-five years ago, and even less, men took rebates from railroads as they took discounts from wholesalers. It never occurred to them that they were doing wrong. But the new social conscience would not think of justifying slavery, or hold a man guiltless for taking rebates.

* * *

It is no time for pessimism, except for those who can sell pessimism at so much a thousand words. It is a day rather for congratulation that a commercial age has set itself to be honest in a big way. For the social conscience is in deadly earnest. To grow rich fast is to risk being investigated. Every day it is getting more desirable to be honest. We are no longer satisfied with a morality whose ideals are those of a small corner grocery. We are bound to have men—and particularly legislators—give a square deal to the Public. That is the new-fashioned honesty, and that is the sort of honesty no man or group of men can prevent our having.

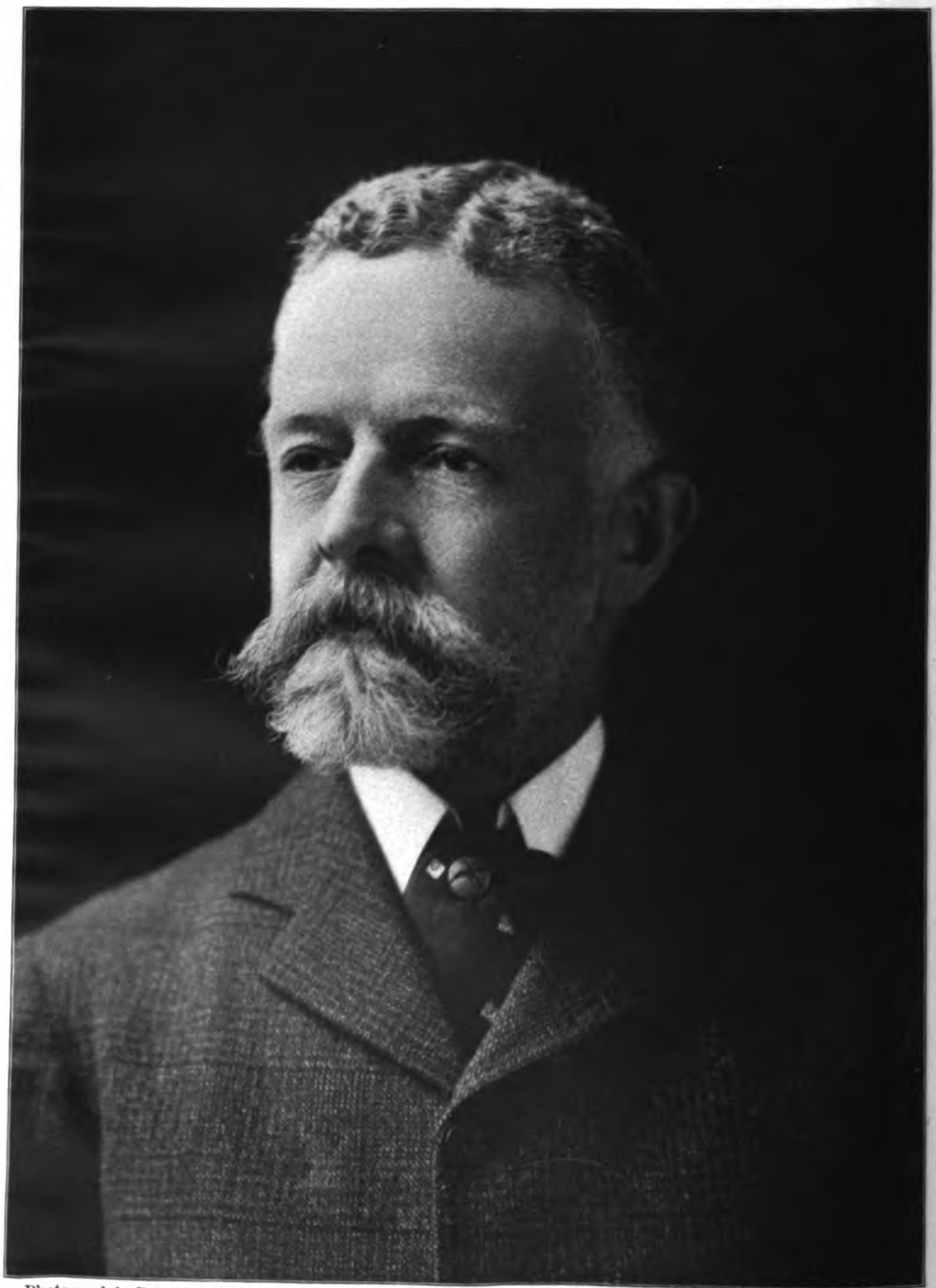
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SENATOR NELSON WILMARTH ALDRICH—CHAMPION OF CORPORATE INTERESTS

Senator Aldrich has represented Rhode Island since 1881. He is the Republican leader of the Senate, and with the exception of the President and Speaker Cannon has probably more control over legislation than any man in the United States

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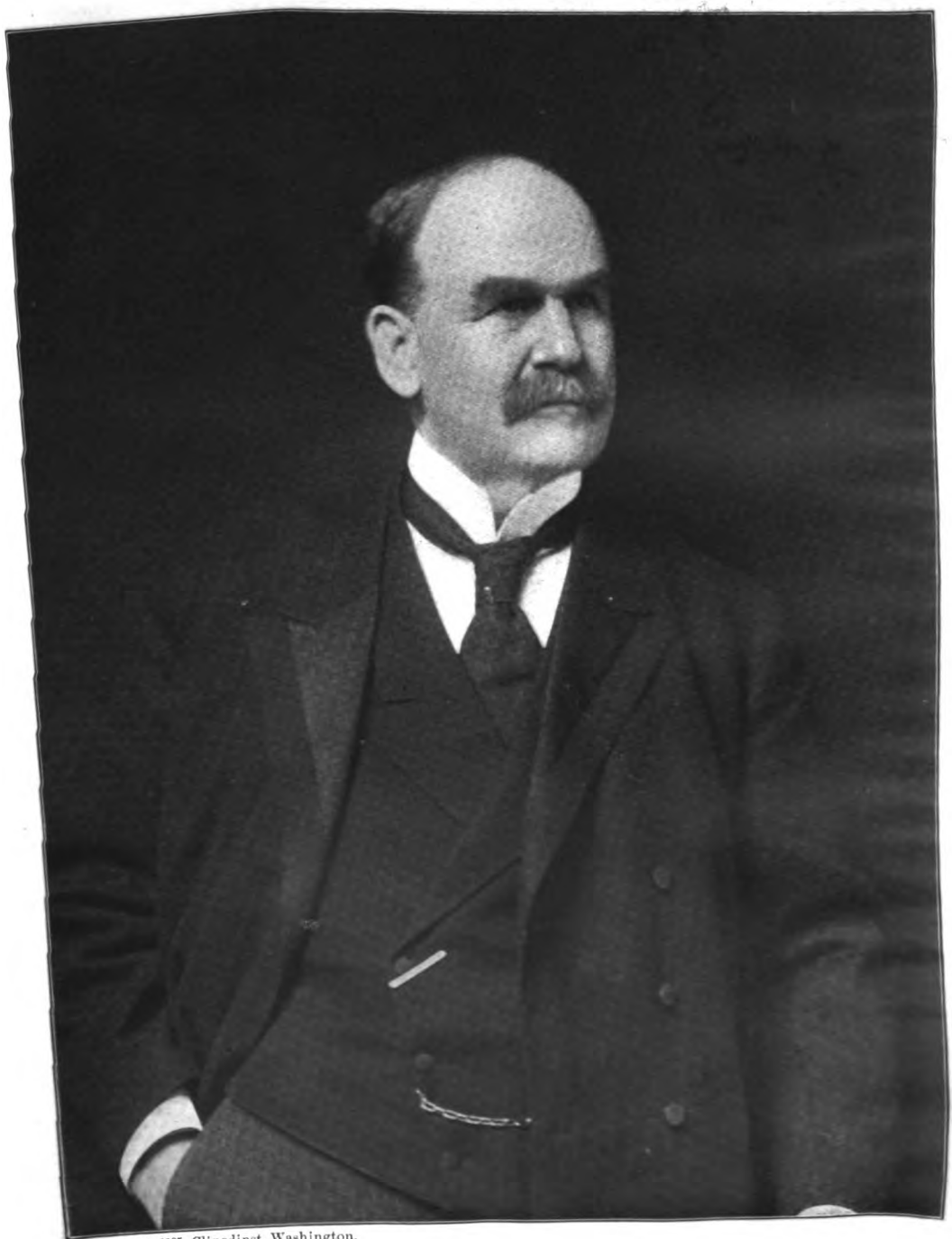


Photograph by Prince, Washington

SENATOR HENRY CABOT LODGE—A DEMOCRATIC ARISTOCRAT

Mr. Lodge has been in the United States Senate since 1893. While a strong party man he has always stood for the interests of the nation, as interpreted by a Massachusetts aristocrat. Mr. Lodge is one of the best historical writers in America. He is further an illustration of the fact that a man can be a gentleman as well as a politician

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SENATOR ALBERT J. HOPKINS—A MACHINE POLITICIAN OF THE ORDINARY TYPE

Mr. Hopkins is the junior Senator from Illinois. He has never introduced legislation of any importance, and has apparently regarded his position as a means of furthering the ends of a discredited machine or of himself

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SENATOR ROBERT MARION LA FOLLETTE—ONE OF THE LEADING ANTI-CORPORATION INFLUENCES IN THE SENATE

Senator La Follette was Governor of Wisconsin from 1901-1906. During his administration he led in establishing direct primaries, placed the taxation on railroad properties on the same basis as all taxation, established control of railway rates by the state, and in many other ways became a representative of the popular movement in politics. Cordially disliked and even feared, he has shown during the few weeks of his senatorial career that he will not wait obsequiously upon senatorial courtesy or precedent.

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EVENTS OF THE MONTH

World Politics

Termination of the Moroccan Difficulties

A final agreement has at last been reached in the International Conference at Algeciras. It is frankly acknowledged that Mr. Henry White, United States Ambassador at Rome and delegate to the conference, was the originator of the plan that formed the basis of accord. The control of the ports, which was the point most strenuously disputed by France and Germany, has been assigned to France and Spain, four: Mogador, Saffi, Matzazan and Rabat being in charge of France, Tetuan and Larache in control of Spain. Tangier and Casa Blanca, the two most important, will be under the dual police control of both countries. All are to be supervised by an inspector-general appointed by a neutral power, who will report simultaneously to the Sultan of Morocco and to the diplomatic corps. This arrangement is to exist for five years. The conference sanctioned the claim of France to have the largest share in the international bank to be established at Tangier, each country having one share while France has three. The bank will be under the control of four supervisors appointed by the Bank of England, the Bank of France, the Imperial Bank of Germany and the Bank of Spain. Various reforms have been suggested to the Sultan of Morocco on the initiation of the representatives of the powers. The benefits at large arising from this international conference are the preservation of peace in Europe and the advancement of civilization in Morocco.

As to the Congo

European countries are by no means having an easy time in Africa. Germany has had its troubles with the natives of the land which it has undertaken to control, and Belgium is finding the Congo State not only a source of rubber but of scandals. King Leopold has attempted to obtain a clean bill of health for his administration from the investigating committee, but the facts which this committee reported added fuel to the flame of indignation. A committee for reforming Congo affairs has existed in New England for some time, and during the past few weeks anti-Congo representatives have traveled up and down the country endeavoring to stir public opinion for the purpose of influencing the federal government to take some action to prevent the continuance of the Belgian atrocities on the Congo. Public opinion was to some extent aroused, but the federal government declared it had no means of bringing the matter before the Belgian government. Probably it has not. And if it had, it would be unwise to attempt to play the reformer for the world. The United States has very serious problems at home just at present. However much it may see evils in other nations, its immediate duty is to clean up its own Augean stables.



THE WHIP TOP
Will it come to this?
Hager in Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*

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VESUVIUS AS IT APPEARED FORMERLY FROM THE BAY OF NAPLES

The pointed cone has been destroyed by the present eruption. The towns lying at the base have been partially destroyed by the streams of lava

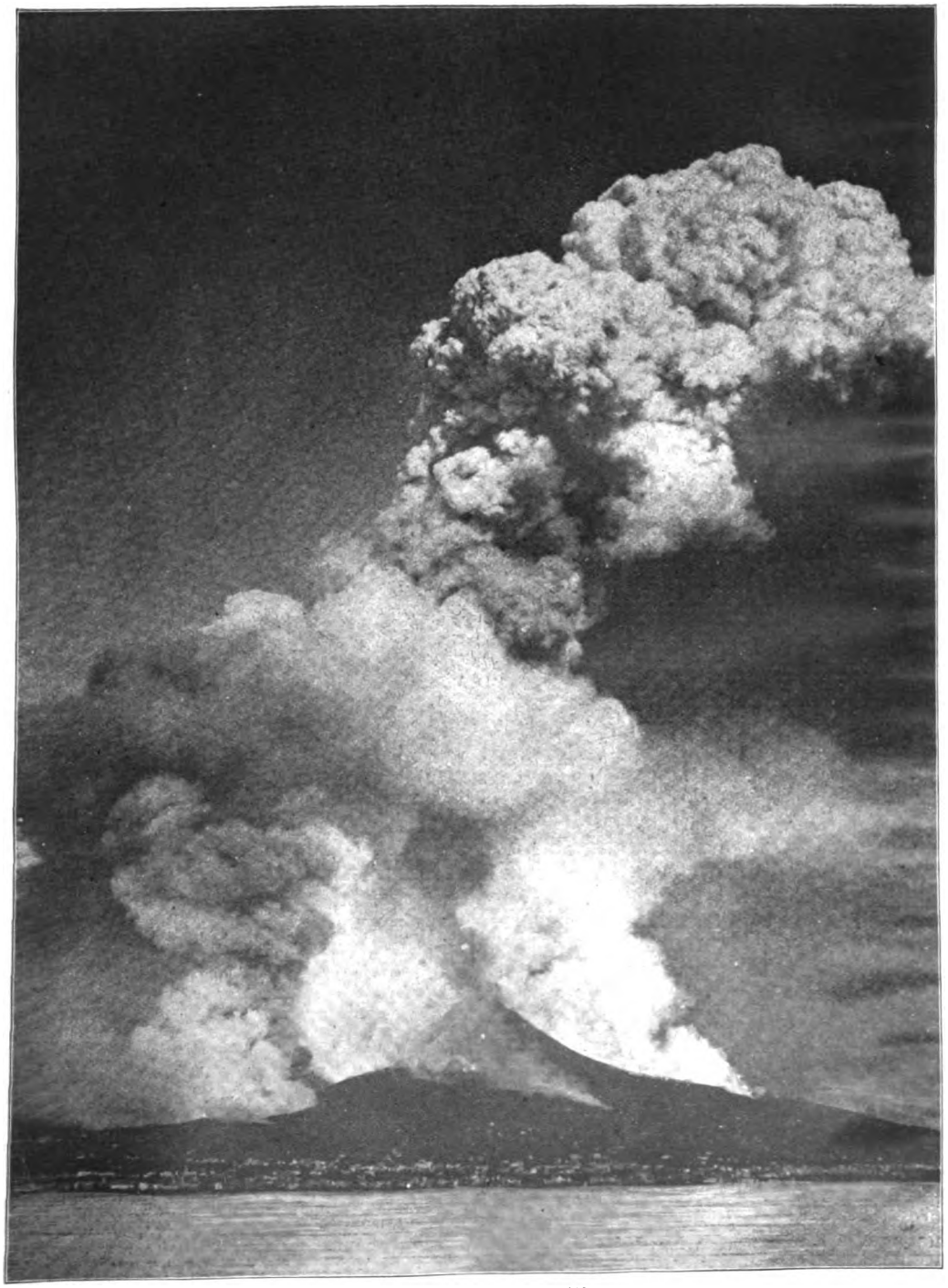
The new British government has not had particularly smooth sailing since it came into power. It has involved itself in considerable trouble with the colonies and has not come up to the expectations of its Labor allies in its action in regard to the bill relating to trades-unions. The Labor party desired the inclusion of a clause prohibiting legal action for the recovery of damages from the unions on account of the acts of any member thereof. In regard to the colonies, the principle of non-intervention by the Home government was seriously ignored by an order from Winston Churchill, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, approved by the Secretary, Lord Elgin, suspending the execution of the death sentence on twelve South African natives found guilty by court-martial of the murder of police and of treason in armed revolt against the poll tax imposed by the Natal government. Great indignation was caused in the Colony and the Premier, Charles John Smythe, and his cabinet resigned immediately. Naturally the Conservative party in Parliament had a fine chance to assert a violation of constitutional usage and a usurpation of authority. Even the daily press supporters of the government felt compelled to criticise. Lord Elgin promptly cabled an apologetic explanation, the Natal cabinet resignations were withdrawn and the natives were shot the following morning. It is reported that they confessed their crime. The news of the execution was received in the House of Commons with cries of "shame" from the Irish Nationalists and Laborites. Ill feeling has also been aroused in certain sections of Cape Colony and the Transvaal by criticism of the Chinese labor system, a part of the declared program of the new government being the prevention of anything approaching slavery in the colonies, accompanied by the statement that the employment of the coolies in the Transvaal closely resembled such conditions of servitude.

The British Liberals Strike Snags

The vicinity of Vesuvius has been suffering fresh devastation from another violent eruption of the volcano, accompanied by shocks of earthquake which have caused slight damage and much terror in Naples. The funicular railway up the mountain and the observatory have been nearly ruined by torrents of lava, the director of the latter, Signor Matteucci, and his employees having narrow escapes. The southeast shore of the Gulf of Naples has suffered severely. Torre Annunziata, a city of some thirty thousand population, is almost surrounded by lava, and has been evacuated by the inhabitants. Torre del Greco is likewise de-

Vesuvius in Eruption

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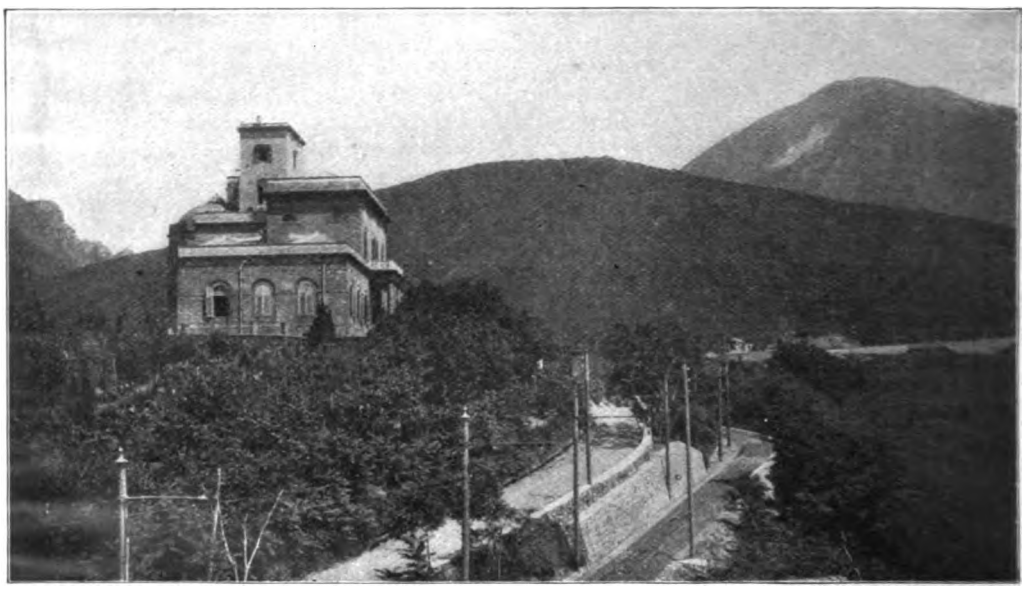


VESUVIUS IN ERUPTION

Vesuvius, which has recently wrought such fearful destruction over 300 square miles of adjacent territory, is the only active volcano on the continent of Europe, although there are several other volcanoes on islands in the Mediterranean. It is nine miles southeast of Naples and until the present eruption had two summits, the highest of which reached an altitude of 4,200 feet. At the middle of the first century of our era it was regarded as extinct. In 63 A. D. there were a number of severe earthquakes in its vicinity, and in 79 it suddenly broke forth into a terrible eruption that destroyed Pompeii and Herculaneum. The accompanying photograph is that of the eruption of 1872. On that occasion, as in the case of the present eruption, the column of smoke reached approximately a height of 25,000 feet.

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populated, several houses and the cemetery being destroyed. No trace remains of Bosco Trecase, on the south of the mountain, where ten thousand persons lived, nearly all of whom escaped. At San Guiseppe Vesuviano several houses and the church collapsed and thirty bodies were taken from the ruins. The utmost is being done by the Neapolitan authorities to relieve the distress, the Duchess of Aosta being especially energetic and devoted in her care of the suffering people.



THE OBSERVATORY ON MT. VESUVIUS
Where Professor Matteucci has been studying volcanic phenomena

Yet Naples itself at the time of writing is in serious danger. The showers of ashes which fall upon it are already several inches deep in the streets and are piling up a tremendous weight upon the roofs of the buildings. The one huge market has collapsed, killing and injuring something like two hundred people. The air is filled with ashes and sulphurous gases, and breathing is difficult. For hours at a time the darkness has been so intense that it is impossible for trains to run. Filled as the city is with two hundred thousand refugees, with the railroad communication badly crippled, it is face to face with famine as well as earthquake and eruption. Vesuvius continues to belch forth poisonous gases, lava and ashes. Its entire cone is gone and the shape so familiar to travelers is forever changed. In place of the pointed cone is said to be a plateau surrounding the crater three miles across. Latest reports indicate that Capri is also suffering from the shower of ashes, and that the Sicilian volcanoes are beginning to show activity. Altogether the loss in property is estimated at $20,000,000, while hundreds have been killed. There has been no such tragedy since the days of Pompeii.

The Horror of the Moment

An end to the long conflict between the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Coalition party in Hungary has at length been reached. The threat of the aged monarch to forbid the elections on April 9 as prescribed by the constitution and a consequent period of absolutism impelled the leaders of the Coalition to seek a plan of agreement in regard to the points at issue. Count Andrassy and Francis Kossuth presented the matter to the Emperor and the outcome appears to be satisfactory. A new cabinet has been formed by the Coalitionists with Alexander Wekerle

The Hungarian Crisis

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as prime minister. The elections under the limited law are to be held in April and a session of Parliament in May. The government guaranteed to pass the budget of 1905-6 and also the recruiting, military and investment bills, and to approve the international commercial treaties. It promised to maintain the status quo between Austria and Hungary. Parliament will be asked to adopt a bill providing for universal suffrage, and having done it, will be dissolved to allow the election of a new Parliament under the universal franchise system, to deal with the military demands and rights of the Crown under the constitution. It is understood that neither Kossuth nor Apponyi would enter the new cabinet, the former preferring to remain leader of the Independence party. Count Andrassy, however, has accepted the ministry of the interior and has already reversed the absolutist policy.

Germans Aid French Mine Sufferers

Wide-spread sympathy was evoked by the terrible disaster in the Courrieres coal mines at Lens, where some eleven hundred persons lost their lives. But considering the national antipathy which has so long existed between Germany and France, the assistance rendered by the German firemen from the Westphalian mines excited a thrill of unusual interest. Old differences and the fierce wars of other days were forgotten, and at a spot where probably their fathers met in battle, these brave men came to help rescue the entombed miners. Great indignation and resentment have been aroused by the inefficiency of the work of salvage in the mine after the explosion. Two weeks after all attempts at rescue had been abandoned, thirteen miners, in a starving and almost blind condition, found their way to a shaft where men were at work. One of their number, Nemy by name, constituted himself their leader, and by his hopefulness and cheery courage kept them from despair and at work. Although without food and water for many days, and consequently ill from emaciation and exposure, it is believed they will all recover. The further discovery of bodies which indicated that starvation and exhaustion had caused death rather than the explosion, aroused intense anger against the mine operators, and the ministry of justice has ordered the public prosecutor



From Le Monde Illustré

THE MINE DISASTER AT COURRIERES, IN FRANCE

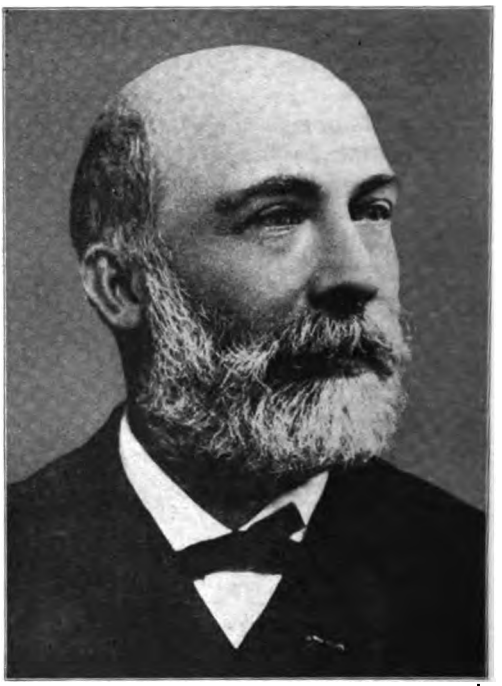
The friends of the entombed miners, indignant at the inefficiency of the Salvage Corps, endeavored to break down barriers around the pits

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at Douai to investigate the methods employed with a view to prosecution for criminal negligence and manslaughter. The forty thousand miners in the Pas-de-Calais district have been on strike since the disaster at the Courrieres mines and riots have occurred at various points, although M. Clemenceau, the new Minister of the Interior, in an unprecedented manner went, without escort, to the strikers' headquarters and addressed them. He remarked that for the first time in a strike not a single soldier had been sent to maintain order and therefore he hoped there would be no disturbance of the peace. The demands of the strikers are for fifteen per cent increase in wages, better protection, recognition of their unions, and pensions for long service. The mines in this district have paid dividends from fifty per cent in 1863 to several hundred per cent last year.

Triumph of Liberals in Russia

Despite arbitrary attempts to regulate and interfere with the choice of delegates, the elections for the National Assembly have resulted in a decided victory for the Liberals. On April 4 the municipal elections in St. Petersburg resulted successfully for 160 Constitutional Democrats, and at Kiev 66 out of 80 candidates were elected. On April 8 the electoral colleges in 28 out of 51 provinces in European Russia elected 178 members to the National Assembly, constituting about one-third of the membership, thus scoring a decided triumph for the Liberals. Just what will happen when the douma meets no man can foresee. Russia is passing through a "white terror," a reaction in which the excesses of the government are declared to be frightful. While it is impossible to get at the figures accurately, it would appear as if the white terror after the French Revolution was as nothing compared with the horrors now being poured out upon those who shared in revolutionary violence in Russia. In view of this general attitude of the imperial government it does not seem probable that the douma will be allowed to accomplish very much in the way of reform. Revolution seems now impossible. At the same time we can not believe that the events of the last few months have been without results. The Emperor has not yet revoked the most important of his proposed reforms. That he is ready to grant a constitution has never been true; that he will grant it now is even less true. The danger is that he may.



JEAN MARIE FERDINAND SARRIEN
The new Premier of France

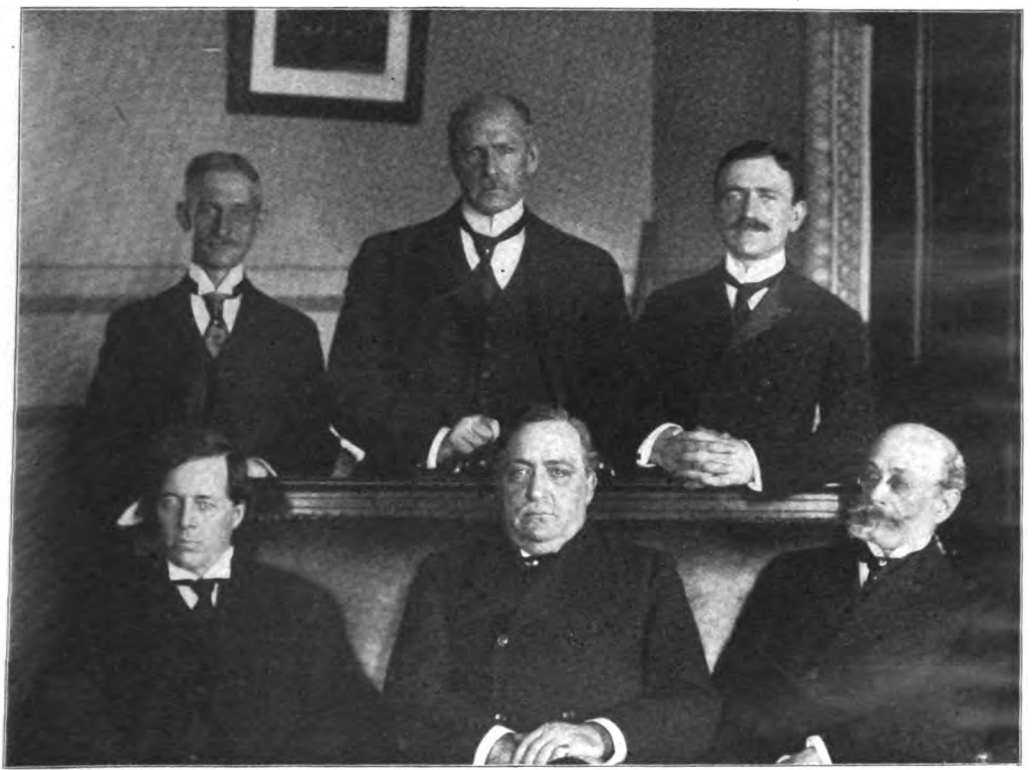


THE LITTLE NIPPER
"And 'e only stands about so 'igh, that's all!"—Coster Ballard Warren, in Boston *Herald*

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Pan-American Congress

The third International Conference of American States to be held at Rio de Janeiro, beginning July 21, will undoubtedly be one of great interest. During the five years which have elapsed since the last conference, questions of grave moment have arisen which will properly be brought before this conference for an expression of opinion or the adoption of some resolution looking to a satisfactory solution of such differences as may exist. The question of the enforced collection of claims by stronger nations will probably be brought forward, although doubt in regard to this being included in the program has caused Argentina, Peru, Bolivar, Uruguay and Paraguay to refuse to be represented in the conference unless some action on the matter is taken. That the United States government regards the convention as being an important one is shown by the fact that the Secretary of State will be present. The delegation representing the United States comprises Wm. I. Buchanan, chairman, formerly a member of the diplomatic service, and recently director-general of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo; Dr. Edmund J. James, president of the University of Illinois; Dr. L. Rowe, professor of political science, University of Pennsylvania; Hon. Chas. R. Dean, of the state department; James S. Harlan, a prominent attorney at Chicago, recognized as an authority on international law, and Federico Degetau, delegate from Porto Rico. The convention, among other important subjects, will undertake to frame codes of public and private international law to govern the relations between the American nations; a provision on literary and artistic copyrights, providing for the international recognition and protection of the rights of official, scientific, literary and industrial publications; a treaty on patents, industrial drawings and models, and a convention on the rights of aliens.



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THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES

Seated from left to right: Dr. Edmund J. James, President of University of Illinois; William J. Buchanan, Chairman; Federico Degetau, Porto Rico. Standing from left to right: Charles R. Dean, State Department; James S. Harlan, Chicago; Dr. L. Rowe, University of Pennsylvania

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The Nation

Congress and the Rate Bill

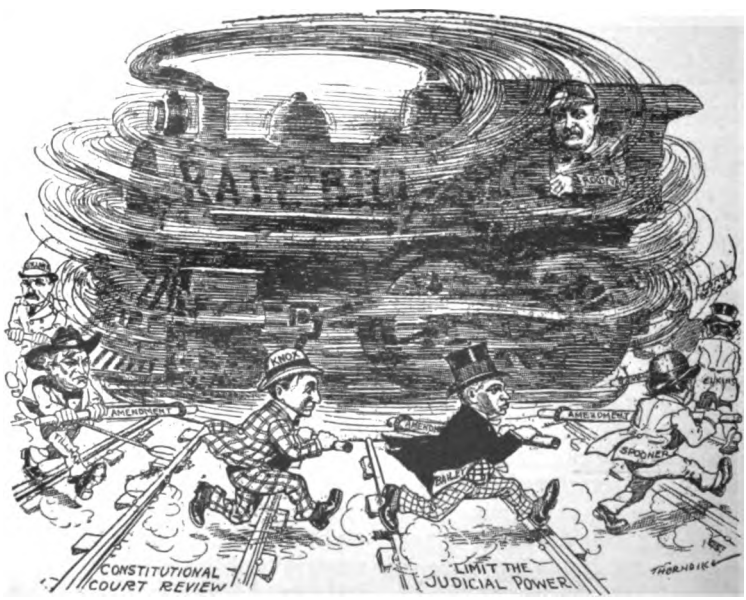
Congress seems to have reached something like a deadlock so far as legislation is concerned. On the one side the Senate is struggling with the Hepburn Bill and on the other the House is vastly concerned about the Philippine Tariff Bill in the form returned by the Senate. There has been a tendency on the part of the House to force the Senate into action by holding up the Ship Subsidy Bill, but as yet there is no particular evidence that either side is doing more than testing the other's obstinacy. Quite as important as the balancing of bill against bill is the constitutional question which has been raised by Senator Knox as to the failure of the Hepburn Bill to provide for a review by the courts. Senator Knox expressed his belief that the bill is unconstitutional for three reasons: first, in that it does not provide any method for challenging the unlawfulness of the orders of the commission by a direct proceeding against the commission; second, in that it prohibits parties affected and aggrieved by the commission's orders from defending proceedings to enforce them upon the ground of their unlawfulness; third, in that it so heavily penalizes the disobedience of the commission's orders as to make any attempt to secure a judicial hearing in any form of proceeding impracticable.



STUNG!
Macauley, in New York *World*

The Knox Amendment

To cover these objections, Mr. Knox proposes an amendment which provides explicitly for a complete review of the commission's orders. He would not permit the suspension of such orders by inter-



ON THE SENATE TURN-TABLE
Question: Where, oh where, will it fetch up finally?
Thorndike in Philadelphia *Press*

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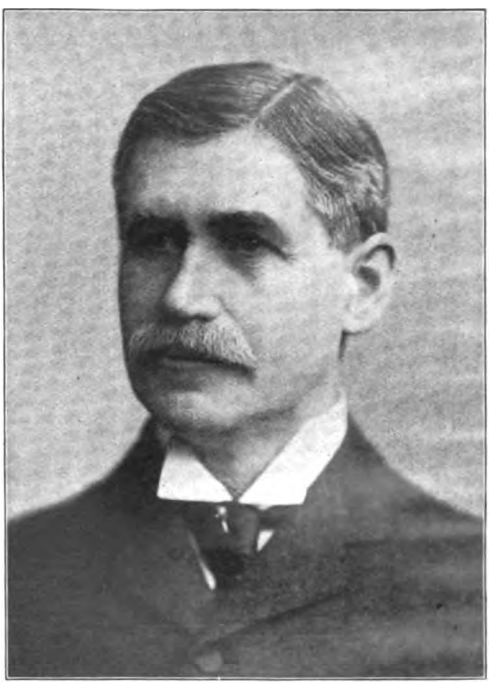


J. OTIS HUMPHREY
Who delivered the decision in favor of the packers

locutory decrees unless a cash deposit were made or a bond filed to insure the repayment of the difference between the old rate and that set by the commission, provided the latter were sustained by the court, but he would have the commission explicitly subject to the courts. He is right in declaring that both sides agree that the right of review should exist in case the commission should act tyrannically. In our opinion he is not quite justified in placing the railroad and the shipper upon what superficially appears the same basis. As a matter of fact the railroad is in a far better position in case of court review than is the shipper. Any legislation must recognize this as a fact. The proposal to give new powers to the Interstate Commerce Commission is intended to protect the shipper from the railroad company. Whether this motive is justified or not is another question. The purpose is there. Senator Knox's provision for a review is in itself desirable. The weakness in his amendment lies in permitting the railway company to give a bond rather than requiring it to deposit cash. Such an arrangement puts a premium upon further litigation. The shipper here would be the sufferer. The railroad can afford any amount of delay. The shipper can not. Cut out the bond provision and the amendment might stand. But the bill is constitutional and stronger without it.

The Government and the Packers

The case of the government against the packing corporations passed into a new phase with the decision of Judge Humphrey, of the United States District Court in Chicago, March 21. According to this decision the packers can not be



JOHN S. MILLER
Chief counsel for the packers

prosecuted as individuals on criminal charges on the basis of evidence gathered by Mr. Garfield, of the Bureau of Commerce. The corporations alone can be prosecuted. The packers have thus scored a vital point. The facts in the case are so well known as to need only a recapitulation. The Department of Commerce and Labor examined into the affairs of certain of the big Chicago packers and published a report something like a year ago. The Department of Justice brought about indictment of the same packers on the basis of this evidence. The packers

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claimed that they were immune under the constitutional provision that a man can not be forced to incriminate himself. Counsel for the packers insisted not only that their clients had been promised immunity by the bureau of justice, but also that the government had compelled them to testify against themselves and therefore they could not be prosecuted. Judge Humphrey held the contention valid. The packers, according to his decision, had



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WILLIAM HENRY MOODY
Attorney-General of the United States

been virtually forced to incriminate themselves although their testimony given to the Bureau of Commerce had not been under oath or under the compulsion of a subpœna.

The Effect of Judge Humphrey's Decision

The effect of this decision will undoubtedly be materially to change the conduct of the government's cases against all corporations. To most laymen the decision on the precise point seems just. Attorney-General Moody indeed insisted that such a decision would prove a sort of "immunity bath" for corporations doing illegal business. All they would need to do would be to go to the Bureau of Commerce and make their confessions. As these confessions could not be used as evidence they would be saved from criminal prosecution for the violation of federal statutes. Unless we mistake, however, Judge Humphrey's decision does not apply to voluntary self-incrimination. The issue concerned the compulsion under which the packers were forced to incriminate themselves. Hereafter the government must adopt other methods than that used in the beef trial if it wishes to get at the individuals rather than the corporation. Just what help it can hope to obtain from the Bureau of Commerce it is difficult to see. If, as appears, the Attorney-General is taking up the case again along different lines, it is probable that some more positive understanding of the legal status of corporations may be reached. At all events the situation is growing more distinct. And that, just now, is the great thing to be desired. It is far more important to discover legal possibilities and impossibilities than to condemn or acquit any given man or men. We are entering a new era both industrially and constitutionally. We want that era to be one of law, as independent of demagogism quite as truly as of financial autocracy. Let the present laws take their course. If they fail to give justice either to corporations or to the public we shall know how to correct them.

A National Quarantine

The championship of a national quarantine measure by John Sharp Williams, of Texas, is another milestone in the constitutional history of the United States. The fact that the measure passed the House by a vote of 202 to 26, shows how far the old doctrine of States Rights has faded away. The bill provides that the federal government shall take charge of all quarantine of the states in which there are contagious diseases like yellow fever. Hitherto the duty has devolved upon local state governments. The experience of New Orleans, however, last year convinced most people that in the hands of the government quarantine is not only more effective but far less burdensome to cities and states. Some of our readers may recall the hysterical proceedings of local health officers along the Mississippi

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and the Gulf. Nor is this all. Municipal competition finds in local quarantine regulations an effective weapon. Who can estimate the loss New Orleans was forced to suffer in 1905 by the more or less permanent diversion of trade to Texas ports?

The President to Labor Leaders

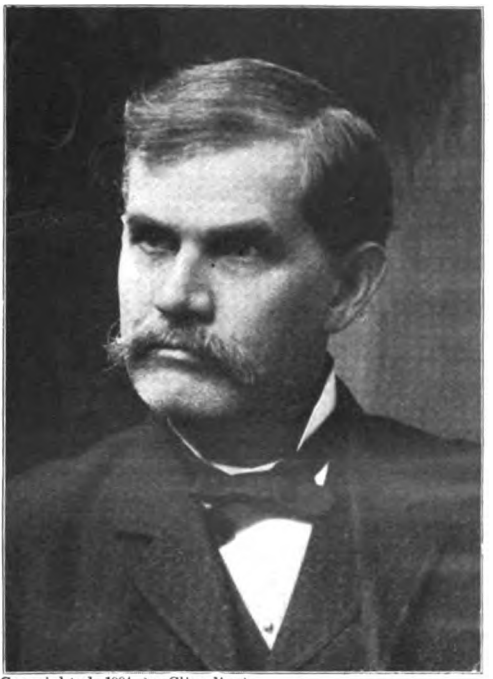
Labor disturbances have been in evidence during the past month. One hundred organized labor leaders, headed by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, called upon President Roosevelt March 21 and laid before him an elaborate remonstrance. The chief elements in this remonstrance were the complaints that the eight-hour law is nullified on the Panama Canal, that Congress favors Chinese immigration, that the power of injunction like the anti-trust laws is being used to injure labor, that the committee on labor in the House is hostile to the interests of labor, and that the President himself has also been hostile to wage-earners. Mr. Roosevelt delivered a somewhat lengthy response to the remonstrance, in which he declared his sympathy with the cause of the wage-earner, but insisted that he would apply the law to wrong combinations of laborers as soon as he would to those of capitalists. He



UNCLE JOE

"By jingo! You're not the only fellow 'round here whose dignity must be respected"

Evans in Cleveland *Leader*



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JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS

The champion of a national quarantine bill in the House of Representatives

further affirmed his belief that the eight-hour law was impracticable for Panama, and that he did not favor the admission of Chinese coolies but of the higher class Chinese. The other complaints in so far as they applied to the executive branch of the federal government he disposed of with a frankness and good sense that ought to appeal to any fair-minded man whether he be laborer or capitalist.

Will Organized Labor go into Politics?

None the less, organized labor is apparently taking steps to undermine the political future of congressmen supposed to be hostile to its cause, and it would appear that Mr. Gompers, hitherto so conservative as regards the political entanglement of organized labor, was about to champion a more radical policy. Sooner or later the labor question will grow political; sooner or later parties will make industrial questions live issues. If, as is reported, the Employers' Association has found it necessary to begin a campaign against these efforts of organized labor to unseat certain congressmen, that dread day may be sooner rather than later.

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The Coal Strike

The country stands face to face with another great coal strike. The second conference between the bituminous mine operators and the representatives of the Miners' Union held in Indianapolis during the last week of March failed to reach an agreement. The final demand of the miners was that they be granted the wage scale of 1903 which would amount to an advance of 5.55 per cent increase over their present wages. The operators as a body refused to grant this advance. It was to be expected that the decision would apply throughout the country, but several of the operators, including Mr. Francis L. Robbins, president of the Pittsburg Coal Company, the largest company represented, refused to abide by the action of the conference. Accordingly the national agreement was broken and the miners in different sections of the country are now making arrangements with various operators. The operators in Kentucky and Iowa as well as one-third of those in Indiana have reached a settlement with their employees and the Ohio operators are suggesting arbitration. At the time of writing, the anthracite miners, numbering about one hundred and sixty thousand men, have quit work pending the adjustment of the new scale. Proposals have been made by both miners and operators to submit their controversy to arbitration. It is to be hoped that the two contesting parties may come to an agreement before long. While it is true that the railroads and manufacturing interests have accumulated enormous supplies of coal, it is also true that the idleness of several hundred thousand men and the inevitable curtailing of industries of various sorts are very serious matters. The present controversy is, however, showing that the miners of one section are ready to make terms with the operators of that section, whatever may be the fortune of a strike in other states. Similarly in the case of the mine owners. National industrial unity is as yet a chimera. The unit is not a nation, but a locality—a fact worth noticing by those persons who hope to develop a national economic unit by legislation. The break in the supposedly solid front of operators and miners argues that huge combinations are themselves not above disintegrating competition.



THE CORPORATIONS GET ALL
Uncle Sam finds it hard picking for himself and the people
Jack, in Pueblo *Star-Journal*

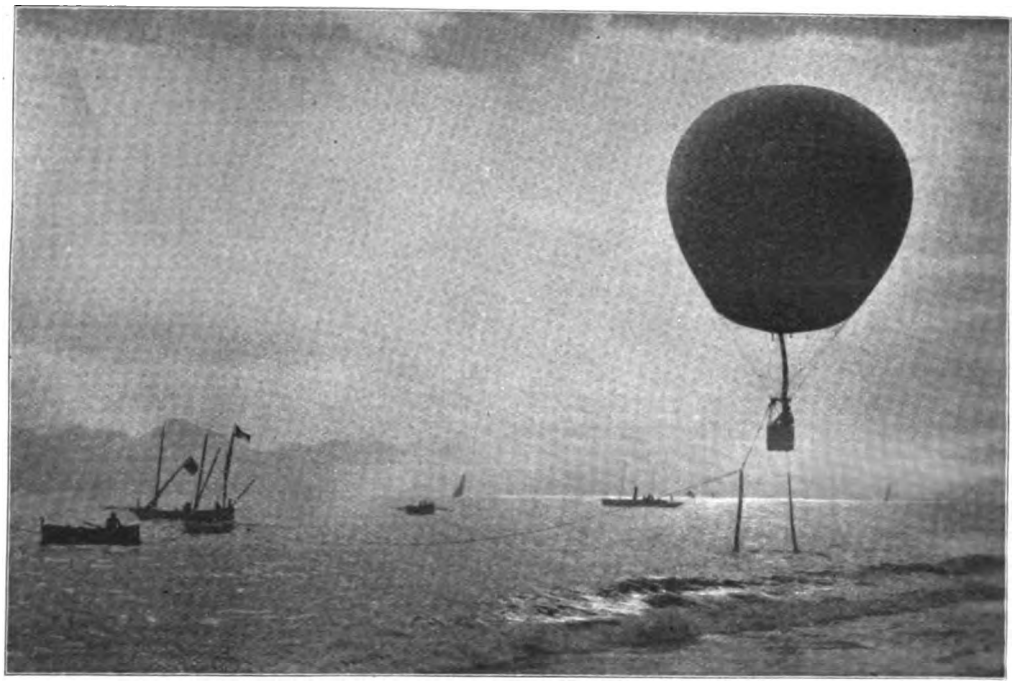
Furthering Political Reform

The municipal elections of April 3 throughout the Middle West indicated again the new interest in politics. The most vital questions were those of municipal ownership and high or no license. In the smaller towns of Kansas the municipal ownership of public utilities triumphed in nine-tenths of the elections. Generally speaking, the cause of no-license was also successful. A remarkable exhibition of revolt from unworthy political conditions was to be seen in Milwaukee, where David S. Rose, who was a candidate for his fifth term as mayor, was defeated by Sherburn M. Becker on a good government issue. The Social Democrats showed no great gain and Becker's victory was due primarily to a determination to wipe out the scandalous graft with which Milwaukee has been abused in the past.

The Perplexing Vote of Chicago

As significant as any was the election in Chicago. Two issues were before the voters: one involving public ownership of the traction system and the other high license. The public ownership vote involved three questions continuing the campaign in which the city has been engaged for the past few years. These questions were: Shall the City of Chicago proceed to operate street railways? This failed of the requisite three-fifths of the votes cast, although polling something like eleven thousand more votes. The second ques-

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CROSSING THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA IN A BALLOON
The French aeronaut, Count Henri de la Vaulx, experimenting with the aid of sea guide ropes

tion, as to the adoption of the ordinance of January 18, 1906, by which the Mayor and City Council were authorized to issue Mueller law certificates not to exceed in amount $75,000,000, was answered affirmatively by a majority of 3,339. A third question of "general policy," as to whether municipal control of the traction system should prevail as against granting franchises through private companies, was carried by a majority of 3,887. While it has no abiding power it is a fair test of the attitude of the public in general.

What Does the Vote Mean?

As the case stands therefore, Mayor Dunne has won half a loaf. He can go forward in the raising of money to buy the traction system, but he will not be permitted to operate the system if once obtained. In a general way the situation is critical. Before the certificates can safely be issued, the prior matter of the purchase of the traction system must be taken out of politics. The difficulty in the situation is the general suspicion of municipal politicians and the fear of graft which seems to be inherent in American politics. But this much is certain: The validity of the Mueller certificates can now be determined, and, taken in connection with the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States relative to the ninety-nine year franchise, the vote ought to leave the city in better position to treat with the railroad companies. Mayor Dunne, however, has not retained the confidence showed in his election. Chicago evidently wants municipal ownership, but does not believe Mayor Dunne capable of inaugurating it. The traction question is thus far enough yet from being settled, and the political morality of Chicago is yet to be put to a supreme test.

The Victory Over the Saloon

The better class of Chicago citizens has always believed that the city will vote right on well defined moral issues. Ever since the formation of the Municipal Voters' League there has been steady elimination of the gray wolves from the Council. Throughout the entire discussion of municipal ownership it is noteworthy that there has been no serious charge of

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dishonesty brought against the Council. The growing moral sense of the city was still further evinced in the second issue of the election April 3. The liquor interests made every effort to defeat the election of men in favor of high license. As a matter of fact the outcome of the election shows a stronger majority for high license than ever before, and even the notorious Stanley Kunz who for twelve years has withstood all attempts to defeat him went down in the general victory. Of the twenty-six men elected April 3 seventeen were endorsed by the League, four were preferred, while five were condemned. The unfortunate thing is that although the Council will be organized on the non-partisan basis, the gray wolves will be able to hold a certain balance of power between the Dunne and anti-Dunne factions. At the same time there is little question that the general morale of the Council is the best which the city has had for years. Reform has come to stay.

The Olympic Games

April 22 to May 2 the Olympic Games will be held in the Stadion at Athens under the patronage of Prince George of Greece. It is generally understood that hereafter these games will be held regularly at Athens rather than in different cities of the world. The change is certainly to be desired. There is something decidedly incongruous in holding Olympic Games on the grass in the Bois de Boulogne or in various world's fairs. At the Games in 1906 some of the most prominent amateur athletes of the world will compete, and it is generally expected that American sport will give a good account of itself. Considerable criticism has been caused by the formation of the Olympic Games Committee in America, but the athletes sailed with every appearance of good feeling, and it is to be hoped they will return bringing their prizes with them. At all events it is to be hoped that the records will be reliable.

The Drama

"Lincoln"

One strangely beautiful event in the month's happenings overshadows the entire metropolitan field and commands the situation. That event is Benjamin Chapin's marvelous characterization of Lincoln in the play of the same name. An unknown actor, in a play defying all the superstitions of the stage, and presenting the most idolized public character in American history, seemed destined to immediate failure and quick rebuke from the press. The opening performance was a triumph. Chapin was Lincoln himself. To those students of history, present at the opening performance, for whom Lincoln has been a topic of careful study, the characterization was the most impelling and wonderful thing that any actor could achieve. It was a creation justly true to the great soul of the Emancipator himself. Gentleness, tenderness, simplicity and masterfulness were there, dominating quietly every moment of a drama which proved to be a commendable setting for the great man, and a vehicle in itself original and remarkable. Chapin has attempted what was deemed the impossible and he has won a great victory. In the words of Bronson Howard, who has taken up the cudgel in behalf of Chapin and in the face of the faintly condemning, apologetic assaults of the press, it is "a stroke of genius."

The Farce Redivivus

One year ago Broadway was fairly feverish with spring revivals of old-time successes. The season was closing in a blaze of excitement. To-day it is dying quietly with a dim prospect of nothing better than the trying-out process of feeble musical comedy and uncompromising farce. One peculiar original note of the present hour is the return to momentary favor of that kind of entertainment known as straight farce, which never throughout its three acts approaches within sight of the boundary lines of possibility or sanity. The success of "The Mountain Climber" and "Mr. Hopkinson" has stimulated this extraordinary vogue, so that managers are struggling to buy up manuscripts, and the public to buy up seats in pursuit of a fashion created without rhyme or reason by no one knows whom. The revival of "Charley's

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Aunt," a farcical hit of some years ago, indicates commercial caution, but the production of Edgar Selwyn's hopelessly poor concoction known as "It's All Your Fault," is proof of the absolute dearth of even mediocre drama. It is a moment of real despair.

A Congestion of Good Things in Chicago

The situation in the West is more satisfactory from an artistic standpoint when compared with the whole field in New York. A single week of Conried's Metropolitan Grand Opera with a cast of the ablest vocalists in the world stirred the musical public to unprecedented enthusiasm. Margaret Anglin in "Zira" has won the universal commendation of the press for her fine definition of big elemental emotions, though the vehicle at her disposal is an improbable, wholly theatric story lacking soul, sympathy or adequate motive. In a play filled with tenderness and pathos, there is no measuring her success. Olga Nethersole is attracting a public of morbid women in an elaborate repertoire of extravagantly emotional problem plays. Eleanor Robson represents the single note of gentle, womanly refinement. Daughter of April that she is, she has found a deeply merited success with the most gracious little comedy ever penned by Clyde Fitch. "The Girl Who Has Everything" strikes the most human note of sincerity which this playwright has ever reached, and Miss Robson illumined the chief rôle with the exquisite touches of her admirable art. "Susan in Search of a Husband," by Eugene Presbrey, a comedy with farcical tendencies, has also been found to be a worthy vehicle to exploit her winning personality.

The Religious World

Presbyterian Union

During the latter part of March committees of the various Presbyterian denominations held a meeting in Charlotte, N. C., to consider federation. The Presbyterian Churches of the North and South, the two reformed churches, the Associate Reform Church of the South, and the United Presbyterian Church were all represented. The plan adopted by a vote of 23 to 2 proposed among other things that there be established an ecclesiastical council to be known as "The Council of the Reformed Churches in America holding the Presbyterian system." This council is to consist of at least four representatives, ministers or ruling elders, for each of the constituent bodies, for each one hundred thousand communicants or fraction thereof up to three hundred thousand. When a church has more than three hundred thousand communicants four representatives are to be allowed for each additional two hundred thousand communicants or fraction thereof. Each church entering the agreement retains its distinct individuality, creed, government and worship, as well as every power not expressly delegated to the council. The latter is not to interfere with the creed, worship, government or discipline of any of the churches. It is intended to promote coöperation in missionary work both at home and abroad and to settle such questions as may come up between the churches which existing agencies have not been able to settle; that is to say, it is to be a sort of court of appeals. It will hold its meetings at least biennially at such times and places as it may choose. The movement toward union is certainly strong in the Presbyterian churches, and the new council will doubtless be approved by the denominations.

The Revolt of Zion City

The struggles of certain leaders in Zion City against John Alexander Dowie have reached the point where disclosures affect not only the financial but the moral reputation of "Elijah III." It is impossible for outsiders to decide just what truth is in the charges which appear in the daily press, but they are certainly serious. Dr. Dowie upon being deposed immediately started north from Mexico where he was recuperating, and arrived in Chicago on April 10. At the time of writing his position in Zion City is not fixed, but there is no probability that he will recover his old-time prestige. The most charitable opinion that can be expressed is that broken down by weakness and disease Doctor Dowie for the last few months has not been wholly responsible mentally.

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With his collapse must inevitably begin the decline of his sect.

"Religious Education"

The Religious Education Association has published the first number of its new journal, *Religious Education*. The journal is intended to serve as the organ of the Association and the place for publishing information concerning religious education in its various phases. With this advanced step the Association is in a position to give still larger assistance to those who are interested in better methods in the Sunday School and other possible agencies of religious education.

Recent Evangelism

The Congregationalist has recently published a general report of the evangelistic movement of the past winter. From this as well as from other information it would seem that the year has been remarkable in results indicative of the fact that the revival which the church has been expecting is already here. This revival is something wider than revivalistic agitation of the ordinary type. It includes a great moral awakening outside of the church quite as truly as those special meetings held for the purpose of bringing men and women to a confession of faith. Probably the most remarkable series of meetings of the year in America have been those held by Doctor Torrey and Mr. Alexander in Philadelphia. It is not possible to tell just how many conversions occurred. Doctor Torrey himself is inclined to make a conservative estimate. But there were certainly several hundred. The campaign carried on by the Methodist Episcopal Church has been vigorous throughout the North. Two or three years ago the denomination became anxious over the fact that its members were decreasing. Nineteen hundred and five shows an increase with one hundred and fifty thousand for the total conversions for the year. It is difficult to determine from the figures just how many have been received by the Methodist people throughout the past winter, but the number is considerable. A very important movement has been the campaign conducted for the Congregationalists by Doctor Dawson, who has toured the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He has made a distinct impression and the results of his work are quite as likely to be permanent as those which have been more spectacular. The Presbyterians and the Baptists have also conducted denominational evangelistic movements, the former under the charge of Dr. J. W. Chapman, and the latter under that of Rev. Cornelius F. Wolfkin. The methods of the two have been decidedly different. The evangelical program of the Presbyterian church has looked toward the holding of meetings for conversions. Doctor Wolfkin has been more concerned in the holding of meetings which shall induce pastors and churches themselves to take up independent evangelistic work. The wisdom of the latter plan is great, as it has the advantages of educational results as well as inspiration. It is interesting to notice further that while Doctor Torrey is avowedly hostile to critical study, many of the men engaged in evangelistic work of a somewhat different type have been in thorough sympathy with such study.

American Board Campaign

A campaign in behalf of foreign missions has been under way since January 23 in some seventy of the principal cities of the country. It is conducted by the American Board with two objects in view: the raising of a heavy debt which the rapid and great increase of their work has involved, and a commemoration of the Haystack Centennial. A meeting for prayer held by five students of Williams College under the shelter of a haystack in August, 1806, was the birthplace of the foreign missionary movement in America, and the anniversary is to be celebrated at Williamstown, Massachusetts, in October next. By that time it is hoped that the debt will have been met, and a great impetus given to the cause of foreign missions by the aroused interest of a larger number of laymen. The well-known missionary-statesman, Dr. Arthur H. Smith, whose valuable books on China are regarded as authoritative, came home for the express purpose of aiding in this campaign. He has spent thirty-six years in the Chinese Empire and expects to return there in May.

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ST. LOUIS AFTER THE WORLD'S FAIR

BY

ROLLA WELLS

MAYOR OF ST. LOUIS

THE prosperity of St. Louis has steadily increased since the World's Fair of 1904. The commerce of the city began to swell in volume as a result of the advertisement due to the Fair, and the year 1905 has passed into history as the most prosperous the city has ever known, with a quite definite prospect of its record being surpassed by that of 1906. This prosperity may reasonably be said to constitute the surprise of the decade in the American commercial and industrial world. In certain quarters it was more than unexpected. What was really expected by outsiders was precisely the reverse — a reaction from World's Fair activity and stimulation which would result in the city's facing a period of retrogression before it should again recover its normal position in the general march of American progress.

It is now justifiable to declare, however, that this expectation of an era of depression following the close of the World's Fair was never for a moment shared by the leaders of St. Louis enterprise who participated in the making of the Fair. From the beginning of the movement to celebrate in St. Louis the centennial anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase, two essentials were insisted upon by the prominent business men, financiers, manufacturers and real estate dealers most active in support of the Fair. The first was that there should be no attempt at booming or inflation based on the World's Fair movement in its early beginnings or during the progress of the Fair itself. The second was that the Fair should be so legitimately used as a means of bringing to the world's notice the natural advantages enjoyed by St. Louis that a great and lasting benefit therefrom should be made inevitable. The experience of other large American cities had already proved that a World's Fair could be so unwisely utilized as a booming agency as to act in

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time as a positive injury to the city which sought to profit by it. Yet a far-sighted wisdom and a cool courage in relying upon the ultimate effect of the teachings of a World's Fair held in St. Louis contended that such an incidental exposition of St. Louis's natural advantages as would be inseparable from the placing of the city prominently before the world's eyes could not but mean a tremendous and permanent gain to St. Louis. It is to this view of the situation that the present prosperity of St. Louis after the Fair is due.



TWELFTH STREET, NORTH OF OLIVE STREET
The Star Building and the Jefferson Hotel are on the left

The Louisiana Purchase Centennial celebration came to its close December 1, 1904. It is with the period following that date that I propose to deal in this article. And, since definite facts and figures are more convincing than any possible array of generalities, I shall confine myself to facts and figures that are now matters of official record, demonstrating that St. Louis's prosperity after the Fair is not only an established truth, but that it has attained such volume as to make this city stand alone in the history of such enterprises, an illustration of what may be accomplished by a vigorous improvement of World's Fair opportunities.

The volume of business done by a city is most accurately shown by the number of carloads of freight handled in that city as a shipping and receiving point. The official records of the Terminal Railway Association, of St. Louis, show that the total number of carloads of freight handled in St. Louis during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, when the World's Fair was completed and covering almost the entire volume of World's Fair freight, was 1,534,988 cars. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, and therefore covering seven months of the year that has passed since the Fair closed, the total freight handled amounts to 1,814,002 cars, a gain over 1904 of 279,014 carloads of freight, or eighteen per cent increase above the total of the World's Fair period.

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Going beyond this period of seven months after the World's Fair, however, the books of the Terminal Railway Association show that the 1905 increase over 1904, the World's Fair year, is being steadily maintained. During the months of July, August and the first twenty days of September, 1904, the total amount of freight handled by the Terminal Association was 369,398 carloads. For the same period in 1905 the total was 432,579, an increase of 63,179 carloads. Taken by months in this significant period the showing is similarly eloquent. In July, 1904, there was a total of 129,187 carloads of freight handled. In July, 1905, the total was 155,740, an increase of 26,553 carloads. In August, 1904, the total freight handled was 142,182 carloads. In August, 1905, the total was 168,692, an increase of 26,511 carloads. During the first twenty days of September, 1904, the total freight handled was 98,130 carloads. During the first twenty days of September, 1905, the total was 108,145, an increase of 10,115 carloads. The total tonnage for 1905 is the heaviest known in St. Louis's history.

Of similar tenor are the statistics compiled by the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange covering the total tonnage of St. Louis freight for the first six months of 1904 and 1905. During this period in 1904 the number of tons of freight received was 10,968,680; tons shipped, 6,779,510; total tons handled, 17,748,190. During the same period in 1905 the total number of tons of freight received was 11,162,228; tons shipped, 6,926,520; total tons handled, 18,088,548, an increase for the first six months of 1905 over the same period in 1904 of 340,358 tons. When it is remembered that practically the entire tonnage handled at the World's Fair was handled during the first six months of 1904, and reached a total of 302,240 tons, it will be seen that this abnormal addition to the tonnage record of 1904 having also been overcome, the real total increase for the first six months of 1905 amounts to 642,598 tons. The total increase for the year 1905 is placed at 1,500,000 tons.

Statistics compiled by the Business Men's League, of St. Louis, show that, since the close of the World's Fair, a total of $12,500,000 in new capital has been invested in new manufacturing enterprises in St. Louis. During the same



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THE WHOLESALE DISTRICT, WASHINGTON AVENUE, WEST OF EIGHTH STREET



THE RIVER, AT THE FOOT OF WASHINGTON AVENUE, LOOKING SOUTH



THE COUNTRY CLUB

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THE BLAIR STATUE AT THE ENTRANCE TO FOREST PARK



BERLIN AVENUE EAST FROM KING'S HIGHWAY



WASHINGTON AVENUE WEST OF THIRD STREET

period a total of $10,500,000 of new capital has been invested in new St. Louis mercantile concerns. On January 11, 1905, the deposits of St. Louis banks were $210,163,727.08, an increase in little more than a year of over $50,000,000.

No less convincing in their proof of St. Louis's prosperity after a World's Fair are the official statistics of St. Louis building and real estate movements compiled by the Real Estate Exchange of this city. The total number of building permits for the twelve months of 1904, issued by the Building Commissioner of St. Louis, was 4,000, for buildings reaching a total cost of $14,075,794. For the twelve months of 1905 the total number of building permits issued was 8,230, or more than double the total for 1904, and the total cost was $23,204,164 or $9,128,370 in excess of the 1904 record. An especially healthy feature of this great building increase in St. Louis is that the heavier proportion of the total represents money invested in homes of the middle-class order, there having been remarkable building activity in the outlying western districts of the city wherever home sites could be purchased at prices within the reach of persons of moderate means. A remarkable and significant fact, also, is that each of the twelve months of 1905 showed an increase over the corresponding month of 1904, as the following official table compiled by the Real Estate Exchange reveals:

BUILDING PERMITS

	1904.		1905.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
January	164	$ 848,335	273	$ 999,884
February	187	907,430	353	1,275,122
March	358	1,617,809	1,010	3,012,416
April	319	1,131,688	834	2,983,008
May	368	864,212	759	1,886,477
June	344	1,190,549	678	2,163,148
July	311	994,871	764	2,374,395
August	445	1,487,098	827	1,856,430
September	466	1,575,039	826	1,689,765
October	515	1,451,195	782	1,596,838
November	409	1,355,982	660	2,385,537
December	194	651,586	464	981,174

As showing the general increased activity in real estate transactions in 1905 the statistics of the real estate transfers for 1904 and 1905, compiled by the Real Estate Exchange, are authoritative. They show that in 1904 there were 10,172 transfers of real estate, reaching a total value of $42,289,256, while for 1905 the total number of real estate transfers was 15,315, reaching a total value of $78,949,532, or $36,660,276 in excess of 1904. Here, again, each of the twelve months of

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THE BANKING DISTRICT, OLIVE STREET WEST OF FOURTH STREET

1905 exceeds in its volume of real estate transactions the corresponding month of 1904, the figures being as follows:

TRANSFERS.

	1904.		1905.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
January	640	$2,050,271	846	$4,491,195
February	682	4,790,718	854	5,894,707
March	889	4,218,258	1,410	7,825,490
April	878	4,043,739	1,550	7,263,783
May	861	4,129,322	1,597	9,618,581
June	894	2,552,386	1,543	9,520,314
July	828	4,430,272	1,503	6,670,320
August	774	2,030,520	1,240	4,497,810
September	861	2,528,065	1,250	4,253,111
October	951	4,138,024	1,354	4,721,754
November	903	3,510,632	1,170	6,836,199
December	1,011	3,862,049	998	7,336,263

These statistics, it must be borne in mind, represent the normal, healthy and wholesome growth of St. Louis since the Fair, not a fictitious "boom" movement based upon the Fair and necessarily limited to the Fair's own term of life. The depression in values and the decrease in commercial and industrial activity, as well as in real estate movements, felt by other World's Fair cities in this country have been notable for their absence in the case of St. Louis. There has been no "reaction" following the Fair for the reason that St. Louis recognized from the start the peril of a Fair period of inflation and rigidly safeguarded herself against it, choosing rather to benefit

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ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH



THE WYMAN SCHOOL

legitimately only through the advertisement of her natural advantages which the Fair made possible.

Accepting as a demonstrated truth the claim that healthful prosperity is best shown by a city's building operations, St. Louis stands first in the list of American cities in its proof of prosperity after the Fair. Statistics showing the comparative increase of building in twenty-three American cities during 1905 reveal the following table of percentages:

	Per Cent Gain.		Per Cent Gain
St. Louis	88	Denver	50
St. Paul	80	Pittsburg	49
Washington	77	Indianapolis	41
Louisville	76	Minneapolis	35
New York	72	San Francisco	30
Omaha	69	Memphis	29
Columbus	65	Milwaukee	28
Chicago	60	Kansas City	27
Cincinnati	60	Philadelphia	19
Detroit	56	New Orleans	9
New York, Bronx and Brooklyn	52	Buffalo	4
		Tacoma	4

The completed records for 1905 show a St. Louis building gain of over ninety per cent above 1904, the year of the World's Fair. Coincident with this evidence of prosperity the volume of trade and manufactures has never been so large, resulting in the lowest percentage of unemployed that the city has ever known. This latter fact is in strong contrast with the experience of other World's Fair cities, where a glut of labor, due to Fair "reaction," has resulted in a burden of thousands of men out of work.

At the close of business on December 30, 1905, the last working day of the year just past, the St. Louis Clearing House Association reported that the clearings for the year had reached a total of $2,899,788,979, the greatest in the city's history, and greater by $106,565,061 than the total clearings for 1904, which itself was the record year. The 1905 clearings exceeded those of 1903, the year preceding the holding of the Fair, by $389,319,734. During 1905 a total of $16,000,000 of new local securities was listed. St. Louis financiers are applying St. Louis capital to the development of the resources of the Southwest, and, through the efforts of the Municipal Bridge and Terminal Commission, appointed by the Mayor of St. Louis, this city became on January 1, a basing point for freight shipped from the East, upon an understanding which accomplishes a reduction in the freight tariffs equivalent to $1,000,000 a year.

The following incidental table of a few striking facts in the year's record of prosperity in St. Louis will be found interesting:

Total frontage of new buildings erected in 1905	28 miles
Estimated cost of new buildings	$29,544,430
New streets built	30 miles
New sewers laid	26 miles
Number of flats built	1,782
Number of mercantile buildings	958
Cost of new residences	$6,934,290

While it must be conceded that the present almost phenomenal prosperity of St. Louis is largely due to the advertising received by means of the World's Fair, it is necessary to keep plainly in view the truth that it is not the result of a sudden "boom," but rather of that progressive and energetic spirit on the part of the leaders of St. Louis trade development to which the World's Fair itself owed its

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THE COURT HOUSE



THE ST. LOUIS CLUB

being. The welfare of the city is in the keeping of men well abreast of the march of modern progress, and the methods by which St. Louis's interests are advanced, her trade territory widened, her facilities as a great supply depot and distributing center improved, and her advantages as a market increased, are thoroughly and aggressively up to date. It is a significant fact that the city's prosperity dates the beginning of its period of greatest volume, however, almost coincidently from the beginning of the World's Fair movement itself.

One factor in the wonderful development of the city is found in the fact that there are thirty million people within a radius of five hundred miles of St. Louis. In addition to this "home market," however, is St. Louis's legitimate trade territory, covering the entire Southwest, extending into Mexico, penetrating the South and Far West and a large proportion of the Northwest.

The civic spirit, the spirit of loyalty to St. Louis and solicitude for the city's welfare, has been tremendously stimulated by the World's Fair. There is now a solidarity of movement in all measures promising benefit to the city which was never known before. The Business Men's League, the Manufacturers' Association and nearly thirty kindred organizations, representing every line of commerce and industry, work in harmony and with a central purpose, that of the advancement of St. Louis. The desire for civic improvement, for the betterment of municipal conditions and government, has received a great impetus. Ability and honesty are demanded of the municipal administration and of all city officials. The truth has been realized that the administration of the affairs of a great municipality is precisely like the conduct of a great business and that the best results are to be obtained only by the employment of the best business methods. The belief seems warranted that municipal government in St. Louis, placed upon a sound business basis in preparation for the World's Fair, will not soon, if ever, revert to the slipshod and often dishonest condition of past days. The lesson of the cost of incapable or corrupt government has been learned, the benefits of good government have been felt, too convincingly to permit of a return to the former.

It is hoped and expected that within the next few years a vast and comprehensive plan of municipal government and beautification, involving the establishment of a great boulevard, viaduct and park system and the creation of important municipal buildings, arranged and built along the most modern lines, shall have been put into execution. Along more modest lines, the Civic Improvement League, of St. Louis, is striving for the establishment of an outer belt park system in the western suburbs, for more small parks and playgrounds, and for other improvements of kindred nature. Five free playgrounds have already been established in St. Louis, and it is reasonably certain that this number will be doubled within the next year. While it is true that these good things would probably have come to pass if there

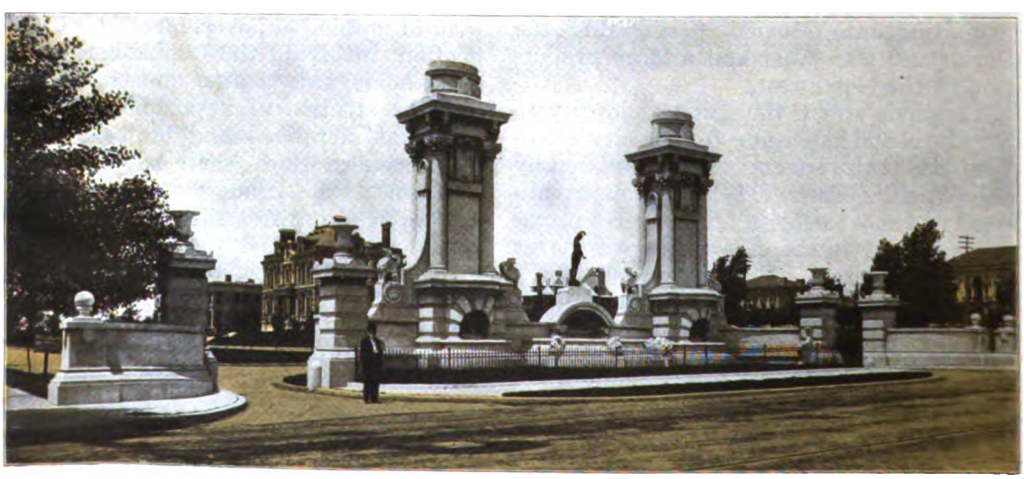
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SHAW'S GARDENS

had been no World's Fair held in St. Louis, it is equally true that the Fair acted as a vital stimulus toward their earlier accomplishment. St. Louis never fully realized the great things of which it is capable until taught by the success of the Fair itself.

This, in brief, is the showing made by St. Louis a year and more after the close of the World's Fair. It is an object lesson to which the attention of the world may well be called. The time has passed when any danger of "reaction" existed. Instead of reaction has come progression. St. Louis has now reached a point where the fact of prosperity after the Fair is so well established as to be beyond dispute. Its experience may be submitted to international attention as proving absolutely to the satisfaction of the most exacting mind that a World's Fair can be so managed as to be of the greatest benefit to the World's Fair city, providing the latter is worthy in spirit, intelligence and self-control to undertake the holding of a World's Fair. It is the first time that proof so convincing has been submitted by an American city.



THE ENTRANCE TO KINGSBURY PLACE

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SHALL WE STILL INSURE OURSELVES?

BY

ELLIOTT FLOWER

AUTHOR OF "THE SPOILSMEN," "THE BEST POLICY," ETC.

THE emotional insanity of the public, growing out of the insurance disclosures, has led it to throw away money quite as recklessly, if not as culpably, as any of the men who have been excoriated for their "high finance" practices. The only difference lies in this: the public has been wasteful of its own money, while the "financiers" in question made free with the money of others.

The public may not like the idea of being thus compared with men who are so bitterly and justly condemned, but it must be remembered that the public, in its excitement, has been literally throwing away insurance policies that, in the aggregate, represent an enormous investment. The exact figures are not at my command —I doubt if any one could give them— but from every quarter come reports of policies that have been allowed to lapse. When the excitement was greatest a query heard on every hand was, "Shall I give up my policy?"

Men everywhere have abandoned life insurance. Some have lost all that they have paid in premiums, simply allowing their policies to lapse; some have secured a cash surrender value for them. But the all-important and disquieting thing is that they have been abandoning that form of investment for the protection of their families, and there is no satisfactory substitute. Other forms of investment may be as safe, but they do not answer the same purpose. What a man owns in stocks and bonds and real estate, or what he may have in the savings bank, may be swept away at any time during his life: all this may be jeopardized in his daily business activities, but no business reverse can reach his life insurance. That is why men of great wealth insure their lives. What earthly reason can a millionaire have for insuring his life, except the danger that his millions may be swept away before his death? What a comparatively insignificant sum the insurance will seem, provided he is able to leave his fortune intact! How very absurd to spend any money this way, unless he deems it safer, for the purpose in view, than his ordinary business investments.

The man of wealth and business experience is not the one who has been sacrificing his policies, either. He can better afford to do it than can his brother with the small income, but he does not: he has too much sense; he keeps his emotions in subjection to his judgment. Perhaps that is one of the reasons why he has the larger income. At any rate, the man with little is the man who has let his indignation and general excitement lure him into throwing away his money.

It is about as senseless as the efforts of a boy to wreck a fruit-stand because the methods of the man in charge do not meet with his approval. We may admit that the methods of the man are open to criticism. Nevertheless, if the boy's indignation led him to use good apples, for which he had paid the market price, as missiles to destroy the stand, we would take him aside and chide him for his folly. If he included in his onslaughts every other fruit-stand within the radius of his activities, we would probably try to wallop a little sense into him. If he determined to give up eating fruit entirely, we would be disposed to give him up as hopeless.

Yet this is about what the disclosures of the insurance investigations have led many people to do. The policies allowed to lapse represent the most direct loss to

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the public, but only a fraction of the total damage. People have "quit eating fruit," some because they have lost confidence in the "fruit" and some merely to show their indignation. "New business" shows an incredible slump, amounting to many millions of dollars. Nor is this confined to those companies that have been touched by the scandals. They have been the worst sufferers, undoubtedly, but the "boys" have put all "fruit-stands" in the same class, and, even when they have not been wasting "apples" already purchased, they have refused to buy any more. Every "stand" on the street has been affected, and seriously affected, by this sentiment of distrust and antagonism.

Now, so far as the companies themselves are concerned, this is a matter of no great importance to the public. The companies are solvent, which is the main consideration. At no time during the disclosures has their solvency been attacked. The administration has been bad, perhaps criminal in many instances; there have been extravagance and graft; the need of reform has been made clear; but the importance and safety of life insurance have been in no way affected by what we have learned, at least, not injuriously affected. The result has been to improve conditions, except so far as the action of the public is concerned. Such of us as are policyholders were in the greatest danger when we knew nothing about it; the danger practically ended when it came to our knowledge. Such of us as are not policyholders have the same reasons for taking out insurance now that we had before our fit of hysterics, but, speaking generally, we are not doing it, and this indicates a tendency that is deserving of serious consideration.

We do not care anything about the companies, so long as they remain solvent. Whether this or that particular company gets any new business or not is of no importance whatever to the public. It may be to the officials and other interested parties, but it is not to us. But when the business of all companies drops off, showing a widespread abandonment of the idea of insurance, there is good cause for uneasiness, not for the safety of the companies and the policies already in force so much as for the safety of the uninsured public.

The principle of life insurance is wise and good: it has saved, and is saving, many from suffering and want; the lack of it has caused untold woe. It has taken us many years to come to a fair general appreciation of this method of providing for the future. Great progress has been made in methods and forms of insurance, until we are able to provide against almost any form of catastrophe. It has been brought within the reach of, and been made popular with, many of meager income; and, just as they are the ones who need it most, so are they also the ones who sacrifice it first when anything seems to be going wrong. The work of years, good work, of great general benefit, crumbles before a scandal that should, and will, give us safeguards that we never had before.

The thrifty poor, as is natural, are feverishly anxious for the safety of the little that they have. They are the first in line at the paying-teller's window when a disquieting rumor about a savings bank gets circulation. Their money represents much of hardship and toil, and they do not wish to run any risks with it. It is the same impulse that leads the man with a small life insurance policy to quit paying premiums the moment there is a breath of scandal affecting the company.

"They don't get any more of my money," he announces.

If his policy has a cash surrender value, he surrenders it; if not, he forfeits it. He would no more put additional money into it than he would put additional money into a savings bank that he suspected of being in trouble. And it takes mighty little to make him suspicious. Furthermore, when he does become suspicious, he is suspicious of every man who tries to allay his suspicions. The writer himself has been accused of sinister motives for advising that premium payments be kept up, but, happily, the frenzy that confused the meritorious idea and purpose of insurance with the practices of certain discredited men is passing.

Still, if the exposures made have induced men to forfeit policies already taken out, it will be easily seen how very serious must have been their effect on new business. Many a man who would keep up payments would not begin them. Here is the really unfortunate feature. Life in-

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surance had become almost a habit, a good habit. Practically all men, except the most shiftless, felt the necessity of thus providing for those dependent upon them. Not all did it, of course, some were too procrastinating, but it had reached a popularity that led even young men with no responsibilities to take out policies as a provision for such responsibilities as might come later in life. So I am not far wrong in terming it a habit, and "to get out of the habit," in this case, is to go backward.

Fortunately, this spirit is passing. The feeling toward the "high financiers" may be as strong as ever, but it does not include a sweeping condemnation of everything with which they are, or have been, connected. People are beginning to see that it would be folly to quit doing business with the United States because there have been, and are, some unscrupulous men in the Senate. The evidence of this changing view is found in the fact that men, especially young men, are beginning anew to ask, "Shall I take out a life insurance policy?" A few months ago the man who suggested such a thing to them would have been regarded as an enemy who ought to be chastised on the spot. It is now considered a question that is at least open to discussion. There are thousands who have not sufficiently recovered from their excitement to consider it dispassionately, but it is encouraging that the question is being asked by some.

The only advice to be given to these is, "Do it, by all means." Sorry the day for us when we permanently break ourselves of "the life insurance habit!"

Do it, of course. Why not? What have we learned that should lead us to any other decision? The affairs of certain companies have been mismanaged, beyond doubt: there have been grafting and extravagance and practices that are to be condemned. They have been condemned. Yet only a few of the companies have been touched by the scandals. Why discredit them all? What is it that has frightened us? It may be that we pay more than we should for insurance, but that is another question. I am not qualified to discuss rates, and the subject is hardly to be considered in this connection. No one has let his policy lapse because he thought he was paying too much for it; no one has refrained from taking out a policy for that reason. The whole question has been one of safety, and yet, as I have said, the solvency of the companies has not been assailed.

One single practical suggestion may be worth considering. It will pay any man who can pass medical examination to take a paid-up insurance for all dividend policies and reinsure in the same company, if desired, in non-participating policy. Such a procedure will, first, reduce the cost of carrying the same amount of insurance, and, in the second place, will increase the amount of insurance by the amount of the paid-up insurance. To illustrate: A man forty-five years of age is carrying a deferred dividend policy of $1,000 on which he has paid five annual premiums, approximately $215. If he can pass the necessary medical examination he can afford to take out a non-participating policy, the annual premium on which will be several dollars a year per thousand less for the same amount of insurance. After taking out such a policy he should surrender his deferred premium policy for paid-up value, approximately $250. As the outcome of this transaction, at the age of forty-five he will have twenty-five per cent more insurance at a decreased cost per year in precisely the same company in which he was originally insured. The only difference will be that his dividends will not be deferred; that is to say, he will be putting them into his pocket or into a savings bank instead of into the hands of a company to be accounted for fifteen years hence.

Altogether there is no valid reason why you should not take out a policy of the right sort now as readily as ever. The conditions are better now than they were then; the very thing that disquiets you has made them so. The reasons for doing it have not changed: the value and importance of insurance are as great as ever, and you have the same need of it. You know more than you did; that is all. This recent knowledge has enabled you, with others, to go after the grafters, which is good and profitable exercise. You may not have known that you personally were after the grafters, but your indignation, loudly expressed, had much to do with the result. That indignation was a good thing, provided it did not lead you into the folly

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of letting a policy lapse. Many who went that far are just beginning to wake up with a headache. A new policy can not be secured at the rate that was given them when they were younger; in some cases it can not be secured at all. But, if you happen to be a young man, who merely postponed, no serious harm has been done, and, if you will look at the matter coolly and calmly, you will see that there is no reason why you should not take out that delayed policy.

A DISCUSSION OF THE ATHLETIC SITUATION

BY

W. T. REID, JR.

HEAD COACH, HARVARD UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL TEAM, FOR 1905

IN the first place I want to put myself on record as being a great believer in athletics. I consider athletics to be a greater force for clean, healthy living, especially in our schools and colleges, than any other one thing. Take away athletics and the excess of vitality in our boys, which is now harmlessly worked off in muscular activity, will be expended in the vices. This point was forcibly brought out by Wellington in a conversation that he is said to have had with a prominent French official while the two were visiting one of the famous English schools. "It seems to me," said the Frenchman, "that athletics play altogether too prominent a part in English schoolboy life, I hear no talk of anything but cricket." "True," said Wellington, "and what do the French boys talk about?" There was no reply—Wellington had made his point.

Every sound, healthy, American boy displays at an early age an overabundance of vigorous animal spirits. These spirits are generally worked off in one of two ways, either through the natural channel of exercise, or through the vices which alluringly offer themselves to him on all sides. Prohibit or curtail too much his recourse to the natural outlet and he will turn to the less natural and wholly undesirable alternate. It is also true that any boy would rather exercise out of doors with his fellows than grind out his relief at the chest weights, for while the latter method may develop larger muscles and a more evenly balanced physique, it can not compare with outdoor sports in the unconscious and delightful mental relaxation which is the resultant of competitive games in the open air.

Some teachers take the ground that a boy is sent to school or college to study and attain high scholarly standing, and that the less of athletics we have, the better. Such teachers point with pride to the *magna cum laude* man and the man who received only "A's" in his various courses. I take a little different point of view, in that while I believe heartily in scholarship standards and recognize also the fact that scholarship makes the inner college, as Professor James puts it, I do not believe that the tremendous struggle which some men make to reach such standards is a wise thing. Every year our law school drives some of her students to nervous prostrations and breakdowns, while our most brilliant students are in many cases reduced to mere skin and bones. I argue that there is much worth while in college that can not be found in books, that comes only from a wide association with men and life, and for which the "student" can not afford time. What is more, the student after he has acquired his knowledge is likely to be in such poor

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health that he is unable to put his wisdom to use. Personally I would not trade my modest scholarship record, with its attendant experiences of other kinds, for that of the best scholar in my class, for I know that I have gained more from my college course than he.

So strongly do I believe in this theory as generally applied that I am bringing up my children, first with regard to their health, second with regard to their other accomplishments. Health and with it happiness; then wisdom and capability for service.

I am a great believer in football, even if of all our sports it has degenerated most, because it is such a virile game and because when properly played it develops so many of the qualities that we most admire. It requires courage, self-sacrifice, self-denial, cleanliness, self-control, obedience, patience and chivalry, all of them manly qualities. The fact that these qualities are not always developed is due to the way in which the game is played and taught rather than to inherent faults of the game itself.

A game of personal contact and shock action it may develop gentlemen or muckers according to circumstances—gentlemen when brutality and unfair play are frowned upon; muckers when meanness is encouraged. I agree entirely with President Jordan, of Leland Stanford University, when he says that "when football is honestly played by honest teams with honest opponents it is an excellent game." Harvard's games with Brown and Dartmouth this year were absolutely clean and yet they were hard played on both sides. When a cheer leader for an opposing team stifles a cheer about to be given because Harvard was penalized, on the ground that "we don't want to cheer unless we've *earned* something," athletics are in good hands.

At present, football is being attacked from all sides, and very rightly so; for as one writer has put it, " Conceived as a somewhat simple method of general exercise, football has evolved into a highly complex institution specialized along numerous lines. It has passed from a game to a spectacle. Other sports are reduced to pygmy proportions in comparison. The juggernaut rolls over them all." Some critics demand that the game be made more interesting, others that it be made less productive of injury and still others that it be freed from meanness and unfair play.

Opening up the game will probably produce more interesting contests from the spectator's standpoint and as a side issue is well enough. As a means however of making it harder to play unfairly without detection it is highly desirable even at the cost of a likely increase in injuries. Reducing the injuries is also a good thing, but after all neither of these criticisms is vital. In the matter of injury, for instance, football is not to be compared with tobogganing in the number of serious accidents that follow, or with skating, in which every year great numbers of children are badly hurt, killed or drowned. As an illustration, here is a list of accidents reported by the Boston *Transcript* following a day of good coasting:

Five-year-old Ellen Kennedy was seriously injured by being run down by an unknown boy. She was made unconscious, and at the City Hospital is said to be suffering from concussion of the brain.

Adolph Ritschel is at the City Hospital with a fractured skull. He ran into a telegraph pole with terrific force, his head striking the pole.

Two other Jamaica Plain boys are at the City Hospital with broken legs.

Daniel C. Murphy was run into by a double runner and his right leg broken above the knee.

Walter Cochran broke his left leg above the knee.

Michael Murphy had his nose broken and his face badly cut by running into a fence.

Harry Holt had a finger of his right hand badly crushed.

Very few football teams in the country meet with as many or as serious accidents as these in an entire season's play. It will doubtless be argued that the number of coasters injured is much less in proportion to the total number of coasters than is the case with football men. This may be true, but it must be remembered that the seventy-five or eighty men who go to make up the ordinary university football squad, play three or four days every week, while the coasters, unless the weather is especially favorable, have comparatively few chances to run risks. We have more injuries in football than we should have, but I believe that football injuries can be greatly reduced if the reasons for them are studied and remedies applied.

With the third demand, however, that of putting an end to unfair play and mean-

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ness, I am in hearty and unqualified sympathy. Football should be freed from this objection or it should go.

Let us see now how this undesirable feature has crept in. It seems to me that it is due wholly to our getting away from the true idea of sport. My idea of sport is that of a competition between two or more parties in which good wholesome fun and recreation are uppermost in the minds of the contestants, and in which the question of winning or losing plays but an insignificant part. How often do our teams compete on such a basis? Very seldom. And why not? Because the idea of sport or recreation has been very generally superseded by the idea that sport is a business, the business of winning. When the game was in its infancy it was a question of winning fairly; then, as the desire to win grew stronger and stronger, and corrupt and underhand business methods came to be introduced, the "win at any cost" policy developed, a policy which still pertains in many colleges and schools.

Thus it is that in the wild scramble to win, athletic standards, athletic ethics and athletic morals have been overturned and lost sight of, and multitudinous abuses have sprung up. No game under the sun could hope to weather such a storm as designing coaches, and unscrupulous players, together with a weak public sentiment, have developed about football.

The various colleges and schools want victory, and that means that a specialist must be secured, because the rival college has one and because the specialist will usually do better than the general practitioner. There are plenty of these specialists to be had, but unfortunately the general run are not of the right type, since men with possibilities in other lines of work do not usually care to adopt football coaching as a profession. Yet, it is this better class of men who would make the most satisfactory coaches. When such men do enter this field it is usually done as a means to an end; for a chance, we will say, to earn enough to get a start in some business or for a chance to discover the possibilities of a particular locality in the way of business opportunities. But in any event the stay is only just long enough to make possible the realization of some other ambition.

The man who coaches as a regular thing is likely to be a man of trifling ambition and small ideals, very often not a college graduate and presumably lacking in the finer instincts. What is the result? As one writer has well put it, "The coach knows that he is not hired in the interests of justice or honorable regard for the ethics of the game, and sportsmanlike treatment of opponents. He knows but one motive, he wants to win. That's what he's paid for. If he fails, he knows that another will take his place."

Under this pressure what is the coach to do? He finds at once that he is facing an issue. Victory or decency—which? It depends upon the caliber of the man! But not wholly, for as one writer has it, "It must be remembered that the coach does nothing without permission, or funds. He is responsible to those who have employed him." Thus it is that the methods adopted by the various coaches reflect in large measure the standards of the university which they represent. A man is known by the company he keeps, a college athletically by its coach and trainer. When a coach is allowed a free hand, the university is at the mercy of his standards, and in some instances that means a great deal.

To go back now to the dilemma in which a coach finds himself placed. The coach realizes that he is expected to win. "It is not sufficient," as a well known writer has said, "that the team shall play well, it must *win*." "On looking about," says another writer, "a coach finds himself compelled to do what his fellow coaches do or be left behind. He finds that he has not at hand the material of which to make a winning team and so in a short while he is out 'looking for players.' Then he teaches them how to play." The natural in athletics has given way to the abnormal.

The good old idea that each college shall take the material that comes to it freely and of its own accord, and make the best possible representative team out of it, even if it be a loser, has been displaced by the more modern and very undesirable plan of insuring a weakened team against its losses by filling the breaches with outside recruits. It is no longer a question of what kind of a team have we, but what kind of a team are we going to get? A prominent trainer has expressed this point of view very clearly

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in the following doctrine: "If you haven't the men—why, damn it—get them." Another theory of the same man is this: "that it makes little difference how you win, since in five or six years only the score will be remembered."

And so we have proselyting of all kinds and degrees, proselyting by the colleges, among the larger schools; and proselyting by the larger schools among the smaller ones. It is only a question of time before the smaller schools will be at work among the kindergartens, and the kindergartens among our cradles. Just as far as this practice can go it will go, unless it is stopped before the limit is reached.

The most serious proselyting is as a rule done by the smaller colleges which are trying to compete with colleges which are naturally out of their class, the type of college that is not big enough to remain small. To compete successfully with its larger rival it is necessary for the small college to make up for the discrepancy in attendance, and for a resulting discrepancy in athletic material, by importing as large a percentage as possible of promising men. The larger colleges are, some of them, just as badly off, though in others the practice is on the wane.

To proselyte successfully, "inducements" are necessary, for the market is an open one. These inducements take various shapes according to the varied tastes of the individual. The wealthy athlete who is financially able to go where he pleases must be guaranteed social recognition, or it must be shown that the college in question is fitted above all others to afford him just the instruction that he most needs. The tradesman's son who hardly feels able to afford a college education is shown how easy it will be to work his way through with an athletic reputation as his main asset, how as president of an eating club or as publisher of programs or score cards he can not only pay his way easily, but even retire at the end of his course with a snug balance. The poor though scholarly athlete is provided with a scholarship and other assistance, sometimes of a direct pecuniary nature. Nothing that is desired by these athletic prizes —that is obtainable—is left unprovided. It is even said that at one of our larger colleges employment and accommodations were found for a boy's entire family near the college in question, which was several hundred miles from the accustomed home, in order that the athletic ability of the son might be secured.

And one of the worst things about it all is the way in which parents connive at this underhandedness. Some parents even go so far as to put their sons up at auction, the sale being made to the highest college bidder. Such cases as this have often come to my personal attention. The parents in these cases seem to take the point of view that a college or school education is a worthy object to strive for and that the end justifies the means. Thus it is that many of our boys, as a writer has ably put it, "make a bad start in life by beginning their higher educational careers by petty deceit."

Some people distinguish between proper and improper solicitation. Last year I myself thought that there was a distinction, and accordingly advocated the formation of Harvard clubs in the various schools for the sake of encouraging good athletes to come to us. During the past year however, I have come to feel that there is no safe line of demarkation, and I now stand unqualifiedly against such practices in any form. Legitimate acts shade so gradually and imperceptibly into illegitimate ones that the only safe way is to keep out of such practices altogether.

The coach then who "goes after men" usually brings back boys of inferior moral instincts, boys who have sold their birthright for a mess of pottage. Boys who if they have a job to do, do it; if a man to do, do him.

The coach must now teach his men, and here is another stumbling block: Shall he teach them fairly or unfairly? It is again a question of morals, conscience *vs.* profit. Suppose that under great pressure our coach chooses the "profit" point of view. He teaches boys who would otherwise be above low practices, but who are at an age most susceptible to such teachings, "that" as still another writer expresses it, "for the sake of alma mater it is a glorious thing to foul an antagonist so long as the necessary yard is made."

As a result, the men are coached to violate the rules or at any rate to do all that the rules do not actually forbid, even if the unwritten moral code is clearly against

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such action. Or if the coach does not quite dare to teach violations, he may in a sense perjure himself by not putting a stop to practices in which he sees his men indulging of their own initiative. Toleration of this sort is as bad as actual teaching.

From this style of coaching spring the intentional violations of offside, holding, tripping, slugging, filthy talk, coaching from the side lines, and all the other sorts of trickery which have brought the game into such ill repute. Add to all this, the newspaper notoriety, the crowds, the money, the betting and the extravagance which have become a part of the football drama, and, as President Thwing says, professionalism, if not of money, at least of method, has come to prevail.

What we all want is "Honesty in athletics, sport and fair play," a condition of affairs where the man or the team that plays in accordance with the strict letter and spirit of the rules shall stand a fair show with his competitors, where the captains of our teams will of their own accord disqualify players for violations of rules which the officials do not notice and where the mutual feeling of suspicion and distrust which so commonly prevails in many intercollegiate relationships shall give way to a feeling of confidence and esteem. And I believe that now that the American people have taken hold of this question, the desired change will finally result, at least in large measure.

And what is true of football, is likewise true of all our other sports, in each of which, according to its prominence, has grown up a series of abuses and violations, due not to the game itself but to the spirit in which it is played. Put any game to the test that football has been put to, and were it planned by the deities themselves, evils would develop. What we most need is a different spirit in sport and the reforms will take care of themselves.

The abuses are many, how shall they be remedied? There are of course two methods, the direct and the indirect. The direct where the evil is punished, the indirect, where the evil is prevented. The solution lies in the application of both remedies, but the greatest good will come from the indirect rather than the direct. If the professional trainer and coach is to be a part of our athletic system, greater care must be used in his selection, and more attention must be paid to the methods that he employs. He must be made to feel that high moral standards and the spirit of fair play are more important than victory, that in fact anything must be sacrificed, even the game itself, before unfair practices are either encouraged or tolerated. The players must be taught what fairness means and the unfair boy must be clearly shown that he has no place in athletic contests between gentlemen. School and college standards in the class-room must be kept high if the undesirable man is not to creep in. Proselyting should be taken in hand by head masters and college faculties and driven out of business, the giving of scholarships should be very carefully done, and, above all, every effort should be made to remold the ideas of what is now considered legitimate in sport. Athletics and football are too valuable to us to be abolished; the moral effect of having seven or eight hundred trained athletes scattered all through a student body, which is the case at Harvard and which is true of other colleges in proportion, is too great a factor for good to be lost.

Patience and saneness can and will save a great game.

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THE CONGO MUSEUM

BY

FREDERICK STARR

PROFESSOR OF ANTHROPOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

During the past few weeks a very considerable effort has been made to induce the government of the United States to interfere in the abuse of natives in the Belgian possessions in Africa. THE WORLD TO-DAY *has been one of the few magazines which have printed photographs and articles illustrative of these abuses. This new interest in the Belgian administration of Congo affairs will be increased by the present article of Professor Starr. At the present time the author is in the heart of Africa on a scientific expedition.*

FROM near the Place Royale, Brussels, we took tram for Terveuren and the Congo Museum. After passing the Arch of the Jubilee Year we entered that stretch of Park-Boulevard for the most part purchased by the King and presented to the people, which, extending through a distance of several miles, connects Brussels with Terveuren. Upon the way we passed through a beautiful forest, in some respects a model. At the terminus of the tramway we were but a few steps from the museum. Though not conspicuous from the station we had already caught sight of it from a distance. It is perched upon a terrace at the end of one of those long, tree-bordered avenues in which Brussels so greatly delights. The spot upon which it stands particularly interested us as it was the site of a palace of the unfortunate Carlotta. That palace was destroyed by fire.

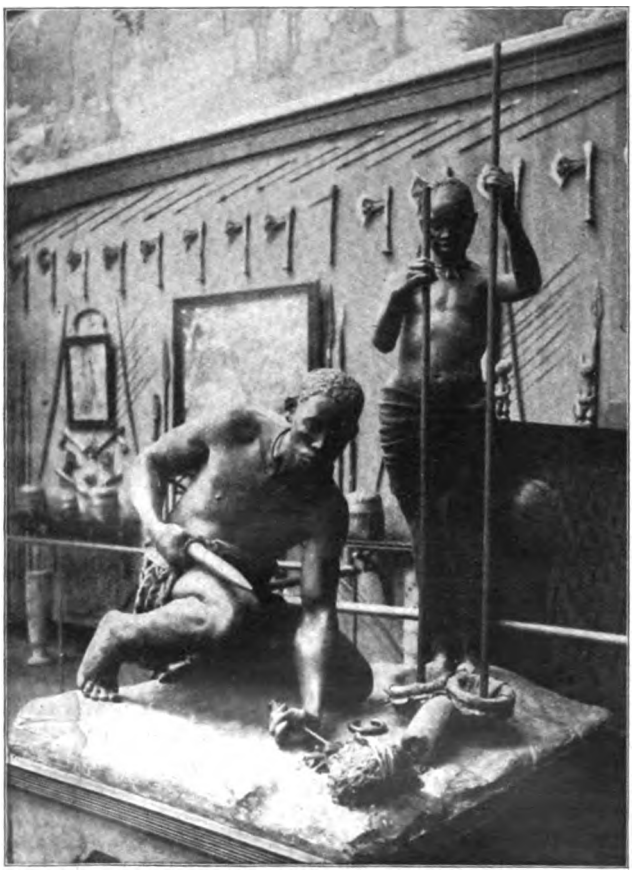
The museum building, of stone, consists of a transverse central hall with two wings, longer halls, set at right angles to it. The building is simple, exactly symmetrical and in a Grecian style of architecture. The central portion is used for restaurant purposes and its exterior is sadly marred with advertising matter; the wings are exhibition halls. Here the Congo Free State government presents an exhibition for the education of the Belgian people and for the world.

Each of the wings is divided by incomplete partitioning into three parts: a square front hall, a long main hall, and a square rear hall. The rather artistic roof timbering of the building throughout is made of Congo woods, trimmed and finished in such a way as to show their character and capability. The left wing is chiefly occupied by ethnographical collections, the right one with natural history displays. In its classification the museum recognizes four sections: ivory, ethnography, commercial and economic interests, natural history.

The collections of the first section are contained in the small hall at the front of the left wing. The walls of this hall are adorned with a series of large art embroideries which allegorically refer to the ameliorating and elevating influences and work of the Congo Free State. Among these embroidered symbolical pictures hangs a portrait of the King, Leopold II., ruler at once of Belgium and the Congo Free State. In the hall itself stands a series of small cases and supports in which ivory, both in its raw state and in the forms of art into which it has been wrought, is displayed. The supporting stands and cases are too artistic in form and too slight in construction for museum purposes, but are interesting as being

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made from native woods of delicate colors and fine grains. The display of ivory is disappointing. Neither in raw material nor in finished products does it approach completeness. Nor does there appear to be any good reason for making ivory one of the four sections of the museum. It would be better to incorporate it with the economic section or to relegate it altogether to an arts museum.



ZAPPO-ZAP IRONWORKERS

From here the visitor passes into the Ethnographical Hall, certainly the most interesting and significant portion of the whole establishment. The hall is perhaps three times as long as broad; it is lighted from above; there is a broad central passage, the space on both sides of which is divided by partitions into alcoves, six in number; each of these is, in turn, divided into two smaller and shallower alcoves by ter partitions. There are thus available for display twelve alcoves, six on each side of the passageway.

Directly in front of the lesser partitions, thus occupying a central position in the main alcoves, are groups of figures, the work of well-known Belgian sculptors, representing scenes in native Congo life. There are six of these groups in the alcoves and two in the passage space. The artists who have constructed these groups are J. Dillens, J. Derudder and C. Samuel. In their work they have studied living subjects and have been faithful in the rendering of physical traits, tattooings and hair dressings, attitude, etc. The subjects of the groups are: Carriers, a native chief in costume, canoemen with fishing outfit, Sango dancers, a Batetela protecting his wife against an Arab, Zappo-Zap smiths, a household scene, and native musicians. A large amount of detail is carefully worked into each. In the household scene, for example, one woman carries a baby in the characteristic fashion, another bears a basket-tray, while a third, squatted upon the ground, mixes a lump of dough. Here the articles of dress, the basket-tray, etc., are real and original articles, not plastic representations. In the same way, a real canoe, actual net, and true paddle are employed in the composition in which two men figure, one of whom is paddling, the other occupied with his nets.

Of special interest to us, as representing the most important art of the region which we are planning to visit, were the two Zappo-Zap smiths working iron. Here the native bellows, consisting of two bowls of wood, with leather stretched across the top, and a clay air tube, was shown in use; a young man, standing, works the apparatus by the alternate movement of sticks fastened to the middle of the leather coverings, while an older man kneels to heat his iron in the fire. Perhaps the most popularly instructive of

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A GROUP OF NATIVE MUSICIANS

Africa has an astonishing range of instruments, including the three great types: percussion, wind and stringed instruments

these groups is that of native musicians; three men are playing the long trumpet made from an elephant's tusk, a curious lyre, and a xylophone, while a naked boy blows upon a reed-pipe.

While these groups of life-size figures naturally attract the first attention of the visitor, there is much else of interest in this hall. A band of paintings, just above the height of the alcove partitions, runs full length of both sides. Upon that part of this band of painting corresponding to each alcove is the name of the region represented by the collections there displayed, and the pictures themselves represent characteristic scenes of landscape and life in that area. Each alcove is devoted to one geographical district and they succeed each other in their proper order from the mouth of the river. Thus, above the first alcove to the left, on entering, are the names Banana and Boma and paintings of scenes and life therein; next comes the area of the Crystal Mountains and Stanley Pool; after these, follow Bangala Land, the Equator District, the Uelle and the Country of the Niamniams, the region of Arabic influence and Manyema, and, lastly, the southern district of the Kasai and Katanga.

In each of the lesser alcoves stands a model of the native houses characteristic of its area; this series of twelve hut models is constructed upon a uniform scale, and great care has been used in the selection of proper materials and in accuracy in reproduction. A considerable number of the Congo tribes build rectangular huts, but there is both a northern and a southern region where round houses prevail. Among the most interesting and striking of these are the fine, large, well-built conical huts of the Ariwimi country, with their steeply pitched leaf-thatched roofs.

Upon the walls and partition-surface of the alcoves are displayed a selection

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THE MAIN ETHNOGRAPHIC HALL OF THE MUSEUM

of articles of native manufacture. These vary from region to region and from tribe to tribe. In one area the finest art will be mat-making, in another grass-cloth weaving, in another the working of iron. To mention articles in detail would carry us too far, but we must emphasize the ingenuity, skill, and artistic ability, which many of them display. Few persons realize what beautiful art industries have been developed among the Negro and Bantu populations of Africa. Amid the articles of native workmanship in the alcoves there are displayed photographs, which render the objects more instructive and comprehensible. The museum possesses many photographic negatives from all parts of the Congo, and when the series is completely developed and utilized, it will be of the utmost significance.

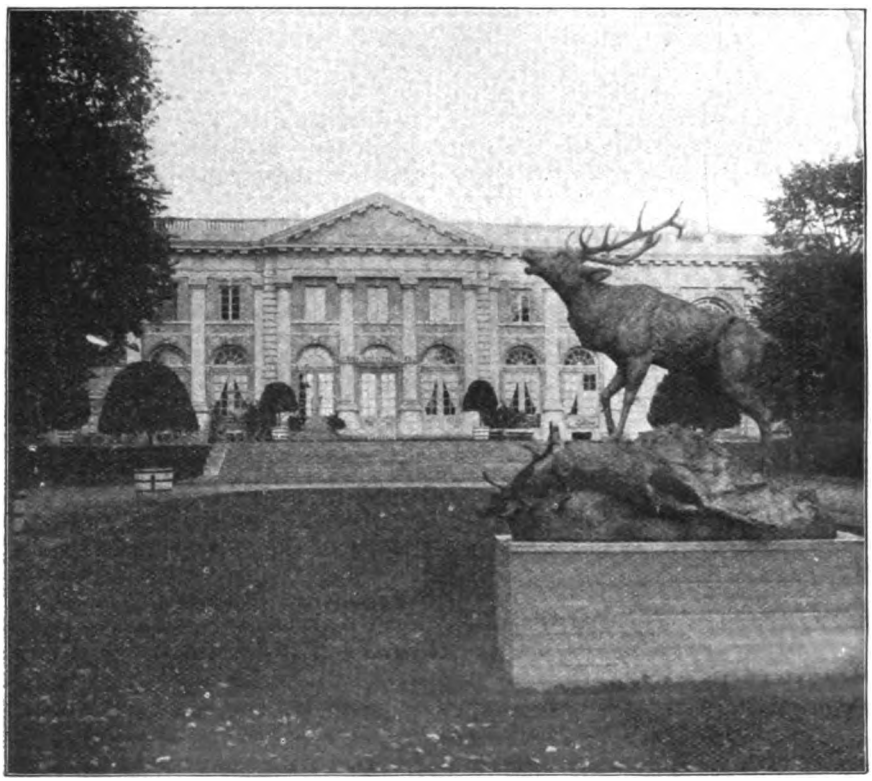
Upon the partitions which separate the main ethnographic hall from the small room that succeeds it, is a curious exhibition relating to the native Congo soldiery. Large photographic views of parade and drilling are shown, and here, forming a background, are draped Arabic flags, trophies of victory taken by the Free State troops from slave-hunting raiders.

While the arrangement and display of the ethnographic collections are artistic and may well serve the purpose of popular instruction, an American museum-worker feels a lack of system, classification, and science values. Passing into the smaller hall, he finds that arrangements are there being perfected for *his* style of exhibiting. Here are a group of good cases in which carefully selected series of objects are systematically arranged. Two series have, so far, been developed: musical instruments and fetichism.

Africa, both Negro and Bantu, is a land of musical instruments and of strolling or settled musicians. The range of instruments is astonishing and includes all three of the great types: percussion, wind and stringed instruments. Wooden and metal bells of many shapes and sizes, rattles, pipes, flutes, whistles, trumpets and horns, *marimba* (which entered the tropical portions of the New World with

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African slavery and which there still retains its African name), xylophones and drums, in astonishing variety, require case after case for their appropriate display. The collection in fetichism is equally varied and complete. Amulets and talismans, implements used by the fetich-man in plying his uncanny trade, masks worn in weird dances, and the ugly and grotesque, but feared and respected, fetiches proper, are all shown in many carefully selected examples.



THE FRONT VIEW OF THE CONGO MUSEUM

A fine, broad avenue, bordered with trees, leads up to the terrace upon which the museum stands

When there are equally well-arranged and rich series of mats, basketry, grass-cloth, pottery, ivory objects, metalwork, etc., the Congo Museum will be one of the greatest ethnographical museums in existence. We would not wish the old mode of display — artistic and popular — abandoned, because it meets an educational need; but the student and man of science has claims as strong as those of the crowd. In its final arrangement the museum will, no doubt, meet both needs. That it has material for such systematic displays becomes evident with the statement that less than one-third of its ethnological objects are now displayed for lack of space.

The economic and commercial section of the museum is housed in the small room in the front of the right wing. Here are exhibited those things which relate to and represent the products, resources, trade and exploitation of the Congo Free State. Transportation is illustrated by models, to scale, of all the forms of boats engaged in Congo trade, from the ocean steamer of The Leopoldville class (running from Antwerp to Boma and Matadi) to the smallest river boats used by the great companies. The practical operations of trade are represented by examples of the packing boxes and cases used for different classes of goods, methods of sacking and protecting, the manner of marking, etc. The natural products are grouped into more or less satisfactory groups in a series of little alcoves. Among them are

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displays of gums, oils, colors, alimentary products—especially coffee—woods, fibers and rubber. While a fair display is here brought together, it is not in quantity, in quality, or in variety, at all what it might and should be. The whole section needs overhauling, development and installation. The ivory and an adequate collection of mineral products should be added to it and the section made to be the attractive and instructive exhibition which it might be.

The rest of the building is occupied by the collections in natural history. It is much better than the economic section, though far from complete or even adequate. The main hall is largely occupied by cases of mammals, among which are many interesting apes and monkeys, zebras and kindred forms, anteaters, pangolins, antelopes, etc. Surely the most remarkable of the species here shown is the *okapi*, a mammal quite the size of a zebra, with stripings on the hind legs somewhat like those of a zebra, with a slender body and the head of an antelope. This remarkable animal has but recently been made known to science and is peculiar to an area in the Upper Congo. The fact that so large and peculiar a mammalian form should have remained so long undiscovered indicates what a rich harvest will repay a careful scientific study of Central Africa. In the smaller, rear, hall are the collections of fishes and reptiles, forms usually preserved in bottles of spirits and of little popular interest. From the scientific standpoint these collections are of enormous significance from the large number of new species which they contain.

That the Congo government and the museum appreciate their opportunity to enrich science with new contributions is evident in the great series of beautiful and valuable publications which they are issuing under the title of *Annales du Musée du Congo*. These are in quarto form and appear in fascicules. Three fields are covered: botany, zoology and anthropology. In botany six volumes are completed or begun, dealing with the flora of the Middle and Lower Congo, the Katanga flora and the Figs. In zoology the contributions have, so far, been chiefly to ichthyology and entomology. An astonishingly large number of new species of fishes, some most strange and curious, have been described from the Congo. As to the field of entomology, Central Africa almost opens up a new world. In anthropology and ethnography, apart from their great photographic series, the museum has already printed three memoirs, one of which deals with the Stone Age of the Congo and one with African musical instruments. These *Annales* are abundantly and beautifully illustrated, and would be creditable if emanating from any one of the old and well-established governments of the world. Their publication will continue until every part of the museum's collections has yielded its contribution.

The Congo Museum owes its beginning to the Exposition of 1897. Its building, then constructed, formed a part of the exposition plant. On the grounds near by was the Congolese village, where groups of natives, living in their own way, gave opportunity for firsthand knowledge of little known peoples to thousands of Belgian and foreign visitors. After the exposition this building was spared and turned to its present use. M. Emile Coart has been director since its establishment and has still the entire actual management, although a competent corps of scientific workers are associated with him. M. Coart lived in the Congo Free State for several years, being well known as a diligent collector of objects of scientific interest.

We have already referred to the stately approach to the museum from the front. To one, standing in the central hall and looking out behind the building, an almost equally striking view is seen. From the terrace upon which the museum stands, a descent over a fine lawn leads to a pretty water-basin; from here to the right, at right angles to the museum's vista, a fine avenue is cut through the grove to a natural stream. This new and magnificent avenue furnishes a vista at the upper end of which stands the noble new building now almost ready for the museum's occupancy. It is a fine stone structure, massive, externally of a single story, built in great galleries about an open court. It is square, simple, but abundantly columned. It will admit of the proper installation and display of the museum's abundant collections.

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After the new building is occupied, the present structure will be torn away; the terrace upon which it stands will be cut down, and the broad avenues, leading up to it in front and rear, will become continuous. At the end of the majestic vista thus opened will rise another building, sister, if you please, to the Congo Museum, namely *L'Ecole Mondiale*. The cornerstone was laid on July 2, 1905, and the great building is now in construction. The museum and the school will stand at right angles to each other and both will face, as already stated, magnificent avenues. They are together part of a scheme long ago outlined by King Leopold II. In September, 1876, at a geographical conference convened, at his invitation, in Brussels, he said: "To open to civilization the sole part of the world whither it has not yet penetrated, to pierce the darkness which envelopes entire populations, this is a crusade worthy of this century of progress." Under his inspiration, in 1878, the "committee of study of the Upper Congo" was organized, which became in time the "International Association of the Congo."

In November, 1884, the Berlin conference set apart the Congo Free State, the direction of which was entrusted to King Leopold. The state was organized and began its career in 1885. It was precisely upon the twentieth anniversary of that organization that the cornerstone of *L'Ecole Mondiale* was laid by the King himself. The occasion was a notable and impressive one. In his address the sovereign of two governments said:

The school, of which we are laying the cornerstone, is not destined to take its place among already existing educational institutions and still less to come into competition with them. Its aim is distinct from that of present programs of study, in that the school will have for its mission to complement the general instruction in the world (*Mondiale*) direction and to form, by a special preparation, capable and suitable material, in the different lines of intellectual and professional activity, to exercise their functions, professions or trades, in our over-seas possessions. Our territory in Europe is small. To live and prosper Belgium must force herself to participate, in her modest place, in that remarkable world-comprising movement, which in our time more and more imperiously expresses itself. Such an undertaking is difficult, especially for a country of restricted limits and no navy; it can only hope to succeed by devoting itself to the raising of the level of intellectual culture and by shaping those of its citizens, who determine upon world careers.



ONE OF THE ALCOVES

This shows the frieze of paintings descriptive of the region represented. In the foreground are sculptured figures of canoemen in a real canoe

If I have created the Congo Free State, and if, as you have just recalled, I have paid its expenses from my own funds, it has been because I have desired that the new state may be useful, alike to the cause of civilization and to Belgium. The foundation of the world school proceeds then from this double preoccupation: to assure to the work of civilization in Africa an ever greater number of enlightened, instructed and experienced servants and through that to labor for the grandeur of our native land. The school enters naturally into the realization of our plan of twenty-one years ago, which remains now as then, and which will be held unchangeable in the future.

There have already been serious efforts in Belgium in the direction of training for colonial careers. In the new school at Terveuren, founded and to be conducted at the expense of the Congo Free State, there will be a more definite and diligent effort to that end. That the organization may be the best possible, the program is to be arranged by an international committee, the American member of which is Prof. L. S. Rowe, of the University of Pennsylvania.

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THE COMPLETING OF THE MISSISSIPPI

BY

AUBREY FULLERTON

A RIVER trip from St. Paul to New Orleans, and thence to the Gulf, means two thousand miles in from ten to twelve days. It is an all-Mississippi trip, and ordinarily it is taken to be all of the Mississippi. But if one wished to be thoroughgoing and to sail the Father of Waters for every possible mile, he might take passage three hundred miles above St. Paul and sail for two-thirds of that distance down the river before reaching the commonly accepted head of navigation.

For a hundred years the public's interests in the great American waterway has been concerned with the two thousand miles from St. Paul to the sea; that is the Mississippi of commerce, romance and history. It was a matter of school-book geography that the Great River had its rise some six hundred miles farther north, that the ten thousand lakes of Minnesota fed it and nursed it into navigable proportions, and that certain poetical traditions had to do with its upper stretches; but in practical terms the Mississippi meant Mississippi-below-St. Paul, and Mississippi-above-St. Paul, while pretty and poetical, was hardly worth while. And, certainly, two thousand miles of noble, life-stirring river, freighted with the traffic of ten states, might be expected to dwarf in interest six hundred miles of crooked shallow stream, capable of floating nothing more than local flat-boats. But the lesser part has of late a new importance; it is coming to have an industrial identity, and certain developments now under way will make it a recognized part of the whole.

It all hinges upon the amount of water which finds its way into the Mississippi. Big as it is, the Father of Waters never ceases being a bit childish; of unbroken blessing and value it might be if it would but keep its place, but with persistent unreasonableness it every year dramatizes the principle of "a feast or a famine." It overfills, and drowns the country; it half-empties, and here and there ties up the river traffic. The June rise on the Mississippi is a literal terror, and the low-water mark in October means careful piloting, or none at all. If the lower river, almost ocean-like in its proportions, feels these changes in water-supply, the head courses, shallow at best, will naturally feel them a great deal more. It would seem, therefore, that if the surplus waters of flood-time could be stored up along these upper stretches, and released as needed during the dry season, something might be done to keep the river at an even level. The effects of such storage would be felt as far down the river as the point where the inflow of tributary waters gave a sufficient supply.

These were the natural conditions and the suggested remedy that led to the construction, beginning some twenty years ago and now nearing completion, of a system of dams and reservoirs above St. Paul. The work was intended primarily for the benefit of navigation and incidentally to relieve the floods. River improvement was further attempted by clearing the channel, as a result of which a freight and passenger steamer is now running for two hundred miles to within an equal distance of where the river rises; and by building two locks and dams between St. Paul and Minneapolis, which, when completed in three years' time, will enable the steamers that now must stop at St. Paul to run to Minneapolis.

Nearly a million and a half dollars has already been expended on the upper Mis-

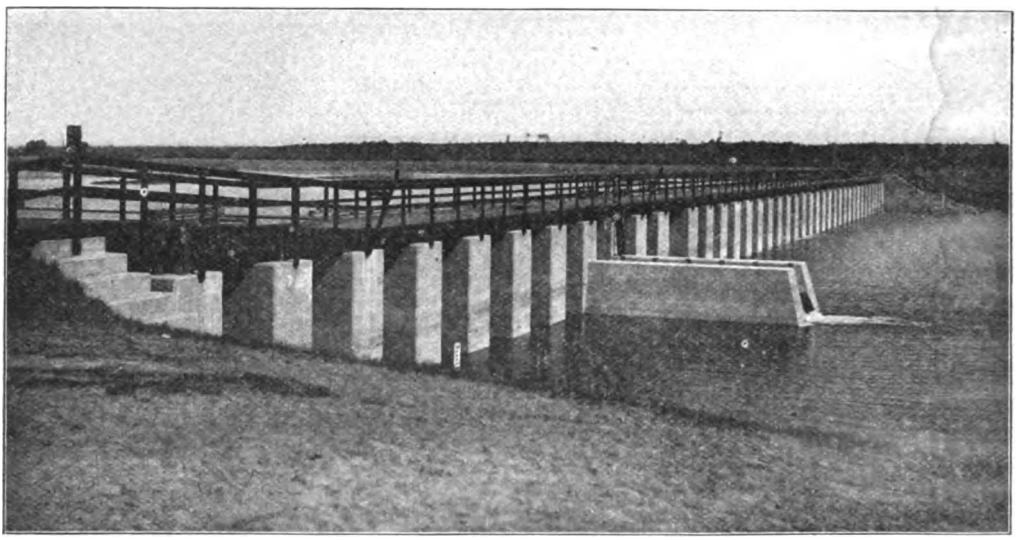
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sissippi reservoir system. Five dams have been built of timber, which are now being replaced by concrete. These are on tributary lakes and streams in the first four hundred miles of the river, and it is their purpose to gather in the heart of Minnesota's water country a store of excess water that shall serve, when released, the greatest possible length of down-river territory. The largest dam comprises 1,200 feet of concrete and 3,600 feet of dike, and the reservoir thus created has a watershed of 1,163 square miles.

The building of these reservoirs has very considerably affected the level of the river. The natural discharge of water at St. Paul, in the low-water season, is 1,500 cubic feet per second, and in April, 1896, the gage fell to zero. Under these conditions navigation would be impossible; but the reservoirs, by releasing an additional water supply of 4,500 cubic feet per second, are able to maintain a minimum stage of four feet of water, at which the river can be safely navigated. The Mississippi boats are flat-bottom; those in use above St. Paul draw three feet, with full cargo, and those below St. Paul from three to six feet.

The rainfall of the past season in the upper Mississippi country was the heaviest since records have been kept, a period of thirty-three years. As a consequence, the run-off of the watersheds was abnormally heavy and the five reservoirs impounded upward of twenty-two billion cubic feet; even at that they overflowed. Minnehaha Falls, the show-place of the upper Mississippi, which in midsummer usually lessen to a mere dribble of water, were swelled to a torrent that suggested a miniature Niagara.

With a head of water such as this there would be no need of the reservoirs so far as the purposes of navigation are concerned; and were it to be depended upon every year, a million and a half of money would have been saved. But at just this point is apparent the second useful purpose of the reservoirs, as regulative of floods. They provide a guarantee against floods, up to the measure of their capacity. To be sure, when that capacity has been taken up and the water still continues to run in, the consequent overflow means local floods, which is precisely what happened during the past season, with heavy loss at various points to farming and manufacturing interests. But had there been no reservoirs, the twenty-two billion cubic feet which they impounded would have swelled the flood some three feet still



ONE OF THE RESERVOIR DAMS ON THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI

Five of these have been built at a cost of nearly a million and a half of dollars. Placed on the tributary lakes and streams in the first four hundred miles of the river they gather a store of excess water which, when released, serves to maintain the river at a stage sufficient for safe navigation, and also to prevent floods

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higher. Normally, the reservoirs prevent floods, except in their own immediate vicinity, and when they can not fully prevent they reduce them. A change in the government regulations, providing that a reserve capacity be maintained, instead of filling the reservoirs to the top, has been suggested as a still further relief.



ONE OF THE DAMS BETWEEN ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS
It was completed last year, and another will be finished in 1908

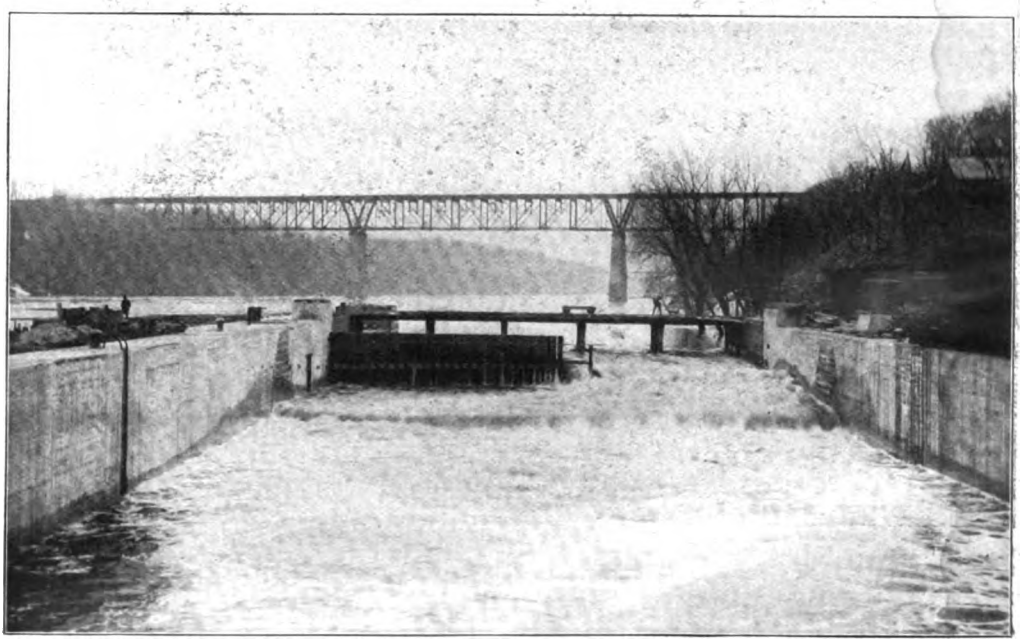
Another interest greatly affected by the stage of water in the upper Mississippi is that of manufacturing. Numerous paper, flour and lumber mills take their power from the river, above as well as below St. Paul. At Minneapolis, for instance, twenty-two of the world's greatest flour mills are driven by Mississippi power as developed at St. Anthony Falls. This, the second largest utilized water-power in the United States, varies from twenty-five thousand to seventy thousand horsepower, according to the head of water in the river above, the reservoirs contributing so largely to a steady flow as to be almost essential. The manufacturing interests above Minneapolis are of smaller proportions but are equally dependent upon the river-power.

A sufficient stage of water being thus assured, the further improvement of the upper Mississippi, in the interests of navigation, was made practicable. The channel has been cleared a considerable distance along the higher courses. As an indication of the work done it may be mentioned that eighty miles which were improved last year involved the removal of 3,110 overhanging trees, 791 bushes, 280 stumps, 825 snags and 14,503 sunken logs. This territory, now well settled, is entirely dependent upon the river for its traffic, having no railway along the shore. A steamer now running between Brainerd and Grand Rapids, a distance of 190 miles, carried last year 1,300 passengers and 2,000 tons of freight, valued at $101,000. There is also above St. Paul a heavy traffic in logs, 480,000,000 feet of which were floated down last year, equal to a tonnage of 1,750,000 tons.

It is difficult to judge how far down the river the effects of this reservoir system are felt. River navigators claim that the benefit of the increased water supply is plainly marked at Lake Pepin, some sixty miles below St. Paul, and an appropriation of $15,000,000 for the establishment of a six-foot channel in and below that section of the river is being urged upon

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Congress as an outcome of the improvements already accomplished in the head waters. And at an investigation into the matter held in St. Paul last September, an Illinois delegation testified to the effect that various manufacturing industries four hundred miles below St. Paul, including the United States arsenal at Rock Island, Illinois, were directly concerned in the continuation and successful working of the reservoirs.



ONE OF THE LOCKS BETWEEN ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS

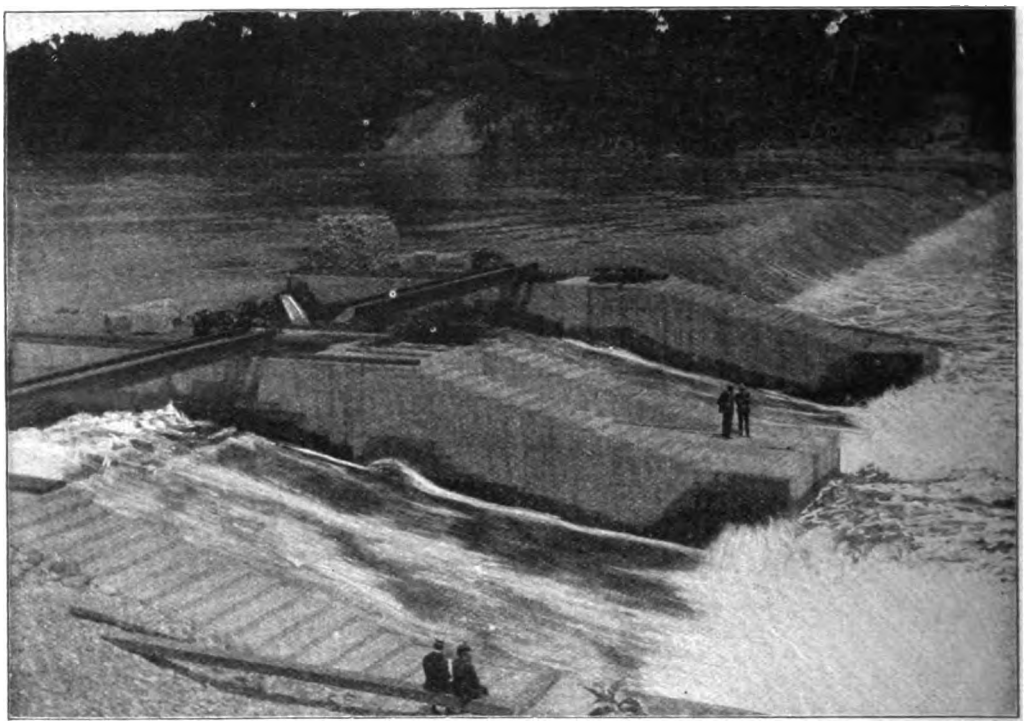
It is eighty feet wide with a depth of five feet on the sills at low water. A steamer 300 feet long can pass through it

Yet another and different form of improvement is being applied in the twenty-five-mile section of the river between St. Paul and Minneapolis. At present only excursion boats ply for half this distance, the upper end being a series of shallow rapids. To make the stream navigable for large boats, bringing the head of navigation up to Minneapolis, Congress passed in 1894 an allowance of $1,466,000 for the construction of two locks and dams. One of these was completed last year, and the second, now building, is to be ready in 1908. These locks are eighty feet wide, with a depth of five feet on the sills at low water, and each will let through a steamer three hundred feet long.

There is an economic side to these upper Mississippi improvements besides their direct influence upon local industries. The Mississippi not only carries a freight traffic each year between St. Paul and St. Louis of more than four and a half million tons, valued at about $25,000,000, but is an important regulator of railroad freight rates. In many cases, shipments are made preferably by rail because of the quicker service, and this fact has somewhat limited the number of steamboats in actual use on the river; yet notwithstanding, the ever-present possibility of opposition river traffic has served to keep down the rates. An instance of this came to the notice of one of the government engineers:

"Dallas, Texas, is about as far from Galveston as Memphis is from New Orleans. Both Dallas and Memphis are great cotton shipping centers, and they ship their cotton to their respective natural outlets. From Memphis to New Orleans it is possible to ship cotton by boat at the rate of 35 cents a bale. The railroad rate is 75 cents a bale, and most of the shipping is done by the railroads owing to the greater speed with which the transportation is accomplished. From Dallas to Galveston, however, there is no

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HOW THE MISSISSIPPI RAPIDS ARE BEING OVERCOME

Before the construction of the locks and dams the shallow rapids between St. Paul and Minneapolis prevented navigation

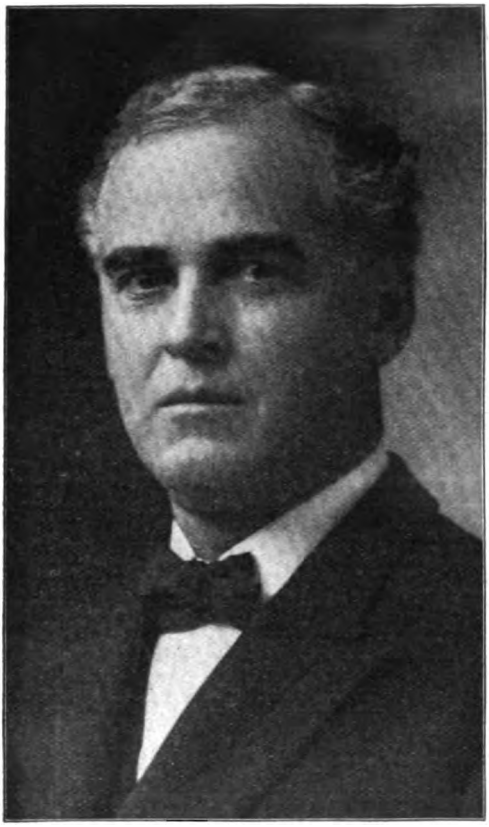
opportunity to ship by water, and the four railroads which connect the two cities do all the business of carrying cotton. The rate is $3 a bale."

Granted, then, that the Mississippi acts as a freight regulator, the extension of steamboat service to Minneapolis will naturally mean, among other benefits, the reduction of freight rates on flour and lumber. Minneapolis is the great flour-milling center of America, and a considerable portion of its output goes down the Mississippi valley; it has hitherto been carried by rail, but the completion of the locks will provide a water route, as a result of which a lowering of rates may be looked for.

An extensive improvement, this, by which the Great River is to be made still greater and still more useful: a little Mississippi to be kept navigable and within bounds, above Minneapolis, and the big Mississippi to be moved farther up, to another terminus; local traffic to be made possible in the head waters; great and little industries to be assured of their running; a balance to be kept between floods and ebbs; and a new competitive influence to be introduced into shipping circles.

These are national benefits. But even so they have met with a measure of opposition. The reservoir system of the upper Mississippi, which is the essential basis of them all, is operated in the interests of all classes but one: the riparian owners on the reservoirs, whose lands have necessarily been flooded. For this they are being compensated from the federal treasury, but nevertheless complaints are being made and the government is considering them. It is the interests of a few against a multitude. And the Mississippi, Father of Waters, is for the nation.

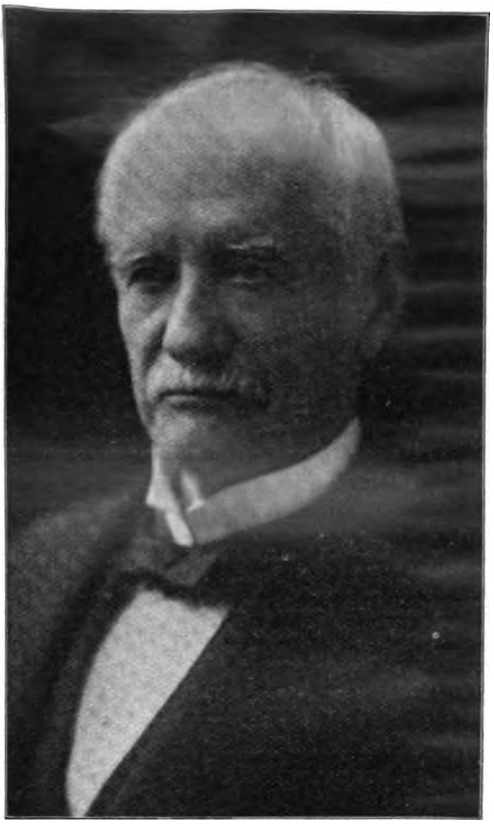
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Photograph by George Prince

SENATOR CULBERSON, OF TEXAS

A conspicuous example of the highest type of Senatorial integrity



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SENATOR MORGAN, OF ALABAMA

Who has an unbroken record of faithful and upright public service

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE SENATE

BY

C. ARTHUR WILLIAMS

AUTHOR OF "CONSULAR REFORM," "THE TRUTH ABOUT VENEZUELA," ETC.

One of this year's fads has been indiscriminate criticism and condemnation of the United States Senate. When the Fifty-ninth Congress convened the public was aroused in behalf of various reforms. The November elections had swept several state bosses out of power. Investigations of the corrupt methods of certain insurance companies had been commenced and other similar projects were afoot. Of course, Congress was expected to do its share in the general housecleaning. Superficial observers here and there made bold to assert that the House could be depended on, but that the Senate might stand in the way of the accomplishment of the people's will. This had been said before, but it now fell on more receptive ears. And the campaign against the Senate was fairly on.

As the fashion of attacking the upper legislative body grew in favor, provision for meeting its demands was made much as the millinery trade provides for a new style in hats. Certain publishers realized that an

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exceptional opportunity to sell their wares was at hand. Articles and series of articles assailing the Senate were printed. Advertisements of these were blazoned far and wide. Some of the criticisms were just and fair, but many were nothing else than conscienceless appeals to class hatred, inevitably tending to arouse unwarranted suspicion of good men and institutions along with warranted suspicion of the bad.

As if in pursuance of a concerted plan, Washington was invaded by a small army of writers for the periodical press. Some of these were able, conscientious, conservative and impartial, with no other desire than to bring about reforms and accomplish good generally, and some were—otherwise. A few critics did not even inconvenience themselves to the extent of traveling to the national capital, but wrote their expert analysis of the Senate and its members in distant offices.

The craze will eventually run its course, as have all others like it. The country is already beginning to pause for sober second thought, and to consider facts. If the Senate, as a body, is what some writers have said it is, it should be abolished. If those writers have exaggerated or misrepresented, the public should be advised. The facts are desired in either event. The present article of Mr. Williams, one of the best informed of the Washington correspondents, is a discriminating presentation of the actual attitude of the various members of the Senate and of the Senate itself toward questions of national importance. Its positions are in general in accord with the severe criticism passed by THE WORLD TO-DAY *upon a certain coterie of the Senate, as well as with its appreciation of those senators who are loyal to the ideals of representative government. It is a needed plea for sanity as opposed to journalistic demagogism.*



THIS article is not intended to be a defense of the Senate. That body, as a body, needs no defense. If it did, the task could be most creditably performed by any one of many of its members. It would be as presumptuous and futile for an outsider, however able, to assume the responsibility as for a fishing smack to fly to the succor of a battleship. It is rather an attempt to set forth some truths which the people should know, and must know, if existing conditions are to be viewed aright. Most of them will be old truths, and some may appear to be elementary, not to say platitudinous. But even platitudes have their uses at times.

Many of the critics of the Senate have lost sight of some of the most obvious facts in the premises. They have seemingly forgotten, if they ever knew—

That for more than one hundred and sixteen years the United States Senate has been doing exactly what the fathers intended it to do: act as a check on the passions and impulses of the other branch of Congress and of the executive;

That the presence of one unfit man, or a dozen unfit men, in the Senate does not render the entire body unfit any more than the presence of a few cowards and traitors in an army renders it cowardly or traitorous as a whole;

That with comparatively few important exceptions the Senate has never acted, whether negatively or positively, contrary to the genuine sentiment and the real interests of a majority of the people;

That when it has acted otherwise the trouble has not been in its constitution, or its rules and practices, but in its personnel and in the manifestations of "practical" and partisan politics; and, finally,

That the faults and shortcomings of individual members and the evil results of political bargaining and long domination by one party are not the faults and shortcomings and evil tendencies of the Senate as a body, but of the people who elect the legislatures which send to Washington the men who make up the Senate.

Who Is Responsible for the Senate?

"We must judge the Senate," said the late George Frisbie Hoar, in the great speech he delivered a few days more than

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thirteen years ago, and which is now respectfully referred to those seeking light concerning the body of which he was so long a useful member, "we must judge the Senate by the experiences of a century, and not by a few recent failures. Whatever there may be of existing evil may be corrected by the intelligence and good



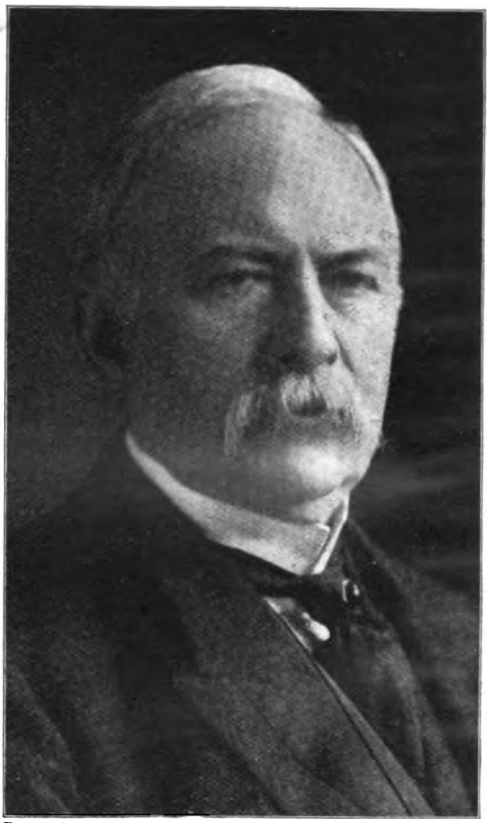
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SENATOR SPOONER, OF WISCONSIN

Who has not an altogether unquestioned record

sense of the people, as other evils quite as great have been corrected in the past."

That was true when the pure and high-minded old man from Massachusetts said it, it is true now, and it will continue to be true as long as our republican form of government endures. Had he gone further and said that existing evil *must* be corrected by the people he would have been even closer to the mark; for in the people, and in them alone, rests the power to purge the Senate of the imperfections, and worse, that now exist in it. Government will not be any better than the people who make it, any more than water will rise higher than the source from which it flows. A United States Senator is seldom or never other than typical of a majority of the people in the state from which he comes. This is as true of the good as of the bad.



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SENATOR FORAKER, OF OHIO

Who is invariably opposed to legislation hostile to corporate interests

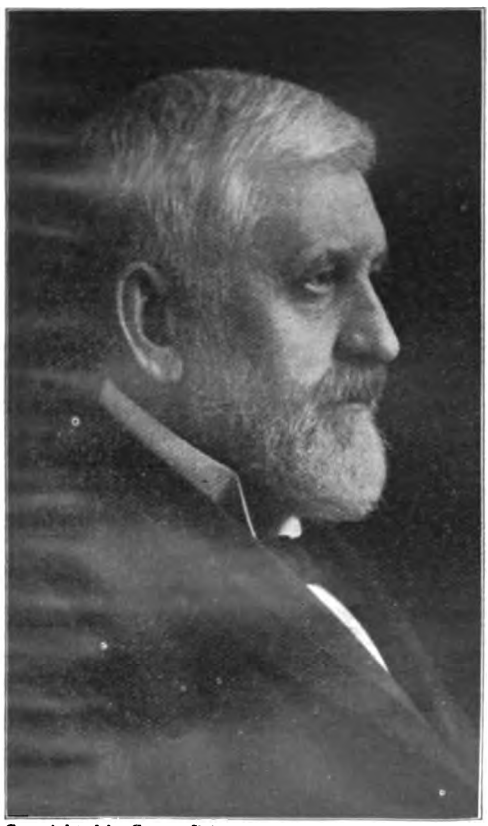
There are bad senators, of course. Some of them are merely weak, or easily led. Possibly one or two are actually corrupt, and certainly several, who look at everything from only the "business" point of view, stand for special interests rather than for the interests of the people. But, in every such instance, it will be found that the bad senator is fairly representative of a majority of the people of his state. It is not the fault of the Senate that he falls below its standard. It is rather the fault of his constituency.

Kansas knew what Burton was, yet sent him to the Senate. Rhode Island knows what Aldrich is, yet complacently permits

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his reëelection as frequently as he and the corporate interests he serves desire it. New York has long known what Platt and Depew are, yet they have represented that state in the Senate for many years.

Opposed to this is the attitude of the Senate itself toward such men. Since



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SENATOR ALLISON, OF IOWA

A conservative, whose probity is unquestioned

Burton has been under indictment he has been barred from the Senate chamber by the sentiment of a majority of his former colleagues. The same was true of Mitchell. In another way, it is true of Platt and Depew, who, since the Senate has come to know them for what they really are, have been stripped of the last vestige of legislative influence. They come from the greatest state in the union, and they represent some of its greatest corporate interests, but their ability to accomplish their purposes begins and ends with their individual votes. Even Aldrich is not the puissant figure he once was.

Senators Favorable to Corporation Interests

Senator Aldrich is the most conspicuous example of his class, and a powerful republican factor even yet, but there are other and different republicans who do not agree with him or his methods, and who show it. If any one doubts this, he need go no further for confirmation than to the record of the day on which the rate bill was reported from the Senate committee on interstate commerce.

Some of the senators who favor corporate interests are powerful in the work-



SENATOR TELLER, OF COLORADO

An earnest advocate of right and justice

ings of the Senate. That is because they are members of the dominant party, and because they are sent back for term after term by the "business" elements by which their respective states permit themselves to be controlled. Kean of New Jersey, enormously wealthy and unalterably opposed to any legislation tending to curb corporate domination, is one of them.

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Elkins of West Virginia, a capitalist whose obligations are mainly to the railroads, and Foraker of Ohio, who, although he has indignantly denied connection with any special interests, is nevertheless invariably opposed to legislation objectionable to such interests generally, are others. Wetmore of Rhode Island is a nonentity who does what Aldrich tells him to do, just as Aldrich's butler does. Allee, a product of Delaware's peculiar kind of politics, is another follower of such "leaders." Carter of Montana and Hansbrough of North Dakota have been charged with wrongful practices in connection with Alaskan affairs and have remained silent. Crane of Massachusetts, the successor of Hoar, has aligned himself with the pro-railroad forces in the rate bill contest. Other New England senators—high-class men, too, like Lodge, Frye and Proctor—are partial to special interests, but they are the special interests which New England votes to uphold. If the people are dissatisfied they have so far failed to express their dissatisfaction at the polls. Depew and Platt are so nearly at the end of their respective tethers as to make more comment on them unnecessary. Dryden of New Jersey is an excessively rich man, whose constant endeavor is so to shape legislation as to give added riches and power to himself and others like him. Flint of California, a former attorney for the Southern Pacific railroad, has yet to show his hand. Hale of Maine is one of the most independent of all the Republican senators, but even he seems to forget the public at times. Hemenway of Indiana left a fairly good record in the House, but has diminished the respect in which he was formerly held by standing sponsor for an amendment to the pure food bill which was palpably in behalf of the patent medicine trust.

Millard of Nebraska is a "railroad senator," but lacks the courage to wage his campaigns in the open. He was a member of the committee on interstate commerce at the beginning of the present Congress, and because he feared to have his position exposed too early, in view of his approaching contest for reëlection, he effected a transfer to another committee. Clapp of Minnesota and Dolliver of Iowa had exhibited leanings toward the railroads in the past, but they realized that sentiment in their respective states was distinctly not pro-railroad, in the matter of the rate bill, and they acted accordingly. Senator Clapp's constituents had exacted a written promise to support rate legislation before they returned him to the Senate the last time. Senator Dolliver knew that an attitude of even polite interest toward the railroads would mean the election of another man, probably Governor Cummins, to his place. Both senators were thus compelled to affiliate with the supporters of the rate bill. Both have been given much credit for sincere and disinterested efforts in its behalf, little or none of which they deserved.

Dick of Ohio has a record which is by no means commendable, and it would not be safe to consider him either a man of great ability or a conspicuous advocate of the people. Gorman of Maryland, the nominal democratic leader, will never recover from the effects of the stories about his connection with the sugar schedule in the Wilson tariff bill. Hopkins of Illinois is of no importance beyond the circumstance that several transactions which are not particularly creditable are marked against him. Knox of Pennsylvania has long represented the steel trust in a legal capacity, but Pennsylvania doubtless thought he was good enough for the Senate if he was good enough for President Roosevelt's cabinet. Penrose, Pennsylvania's other senator, has all the late Quay's tendencies and none of his talents. Scott of West Virginia is not as conspicuous a corporation man as his rotund colleague, but he is not free from the taint. Even the skirts of the brilliant Spooner of Wisconsin are alleged to be not quite clear. Stone of Missouri came to the Senate with a particularly bad record. The list is all too long, but, even if none of the men named is given the benefit of the doubt which is perhaps justifiable in some cases, they would still not be a majority of the Senate.

It is a grave mistake to assume that a mere change in the constitutional method of electing senators will purge the Senate of such unworthy members. Something vastly more important and far-reaching is needed. That is the awakening of the people themselves. They must realize their responsibilities and their duties. Every state doubtless contains a sufficient

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number of good men to elect other good men to office. But where are many of them when primaries and conventions are held, and on election day?

In their stores and offices, bewailing the tendencies of modern politics and declaring their aversion to soiling their hands by participation in such politics! Texas, Georgia and Alabama, among other states, make use of a system of primaries which enables the voters to declare their choice for United States Senators, but the eminently satisfactory results achieved are due much more to the people than to the plan under which they operate.

The Senate Intended as a Check on Hasty Legislation

The Senate's critics inveigh against the deliberation with which it acts. The framers of the Constitution intended it to be a deliberate and a deliberative body—*the* deliberate and deliberative body of the American Congress. And every patriotic citizen should applaud and uphold that intention. The members of the Constitutional Convention appreciated the necessity of creating one branch of the Congress which should be sufficiently removed from public clamor to enable it to act with that care and thoroughness which the Continental and the "Confederation" congresses, and the various state legislatures, showed, by their lack of those qualities, to be necessary. The people and the branch of the Congress directly responsible to them were to be the body of the engine. The Senate was to be the flywheel, and the Supreme Court the governor. If the contentions of the latter-day critics of the Senate are correct, the members of the Supreme Court, too, should be elected by the people, and for short terms, at that. The Senate must not be unmindful of the will of the people, but neither must it be influenced solely by what may appear to-day to be that will. It would be tedious, even if it were not unnecessary, to point out the many crazes, such as populism, free silver, the greenback idea and other "popular" demands, which have disappeared as soon as the people had time to deliberate and to think those highly important second thoughts.

Of course abuses are possible under the laws and practices which control the Senate. But they would also be possible under any system so long as states make unfit men members of the body. Sometimes filibustering is indulged in with other than good results. Sometimes the absence of any provision for cloture makes it possible for a senator to defeat a meritorious measure at the close of a Congress by "talking it to death." Sometimes a considerable number of senators, with "practical" politics or "business" interests looming large on their mental horizons, adopt dilatory tactics for an ulterior purpose. But on more numerous occasions, in the case of perhaps ninety per cent of the legislation brought before it, the Senate's deliberations result in victory for those measures which the people really desire and which are beneficial to them, and in the defeat of the other kind.

Say to the average member of the House: "This bill you have just passed is obviously unconstitutional, or unjust, or absurd."

"That is all right," he will probably reply, if he belongs to the majority; "the Senate will fix it." If he is a member of the minority he will merely express the hope, rather than make the declaration.

And the Senate has "fixed it" many times. It defeated the Force bill, for example. The charge has been made that a filibuster was responsible. On the contrary, authorities agree that the Senate acted as it did because, after due and proper deliberation, a majority of the senators decided that the bill ought not to pass and that a majority of the people did not wish it to pass. Senator Hoar made an assertion to this effect in the open Senate some time before his death, and he was one of the proponents of the measure.

Last year the Senate refused to act hastily on the Esch-Townsend rate bill, which the House passed by a large majority. To-day that bill, unamended, would perhaps not command the votes of its authors. It was not even seriously considered by the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce when the work of the present session was commenced.

This year the Senate insisted on amending the statehood bill, which, as passed by the House, forced New Mexico and Arizona into an alliance favored by a majority of the people in neither territory. They preferred to be eliminated entirely, so that the admitted claims of Oklahoma

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and Indian Territory might not be interfered with, rather than consent to a hateful coalition proposed for them by a few men at Washington. The bill providing for jointure would not have passed the House originally had every man there voted as his judgment and his conscience dictated. Yet none of the eager critics of the Senate has condemned the President and the Speaker for inducing the reluctant ones to vote otherwise.

The Senate committee on the Philippines, by a vote in which party lines were obliterated, prevented further action on the Philippine tariff bill. That bill passed the House by a considerable majority, many Republicans opposed to it having voted for it because of the same reasons which led statehood "insurgents" to join the "regulars" in sufficient number to insure the success of the administration program. The action of the committee has been called a victory for the sugar and tobacco trusts. Just as truly it was a victory for the people in the states which grow sugar-cane, sugar-beets, tobacco and rice. Regardless of the ethical merits of the bill, the action of the committee meant that a majority of the people in at least the states represented by the senators who voted against the motions to report were opposed to it.

The House passed the so-called Hepburn rate bill under whip and spur, only seven votes being recorded in the negative. It went through just as reported from the committee, without the change of even a punctuation mark, not because of any lack of desire to amend it, but because there was no possibility of amendment under the House rules. It is true that practically unlimited debate was permitted, contrary to the usual custom; but of what value is debate when no amount of it can bring about even the slightest change in a pending bill?

A majority of the Senate committee, composed partly of Democrats and partly of Republicans, reported the bill favorably and made Senator Tillman its sponsor. The Senate received it and commenced to deliberate over it. Neither the President nor any other sincere advocate of rate legislation believed it should pass without amendment. Some senators, among them the same Knox whom the President regarded as good enough and able enough to be his Attorney-General, declared that, unamended, the bill was unconstitutional. The desire of the Senate to proceed with deliberation and caution did not necessarily indicate that a majority of its members were opposed to rate legislation, but, rather, that the body, as a body, wished to frame a bill which would be the best possible under the circumstances. The passage of the bill just as it came from the House would have made it an act of seventeen men, the members of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, and not an act of the United States Congress.

The truth is that if it were not for the Senate due attention would be given very few of the thousands of bills introduced in every Congress. The House is practically a negligible factor in the framing of properly considered legislation. The passage or defeat of a measure by it is no certain indication of merit or demerit, and no conclusive evidence of careful study and investigation. In a very large majority of cases, the taking of a vote on any important matter is purely perfunctory. The autocrats of the House determine far in advance what the result is to be. The designation "House of Representatives," is misleading. Under the present system it is not a House of Representatives. It is a house of the committee on rules, in most cases, and at times is a house of the Speaker. No bill can be considered unless the Speaker gives his consent. He is easily the most powerful man in Congress. The committee on rules compels the House to do its will, but the Speaker holds the committee on rules as in the hollow of his hand. It would be neither interesting nor profitable to recite the obviously bad effects of this autocracy. That is another story, known to all who wish to know it. It is referred to here merely in order to emphasize the contrast between the two branches of Congress. The actions of the House are not always bad, or misrepresentative, but in a large majority of cases they are hasty and not well considered, and frequently are not indicative of the real frame of mind of the 386 members.

Persons either prejudiced or not well informed say the House is a body representative of the people, and the Senate a millionaires' club and a collection of

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agents of special interests. There are perhaps less than ten millionaires in the Senate, and the percentage of friends of special interests there is not larger than in the House. Nor has the Senate a monopoly in actual lawbreakers. Oregon, with two senators and two representatives, has been even more unfortunate with the representatives than with the senators. Only one of the senators was under indictment when John H. Mitchell died, but both the representatives were similarly marked by the heavy hand of the law.

Senators of the People

But how refreshing it is to consider good senators after so much talk about the bad: There is La Follette of Wisconsin, for instance. Although he has been a member of the Senate but a few months, he is perhaps the most prominent representative of the interests of the people on the Republican side. Among the Democrats his most distinguished counterpart in this respect is Bailey of Texas, the dominating spirit of the minority. Bailey is not one of the demagogic kind, willing or anxious to make political capital by assaults on corporate wealth simply because it is corporate wealth. He believes in exact justice to all and special privileges to none, and he votes and speaks accordingly. Tillman of South Carolina, with all his explosive passion, is as honest a man as ever sat in a legislative assembly. He is gaining in dignity and poise with longer service.

Culberson of Texas, an astute lawyer and logician, and as sincerely desirous of giving the people all that is their due as any man could be, is a conspicuous example of the highest type of senatorial dignity and integrity. Every official act of Bacon of Georgia will bear the closest scrutiny. Berry of Arkansas, Blackburn of Kentucky, Overman of North Carolina and Clay of Georgia, though perhaps less able, are certainly not less upright. Cullom of Illinois was somewhat tardy in responding to the demand for relief from existing transportation conditions, but has since done all his ill-health would permit him to do in support of the rate bill. Dubois of Idaho, although possibly more of a politician than a statesman, has no corporate connections or leanings. Fulton of Oregon is also to be counted on the right side, as is Heyburn of Idaho. Kittredge of South Dakota and McCumber of North Dakota are considered both worthy and able.

Morgan and Pettus of Alabama, the oldest men in the Senate, have unbroken records of faithful and upright public service. Newlands of Nevada, however much he may be inclined to ride hobbies, and despite his considerable wealth, enjoys the reputation of a good and efficient official. Even Clark of Montana, the richest man in the Senate, is almost invariably to be found voting in opposition to measures in the interest of corporate wealth. The impulsive and emotional Patterson of Colorado votes and speaks in accordance with his convictions, which, though sometimes mistaken, are always honest. Rayner of Maryland, one of the minority's most brilliant lawyers and debaters, is as upright as he is erudite. Taliaferro and Mallory of Florida, Carmack and Frazier of Tennessee and McEnery and Foster of Louisiana are good men, and Teller of Colorado is as earnest an advocate of right and justice as the Senate contains. Beveridge of Indiana is in danger of being consumed by his overweening vanity, and sometimes politics leads him into grave errors. But he is an upright man. Allison of Iowa occasionally leans toward corporate interests by reason of his ultra-conservatism, perhaps, but his probity is unquestioned. The courtly Daniel of Virginia is a sincere friend of the people. And there are others, comparatively new in the service, or inconspicuous or negative characters, perhaps, but clean and representative public servants nevertheless.

The Office of Sane Criticism

So far as the critics of the Senate are painting truthful and accurate pictures of dishonest or unfit senators, and are furnishing facts tending to drive such senators out of office, they are performing a patriotic duty. The mischief is being done by those who seek to be sensational at any cost, or to create discontent as a means of furthering their own selfish ends. It is as wrong to condemn the good senator along with the bad, to say that the whole Senate is bad, as it is to be a bad senator. No greater service could be rendered the corrupt public official than to charge that

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every public official is corrupt. That is not only an injustice to the honest and capable official, but to the public as well. The critic who assumes that because Depew and Aldrich are traitors the whole Senate is guilty of treason, or who attempts to create the impression that such men are typical of all their colleagues, discredits himself, which is as it should be; but he also deceives the people, which is otherwise.

There is too much corruption in public life as it is. Let us confine our condemnation to it. Let us give criticism where it is due and praise where it is due. Sometimes as much good may be accomplished by pointing out the commendable as by calling attention to the bad.

HAS THE SPEAKER TOO MUCH POWER?

A SYMPOSIUM

JAMES G. CANNON
Speaker of the House of Representatives

THIS question has been asked many times in the last fifty years, and has elicited various answers. It would seem that no officer in a Republic is likely to have a dangerous power, so long as he is entirely responsible to the people for that power, and is obliged at frequent intervals to surrender it to those who gave it. Now, the Speaker must surrender his power at the end of every period of two years to the people who gave it through their representatives. Further than that, the Speaker is accountable every day to those representatives of the people. At any hour when the House is in session the Speaker may be removed by the action of a majority of the House; and so he is daily accountable to the representatives of the people, something that pertains to no other great officer of the government. Not only is the Speaker liable to removal every day, but any of his acts as presiding officer may be reviewed and reversed by the representatives of the people through an appeal from his decision. Where is there another great officer so thoroughly under control as to his tenure and his acts, as is the Speaker of the House? What are the powers, so great as to be dangerous under such limitations, that the Speaker exercises? I confess I can not name them, and I have been in the House thirty years, under seven Speakers, and have been Speaker myself three years.

J. G. Cannon

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS
From Mississippi, the Minority Leader

I thought everybody knew that the Speaker, under the present rules, had too much power. I did not think that was a discussable matter.

John Sharp Williams

J. ADAM BEDE
Republican Representative from Minnesota, and one of the most conspicuous "insurgents" against the rules in the matter of the Statehood Bill

I have not made a sufficiently careful study of the rules governing the House and the interpretation placed upon them to speak positively as to the Speaker's powers or the need of curtailing them. It might be wiser to have a committee for the selection of committees, so that the Speaker would be more a presiding officer than an arbiter of fates, and this would probably secure every needed reform by abolishing subserviency. But in a body so large as the House, leadership is essential to the securing of results, and the Speaker can not be clothed with the authority necessary to party action without giving him a power which can be used for the good or hurt of all. While the unique and kindly character who is now Speaker occupies the chair there will be

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little cause for complaint. In accordance with the boy's definition of a friend as "one who knows all about you and still likes you," the members on both sides know every kink in "Uncle Joe" and like him still. The House itself possesses all power, and no boss or tyrant can be created except through its own truculency

J. Adam Bede

REPRESENTATIVE JAMES HAY
From Virginia, Democrat. Ex-chairman of the Democratic Caucus

To those who have served for any length of time in the House of Representatives it must be apparent that too much power is conferred on the Speaker. The consequence is crude and hasty legislation, lack of deliberation in the consideration of important measures, and an almost inevitable growth of legislative abuses. Plenty of time is given for debate on many occasions, but no time for the really careful consideration of legislation. The power of the Speaker is given him by the House itself and the remedy lies with the House.

James Hay

REPRESENTATIVE DAVID A. DE'ARMOND
From Missouri, Democratic Member of Committee on Rules

You ask me about the power of the Speaker of the House. That it is great is made manifest in many ways. A very late instance of its display appears in the disposition of the statehood matter. Beyond question, a large majority of the House members favored concurrence in the Senate amendment freeing the Oklahoma-Indian Territory proposition from the Arizona-New Mexico outrage. Equally beyond question, the Speaker opposed concurrence. This he did, and had the right to do, by casting his vote according to his judgment. But his one vote counts for no more on a roll-call than the vote of the humblest man in the House. It is as Speaker that he counts for much; it is as Speaker that he votes the timid, the weak, the expectant, the blindly partisan, the pitiably helpless. In voting these weaklings he becomes powerful; at times all-powerful.

Yes, the Speaker is a great power, and much of his power is due to the "powerful" subserviency of those whose cringing and abandonment of their legislative functions make the Speaker their untrammeled agent and omnipotent boss.

David A. DeArmond

REPRESENTATIVE A. S. BURLESON
From Texas, Democrat. One of the principal advisers of Minority Leader Williams

It is understood by every one that, under the operation of the present rules, the House of Representatives has ceased to be a deliberative body. Every Representative knows this. The consciousness of the fact has destroyed the respect he has for himself as a member of the body, and the country is rapidly forming the same estimate of the House that it undoubtedly entertains for itself. No longer can deliberate consideration be given important measures brought before that body; in fact, unless the Speaker consents, but little, if any, discussion can be had, and, if he so wills, no amendment can be offered. The Executive Department should never infringe upon the Legislative in the exercise of its proper functions. Under the theory of our government this proposition is axiomatic, yet it is known by all that the Speaker (exercising the autocratic power voluntarily reposed in him by the majority of the members of the House) makes a compact with the Chief Executive, in effect that he (the Speaker) will jam through the House a measure on railroad rate regulation, which is not the fruit of the House's deliberation but one formulated in accordance with executive will. To this outrageous wrong the Speaker adds insult by accepting, as the consideration of the unrighteous pact, a pledge that the Executive will not exercise his constitutional prerogative by transmitting a message calling the attention of the impotent unfortunates who have thus surrendered themselves, to the iniquities of a certain tax law which burdens their constituents and toward which the Speaker has seen fit to adopt a "stand-pat" attitude.

Every thoughtful man recognizes the necessity for proper rules to control the proceedings of a large legislative body,

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but at this time few can be found even in the House who will contend that the present rules should not be revised or changed in some particular. Undoubtedly the members of the House should take back into their own hands the power to legislate, which in effect is now lodged with the Speaker.

A. S. Burleson

THE "SITTING EDITOR" AND THE RUSSIAN POLICE

BY

ERNEST POOLE

HE is the "Sitting Editor" because he sits in jail. While traveling last year through Russia I heard countless stories about this unique occupation. Here is a typical instance:

A year ago, when the government was weak and frightened and the press censorship had become lax, the liberal and radical editors suddenly burst the bonds that had bound them for decades, and poured out the most violent attacks, the most audacious witticisms. Not even the Czar was exempt. In one paper appeared the following:

"One morning last week little Nicholai, Czar of Russia, was taking a bath. At the same time a man on the roof of the palace was cleaning the chimneys and had just sent his chimney-sweep down the bath-room chimney. The boy's name was Nicholai.

" 'Nicholai.' A voice came out of the fireplace, faint and muffled, from far above. The Czar sat up in the tub excitedly listening. The voice came again. 'Nicholai.' The Czar thought it a voice from Heaven, so he stood up very proud and straight. 'Nicholai!' At this third call the little Czar rushed to the fireplace, kneeled and looked up the chimney, and in a loud, confident voice, he cried:

" 'Lord, here am I.' "

The next day a squad of gendarmes broke into the newspaper office. The low, square room was crowded with reporters, young men and women, who had finished their day's work and now sat chatting over their little cigarettes and the steaming glasses of tea. All sprang up! The head gendarme glared about!

"Where is the man," he asked ominously, "who wrote this utterly false and disloyal article?"

"Ask the editor—in that room," said one young woman. And then as the police marched in to interview the editor the reporters all smiled pityingly at a meek little man in the corner. "Petrovitch," one gray old reporter asked him solemnly, "how could you—how could you commit this crime?"

The editor came out and pointed to Petrovitch.

"There is the author," he said calmly.

At once little Petrovitch, peevish and silent, was seized by the squad and hustled from the room. And when the clatter of footsteps had died away down the stairs, the crowd broke into peals of laughter.

The gray old reporter looked up sternly from his writing:

"Children! How can you laugh? Ah, these are bad times, when a Russian can write such things of his Czar."

And yet it was he who had written the article. Poor little Petrovitch was only the janitor, the "sitting editor," kept for just such occasions and doomed now to sit for a month in prison, while the old reporter gravely continued his writing.

This trick I found has been common for decades from St. Petersburg to Siberia. It is only one of the countless shrewd devices used by the newspaper men in their fifty years' war for freedom.

In vain the Czar's police have strained every nerve to choke the freedom of

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speech. Thousands of writers have been sent to Siberia, thousands have been flogged with the iron-loaded knout, many have been hanged. In vain! New writers have taken up the pens; the papers have multiplied a hundredfold.

The censors have forced them to submit every paper for inspection before it is set up in type. In vain! The writers have simply written in such a way that the stupid officials have missed the meaning—but the people have seen. When they have wished to tell the people of some corrupt old governor, they have described a Roman governor who lived and plundered two thousand years ago—and the people have seen. In praising some noted Russian revolutionist, they have written of some man in the French Revolution—and again the people have seen. In describing Cossack outrage, massacre and rapine, they have placed the scenes in Turkey—and again the people have seen!

One editor was even forced to send his copy to a censor in a town a thousand miles distant, so that when the copy came back all the news was a week old and dead; and when even this did not ruin the paper, the police came and smashed the presses, arrested the whole staff and closed the paper for good. But when the staff came out of jail they started a new paper. To start a new paper you must buy a license from the censor; but the license in this case was bought by a very respectable friend of theirs who told the censor that he wanted to edit a good conservative paper; a month later this respectable friend suddenly failed in business and sold out to the liberal writers. And so the game went on.

In Petersburg I knew the editors of a noted radical paper. I used to drop in at tea-time, and little by little I learned the story of their two years' struggle for existence. In this office the "sitting editor" had been a busy man; in fact the "sitting" was more than one man could attend to; three of the real staff writers had done jail duty, and even the managing editor had served a month in prison. Three times the paper had been stopped for good, and each time they had begun again under another name. At the time I knew them, they had already been warned a fourth time, and were looking about for a respectable friend who would buy himself a license. Since I left, their office has again been confiscated and their paper stopped "for good." And at last reports they had cheerfully started life again under their fifth name. By this time they have doubtless been again arrested.

It is hard to believe that police can be so completely outwitted, until you go to Russia and find that the Czar's whole bureaucracy has for years been so thoroughly detested by all classes of Russians that now it is mainly filled by the least intelligent of the population. And of these the police are the worst. I myself was arrested several times, as so many correspondents are, and I found the police in every case the most dense of mortals. From my newspaper friends I heard scores of stories about this stupidity. These two are typical:

Some time ago a man threw a bomb at a governor, killed him and escaped. The government sent all over the empire a placard with two photographs of the assassin, his front view and his profile. And three weeks later a policeman in western Siberia telegraphed:

"Have captured both criminals and am bringing them to Petersburg!"

At midnight in Petersburg an innocent, peace-loving professor stood on a bridge staring down into the sluggish waters of the Neva. He was thinking of a rival professor who had a new theory about gravitation.

"That man," said the professor aloud, "is the dullest idiot in Russia."

Instantly a big policeman pounced upon him out of the darkness and without a word began dragging him off. The poor old professor shook with terror.

"Why am I arrested?" he asked. "What is my crime?"

"High treason!' growled the policeman.

"But why? Why?"

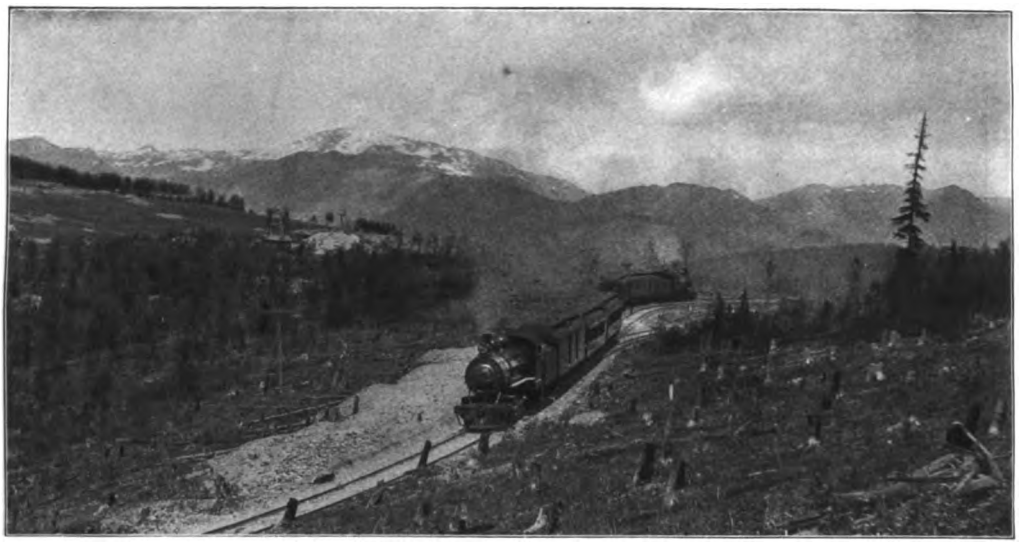
"Oh, don't try to fool me! You called his Imperial Majesty an idiot!"

"Heavens!" cried the horrified professor, the spectacles falling from his nose. "Why should you think I was speaking of the Czar?"

The big policeman stopped and looked down, puzzled.

"The dullest idiot in Russia," he said slowly, searching his memory. "Who else could you have meant?"

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HOOSIER PASS, IN COLORADO, 10,360 FEET ELEVATION

THE HIGHEST RAILWAYS IN THE WORLD

BY

EUGENE PARSONS

AUTHOR OF "BRITISH POETS OF TO-DAY," ETC.

WHEN the Union Pacific Railroad was built, in the sixties, the construction engineer, General G. M. Dodge, found it clear sailing until he came to the Rockies. Years before, when fighting Indians, he had by accident discovered the pass, about thirty miles west of Cheyenne, named in honor of General W. T. Sherman. Here the road was constructed. The altitude of Sherman Hill, then the loftiest point reached by any railway, was 8,235 feet above sea level. By a stupendous engineering achievement a tunnel, 1,800 feet long, was afterward bored through the hard granite, making the new crossing over Sherman Hill 235 feet lower than the old one. It is now just 8,000 feet above sea level. In the Continental Divide the engineers were baffled, and the noted Rocky Mountain guide, Jim Bridger, was called upon to point out a way over the crest of the Rockies. His familiarity with emigrant trails enabled him to map out a route where there is a natural depression in the mountain chain. The Union Pacific crossed the Divide at an altitude of 7,100 feet.

At the time of its completion, in 1869, this was the highest railway in the world, but since that time much higher roads have been built in the Rockies, in the Andes and in the Alps. Two years later the Denver and Rio Grande Company was at work, "rifting the hills" and laying tracks. The task of conquering the mountain ranges had now begun, good and earnest.

The Rocky Mountain range in Colorado is literally humped like a camel. Nowhere else on this continent, except in Alaska and Mexico, are there so high peaks as Mount Massive and Sierra Blanca. The trans-continental lines to the south and north found passes in New Mexico, Montana and other western states varying from seven thousand to nine thousand feet above sea level, and the loftiest stations in the Sierras are no higher. In Colorado the railways reach many points

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ROLLINS PASS, ON THE NEW "MOFFAT ROAD"
Said to be the highest railroad in North America. It is in the region of perpetual snow

above the clouds: Silver Plume (9,176 feet), La Veta Pass (9,242), Cumbres Summit (10,015), Lizard Head Pass (10,250), Hoosier Pass (10,360), Marshall Pass (10,856), Hagerman Pass (10,944), Fremont Pass (11,330), Alpine Pass (11,560), Rollins Pass (11,660) and Pike's Peak (14,127).

It is no easy matter to build mountain railways. The expenditures for bridges, trestles, tunnels, loops, etc., are simply enormous. The highest railroads cost "like fury," and oftentimes have engineering difficulties been encountered that taxed the ingenuity of construction engineers to the utmost. A well-known case in point is the famed Georgetown Loop, on the Colorado and Southern. As a railroad can rise only a certain number of feet in a mile, the line of track circles about in a "serpentine trail," gradually rising higher and higher between Georgetown and Silver Plume. To make the ascent of seven hundred feet and a distance of only one mile by wagon road, the train climbs around and around four and one-tenth miles of rail, crossing Clear Creek eighteen times. The track on the high bridge is seventy-five feet above the track under the bridge. The steepest grade is 195 feet to the mile. The loop cost from $40,000 to $50,000 a mile. At Alpine Pass, where the Southern surmounts the dome of the continent at an altitude of 11,560 feet, the cost of a mile or two of track was about $50,000 per mile. The average expenditure of some thirty miles or more of the new "Moffat Road" has been estimated at $125,000 a mile. Owing to the construction difficulties met in the Animas Cañon, the outlay for a mile of track north of Rockford aggregated about $140,000.

The Rio Grande crosses and recrosses the Continental Divide, making grades of 211 feet to the mile. From Antonito to Chama the track winds around the mountains, doubling upon itself, until it makes a distance of sixty-four miles. The air line between these two points is about thirty-five miles. Instead of curving around a mountain summit, it is sometimes better to tunnel through it and make a short cut to the other side. Thus Toltec Tunnel was driven through the granite for a distance of nearly a quarter

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of a mile. So solid is the rock that no props are needed to uphold the mass above. As the train rolls out of the tunnel, it passes directly upon a bridge set in the wall of stone, and this firm balcony of masonry is all that keeps the passenger coaches from falling fifteen hundred feet. Another instance of marvelous engineering skill is the hanging bridge in Royal Gorge, where the cañon is too narrow for both road and river. By means of huge iron braces fastened to the walls of the chasm (fifty feet wide at this point) an iron bridge is held in suspension, and huge iron bars depending therefrom hold the track in place at the base of a cliff 2,600 feet high. Through the Black Cañon of the Gunnison River the road is built for miles on a shelf blasted out of the rocky wall.

A daring piece of work was the building of the first mile north of Rockwood in the Animas Cañon. The wall in this defile of natural masonry was smooth and vertical for almost a thousand feet from its base. "From that height were seen hanging spider-web-like ropes, down which men, seeming not much larger than ants, were slowly descending, while others, perched upon narrow shelves in the face of the cliff, or in trifling niches from which their only egress was by dangling ropes, sighted through their theodolites from one ledge to the other. and directed where to place the dabs of paint indicating the intended roadbed. Similarly suspended, the workmen followed the engineers, drilling holes for blasting, and tumbling down loose fragments, until they had won a foothold for working in a less extraordinary manner. Ten months of steady labor were spent on this cañon-cutting, months of work on the brink of yawning abysses and in the midst of fall-



MARSHALL PASS, WITH ITS SUPERB VIEW

Where the train climbs a grade of 211 feet to the mile. The picture shows the snow-sheds erected for the protection of the track

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ing rocks, yet not one serious accident occurred. 'Often it seemed as though another hair's breadth or a straw's weight would have sent me headlong over the edge,' said the chief engineer.'' The shelf for the roadbed was thus made, midway between the top and bottom of the red granite precipice, about five hundred feet above the river.

The Ophir Loop, in the San Miguel Mountains, is an intricate maze of meandering lines and abrupt curves. Up the ascent of Marshall Pass, in the picturesque backbone of the continent, the train, with two powerful engines attached, climbs grades of 211 feet to the mile until the ridge of the Saguache Range is attained, 10,856 feet above sea level. Here the traveler gets a remarkable view of majestic mountains in all directions. To the west is the Pacific slope, and to the east is the Atlantic in the valley of the Arkansas.

Hagerman Pass, on the Midland, reaches a still higher point, its altitude being nearly eleven thousand feet, and it affords a magnificent panorama of the Rockies. To the east, between Hagerman and Leadville, is Busk Tunnel, two miles long, cut two thousand feet below the mountain top. A little to the north is Hell Gate, which presented almost insuperable obstacles to the construction engineer, Mr. B. H. Bryant. With the utmost difficulty the material was transported, on the backs of burros, up the steep mountain trails. Men were lashed over the brows of cliffs two thousand feet high, and there, dangling like painters near the roof of a skyscraper, they blasted a roadbed out of the rocky front of the chasm. In Hell Gate Loop the train goes around fourteen miles to make a descent of only half a mile. The steep grades require three heavy locomotives to haul freight trains.

The Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek District Railway, usually called the Short Line, stands in a class by itself. It was purposely constructed on high mountain slopes, rather than in valleys and ravines, in order to obtain the largest number of scenic attractions. On the Short Line the traveler looks down into Cheyenne Cañon and other gorges, or gazes across stretches of country with wondrous heights and depths in all directions.

Some details of the construction of this railway may give the reader an idea of the difficulty of mountain railroad building. For a large part of the way the roadbed was cut out of the granite on the east and south sides of Pike's Peak. The track is forty-five miles long, while the air line between Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek is nineteen miles. The bends and windings back and forth make up the extra distance. There are spiral curves and horseshoe curves by the score, spanning the gorges and twisting around the mountains. One of the most difficult pieces of engineering on the line was between Duffield and St. Peter's Dome, three miles of track being laid to gain a distance of 1,600 feet and an elevation of 540 feet.

From Fountain Creek near Manitou the road follows the Frontal Range of the Rocky Mountains to Summit, a distance of nine miles by air line, with an elevation of 3,960 feet. Because of the rugged and precipitous character of the country, the construction engineer, Mr. T. L. Wagner, found it necessary to develop twenty-one miles of line between the two points nine miles apart. The maximum grade used is nearly four per cent. He ran about one hundred miles of preliminary lines in locating the best line for the route. Less difficulty was encountered in the undulating surface of the western half of the line. Nine tunnels were bored through granite and hard rock formations, the longest tunnel being 532 feet. In building the roadbed, immense masses of rock slid down the mountain side upon it, greatly obstructing the work. The highest point on the line is Hoosier Pass, 10,360 feet, which commands a magnificent panorama of mountains and valleys. The two-and-a half hours' ride over this high railway affords the traveler a series of views of unexcelled beauty and sublimity.

The present year, 1906, will see built through the Rockies a railroad that is said to be the highest in North America, the Denver, Northwestern and Pacific. It has been financed by David H. Moffat and is generally called "the Moffat Road." It makes a short cut from Denver to Salt Lake City, traversing Middle Park and northwestern Colorado. In the mountains the roadbed is hewn from the rock a great deal of the way, and in the distance of thirty-five miles are twenty-nine

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ST. PETER'S DOME, BETWEEN COLORADO SPRINGS AND CRIPPLE CREEK

One of the most difficult pieces of engineering was required between Duffield and St. Peter's Dome, three miles of track being laid to gain a distance of 1,600 feet and an elevation of 540 feet

tunnels. Sixty-six miles west of Denver trains pass through a tunnel 2.6 miles long, at an altitude of 9,930 feet. In other places huge snow sheds serve to protect the track, so that traffic is not greatly interrupted in winter. The road crosses the Divide at an elevation said to be 11,660 feet, the highest point reached by a standard gauge railroad in this country. It passes through some of the grandest scenery in the world.

The fame of Pike's Peak has gone to the ends of the earth, and associated with its greatness is the Cog Wheel Route, by which name the Manitou and Pike's Peak Railway is best known. It was built in 1889-90 to enable the tenderfoot to scale the Peak without the fatigue of climbing up the trail. It is nine miles long, and in this distance it overcomes an elevation of 7,498 feet. It leaves Manitou at an altitude of 6,629 feet and gains the summit at 14,127 feet. In the middle of the track are the two Abt rack rails forming a ladder of notched teeth to which the cog-wheel clings. These rails are made of the best Bessemer steel and are eighty inches long. The roadbed, from fifteen to twenty-two feet wide, is for the most part of solid rock, and the track is firmly

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anchored. The track is standard gauge, like that on Mount Washington. The locomotive pushes the car up and precedes it going down. Every precaution is taken to insure the safety of passengers.

An undertaking similar to the Pike's Peak line, though more difficult in some respects, is the building of the railway to the summit of the celebrated Jungfrau Mountain in Switzerland. The road is not yet completed.



PIKE'S PEAK, WITH AN ALTITUDE OF 14,127 FEET
Within a distance of nine miles the railroad overcomes an elevation of 7,498 feet

Another Swiss electric road, now in operation, starts from Zermatt, 5,315 feet above sea level, and makes a run of five and a half miles, in sight of the Matterhorn and many Alpine glaciers, to Gornergratz, 9,910 feet. While this is the highest road in service in Europe, the electric road of Cripple Creek attains a point on Pike's Peak a quarter of a mile higher, and the new cableway on the Argentine Northern Railroad makes a height of 14,933 feet. This cableway spans chasms in the Andes that are six hundred feet wide; it is said to be the longest in the world, having a cable rope eighty-seven miles long. It has the highest engine station in the world, occupying a site nearly a quarter of a mile higher than the pinnacle of the Jungfrau.

The short roads mentioned, on Pike's Peak and in Switzerland, are hardly to be called railways, they are simply tourist lines. The highest steam railroad of Europe is the Albula-Engadine line, opened in 1903. It may be termed a link in a system of railways that will, a few years hence, connect Switzerland with Germany and Italy. The Albula runs in a southerly direction, following the windings of the Albula River, a tributary of the Rhine. It is in the southwest canton of Switzerland and traverses several valleys, of which the Engadine is the largest and most beautiful. The road passes through numerous tunnels, one being 19,246 feet long. At the highest points it attains an altitude of 5,980 feet.

The length of the Albula Railway is thirty-nine miles. The lower terminus is Thusis, and the upper end is Saint Moritz. By an air line the distance is about twenty miles, which is nearly doubled because of the loops and curves of the track on the mountain slopes. The steeper grades are from two and one-half to three and one-half per cent. In the thirty-nine miles it overcomes a rise of nearly three thousand five hundred feet, the altitude of Thusis being 2,550 feet and that of Saint Moritz 5,980 feet. The latter, the highest point reached by a steam railway in Europe, is actually lower than Colorado Springs. The building of bridges, viaducts, galleries, tunnels, etc., made this an expensive enterprise. The ride takes the tourist through regions of romantic interest and of enchanting loveliness, surpassed nowhere else in the world.

The Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway in India has some pretty steep grades. Its highest station has an elevation of 2,266 meters, nearly seven thousand seven hundred feet, which would not be considered lofty in Colorado. The road winds and reverses along the mountain sides amid tropical trees and in sight of tea plantations on spurs and terraces. It passes through a land infested by tigers, leopards, and wild elephants. Darjeeling is situated on a saddle of a ridge in the Himalayas, whose tallest peaks are twice as high as the Rockies. The track has a two-foot gauge, and the heaviest grade is five per cent. The cars are small affairs, five and one-half feet by nine, and five feet eight inches high, with seats for six

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persons. The run of fifty-one miles is made in six hours.

Peru has the highest railway in the world, the Oroya, which runs from Callao on the coast across the Maritime and Central Cordilleras of the Andes to Oroya, a distance of 136 miles. The road starts at sea level and passes through the tropical valley of Rimac, then through the fruit belt, and, higher up, over spots where grass and potatoes grow, till it strikes the snow fields destitute of vegetation. It is steady up-grade all the way to the tunnel, seventy-eight miles, the road rising some five thousand feet in the first forty-six miles of the ascent. The Galera Tunnel penetrates the mountain at the highest point reached by any railroad, 15,645 feet, or nearly three miles high. Thence a swift descent is made to Oroya, situated in a valley at an altitude of 12,178 feet. The distance from Callao to the tunnel is covered in eight hours, and in this short time the traveler experiences a succession of climates, warm and cold—all the contrasts of the tropic and frigid zones.

This wonderful road was begun in 1870 and completed in 1876, at a cost said to be more than $21,000,000, or about $160,000, in silver, to the mile. It is called "the greatest feat of railroad engineering in either hemisphere." There are sixty-three tunnels and some enormous embankments. The Verrugas bridge spans a chasm of 580 feet. An army of workmen were employed, the number reaching no less than 8,000 at one time. In the six years of the building of the road more than 7,000 of the workers died or were killed. Landslides and loosened boulders added to the list of the fatalities and accidents. Owing to the physical privations and hardships and the difficulty of breathing at high altitudes, it was necessary to maintain a hospital for the sick and wounded. Verrugas, a disease peculiar to that locality, carried off many victims. It is characterized by a species of warts breaking out all over the body and bleeding. So great were the obstacles, the wonder is that the construction of the Oroya Railway was carried through to successful completion. The wonders of the ancient world, except perhaps the Pyramids, dwindle in comparison with this stupendous undertaking.



THE JUNGFRAU RAILWAY IN SWITZERLAND

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MODERNIZING JESUS OF NAZARETH

BY

JOHN POWELL LENOX.

IT has been said that art, like literature, though in a different fashion, in order to have any permanent and representative value, must reflect, express and interpret its own time, not necessarily in costumes and externals, but in spirit. The conception and composition of New Testament scenes in the spirit and circumstances of contemporaneous life is nothing new in the history of art, but is rather a reversion to a common practice of the old masters.

Phillip Schaff has said "Every age must renew for itself the picture of Christ, who is the inspiration of all ages and the model of all classes and conditions of men." In the representation of Christian themes many are unwilling to rise above what they believe to be historical facts, with appropriate archæologic setting. Others would give facts secondary place or entirely ignore them, in the study of religious sentiment and spirituality. The tendency of the latter class is to spiritualize too much the Christ of the Gospels and to think of him only as a mystical personage in some far-off sphere, seen dimly in the perspective of nineteen centuries, instead of a present-day actuality, an inspiring force in human life.

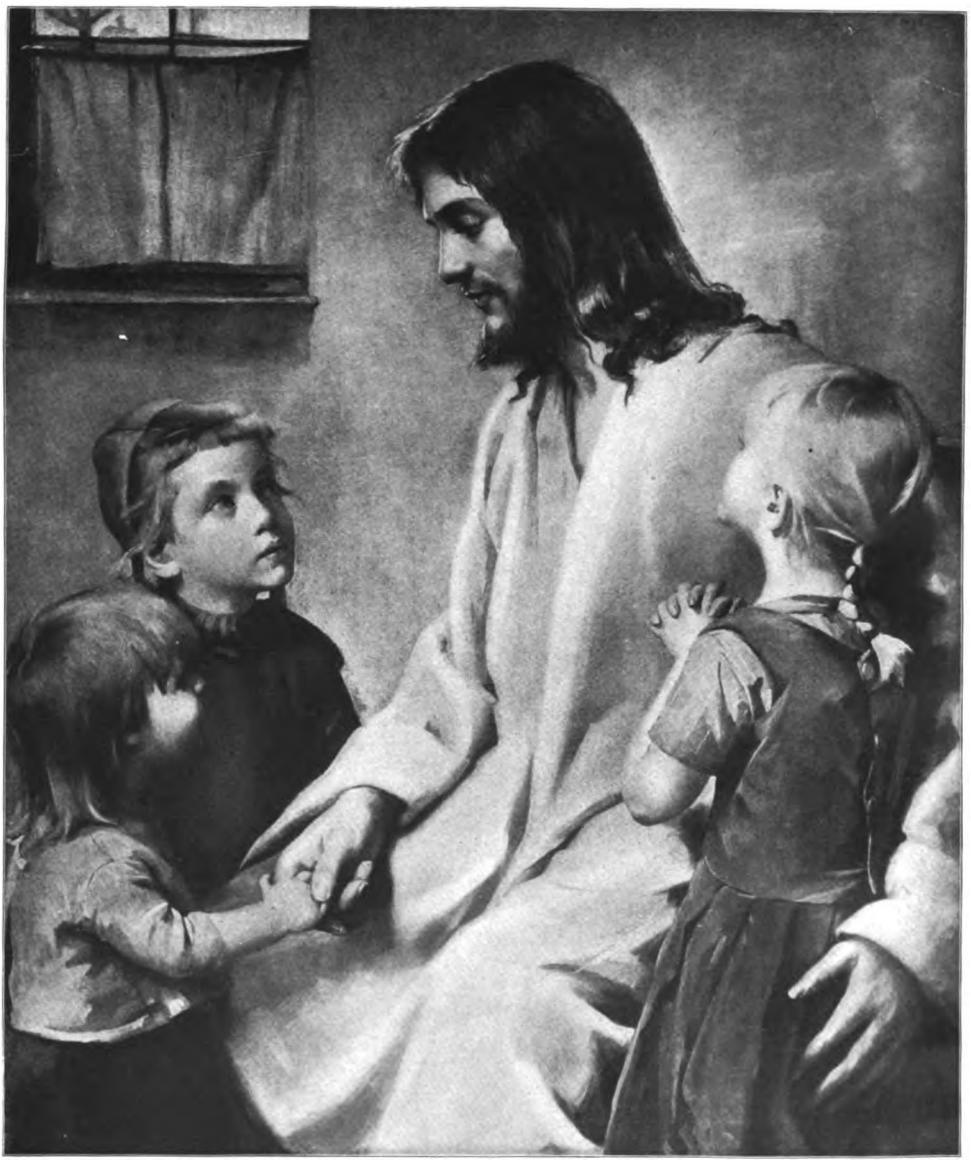
The French artist, James Tissot, in a devout and conscientious manner has given the world a remarkable pictorial life of Christ set as nearly as possible in its original environment. It would be a mistake, however, to limit that life in art to the literalness of Palestine. The place of the Founder of Christianity is in the heart of humanity rather than in history. Many of the old masters were realists in Christian art, painting into their pictures those whom they saw and knew.

The quaint and eccentric but reverent figures which Giotto six hundred years ago painted upon the walls of the Arena Chapel at Padua in his "Christ Washing the Disciples' Feet" were all Italians of that period, a fact quite apparent without the disks of gold he placed behind the heads of the disciples to indicate that they were "holy persons." It is a wide reach from Giotto to the wealthy and famous Venetian, Veronese. While some of his subjects might be classed as sacred, his rendering of them is splendidly secular. In that immense canvas, "The Marriage at Cana," in the Louvre, he has introduced into the presence of the Savior and his mother, not only his own portrait but those of many noted people of that age: Francis I. and his bride, Eleanor of Austria, Mary of England, Titian and Vittoria Colonna.

In the Prado at Madrid there is a noted picture of the "Calling of Matthew" by the talented mulatto, Juan de Pareja, who was once the slave of Velasquez. Christ only is in Oriental dress; all the other people are Spaniards of that day, and include a Spanish nobleman arrayed in the regalia of his rank and the chief collector of taxes, who sits opposite him, wearing a pair of large round spectacles.

There is a small picture, in that vast treasure house of masterpieces, the Louvre, which has inspired the widest interest among lovers of Christian art, "The Supper at Emmaus" by Rembrandt. In the corner of a bare room three men are seated at a table while a fourth waits upon them. The men are unmistakably Dutch in type and with the exception of the central figure are plainly clad in the every-day garb of their time. The charm of the picture lies in its naturalness and simplicity and the very human quality which pervades it.

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CHRIST AND THE CHILDREN, BY O. W. ROEDERSTEIN

What Rembrandt with consummate brush did in the middle of the seventeenth century finds its modern counterpart, in spirit at least, in the work of a group of German artists at the head of which stands the soldier-painter, Fritz Von Uhde, as originator and innovator. Tired of the narrowness and restrictions of the academies these artists broke away and started what is known as the Secession movement in Germany and is represented by the Champs du Mars or New Salon in Paris.

Von Uhde, the son of a president of the Lutheran College at Dresden, is an ex-cavalry officer of the Saxon army, from which he retired in 1877, at the age of twenty-nine, to study art. The next year found him in Paris a pupil of Munkacsy. Later he became a convert to that phase of art popularly known as "plein air." His picture, "Suffer the Little Ones to Come Unto Me," a decided departure from conventional methods, made a great stir in art circles when first exhibited in

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1884 in Paris, and was the means of revolutionizing the treatment of New Testament themes. It represented Christ seated in a high-backed chair, in a small orphan asylum during the lesson hour, welcoming the little ones as they come to him. They

there has been a conspicuous change of attitude in regard to the work of the innovator, and now every gallery of note in Germany has bestirred itself to possess at least one of Von Uhde's pictures. It has been truly said that "Art such as his



THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT, BY FRITZ VON UHDE
This painter is the Apostle John of this modern art gospel, which represents the New Testament scenes in the spirit and circumstances of contemporary life

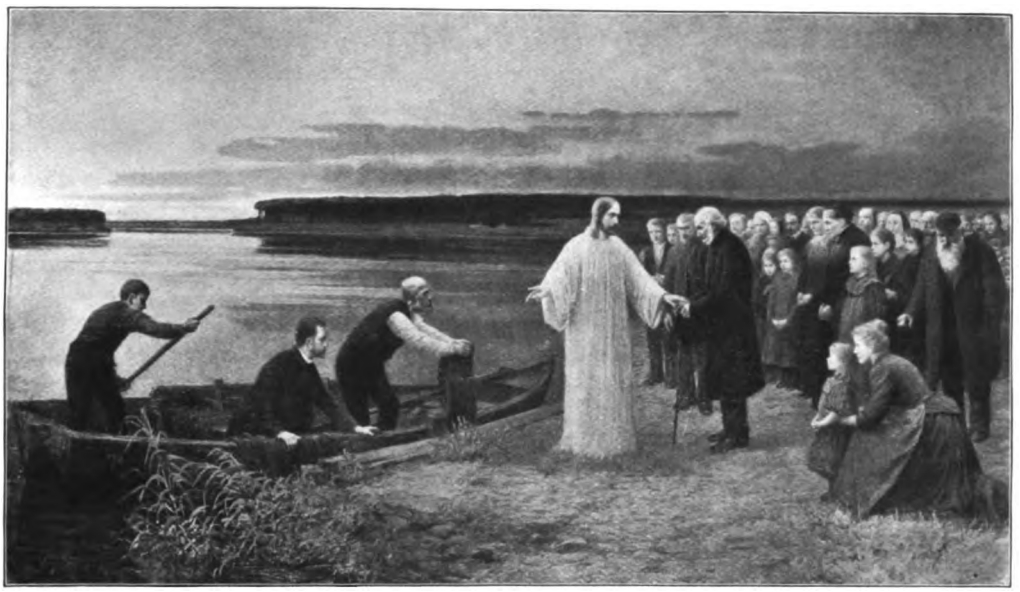
are just such children as one may see any day in the streets of a Bavarian village. No religious painting of the past two decades has been the subject of more criticism, favorable and otherwise, than this. No less a personage than Emperor William himself took occasion to pronounce the painter a renegade in art and a traitor to its cherished traditions.

Since that day in 1889, however, when the picture was first shown in Munich,

where human emotion goes hand in hand with technical ability, which has for its author a Teuton and finds its first recognition in Gallic sympathy, can well be called modern."

Von Uhde is the Apostle John of this modern art gospel. It is the Friendly Jesus, the Divine Companion, not of the titled, the privileged and influential, but of the lowly born, the peasants and laboring folk of his own Germany, whom he

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"LO, I AM WITH YOU ALWAY, EVEN UNTO THE END OF THE WORLD," BY E. BRUNKAL
A recent canvas of spiritualised realism

delights to portray. His Christ is one with them, sharing their sorrows and lifting their burdens, separated from them alone by his spirituality. Conscious of this, into his welcoming presence they come reverently yet unafraid.

Other German artists who have painted the beauty and power of Christ amid sur-



CHRIST AND THE DOCTORS, BY E. VON GEBHARDT
Modern in spirit if not in actual setting. Christ is represented as a bright German lad, and the room is that of the president in a German theological seminary

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roundings essentially modern are Firle, Roederstein, Gebhardt, Zimmermann and Brunkal. Closely following in the steps of Von Uhde, Roederstein has painted a delightful conception of "Christ and the Children." It is a simple picture stripped of all accessories and needs them not to emphasize its gracious significance.

Gebhardt's quaint rendering of "The Boy Christ with the Doctors," modern in spirit if not in actual setting, shows not an interior of the temple, but the president's room of a German theological seminary. It is paneled in oak, with a frieze of paintings. The professors assembled seem to be having a most absorbing session. The young Jesus, seated a little apart from them upon a richly upholstered stool, rather too high for him, is a bright German lad to the tips of his fingers. The expression on the face of the young mother as she bursts into the room, to which she has been shown by the janitor, and discovers her missing boy, is quite indescribable.

A recent canvas of spiritualized realism is Edward Brunkal's "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." At the golden hour of sunset Christ is standing on the shore of a lake, in the act of saying farewell to a goodly company of village folk, accompanied by their pastor, who have come to see him embark. A small boat from another village to which he has been invited, containing its pastor who reverently waits to conduct him there, has just touched at the landing place. With a gracious dignity in consonance with his imperishable dictum, the Great Teacher lays a parting hand upon those of the aged preacher. It is an intelligent-appearing uncovered group that waits in respectful attention behind him with the exception of the village official in overcoat and cap.



CHRIST IN A FRENCH FLAT, BY EMIL BLANCHE

Here the spirit of reverence is entirely lacking. There is nothing to indicate that the occasion is one of particular importance

It is in France, however, that the extreme phase of the realistic movement in religious art is most strikingly shown. Here one finds oneself in an entirely different atmosphere. Elliott Daingerfield

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MAGDALEN IN THE HOUSE OF THE PHARISEE, BY JEAN BERAUD

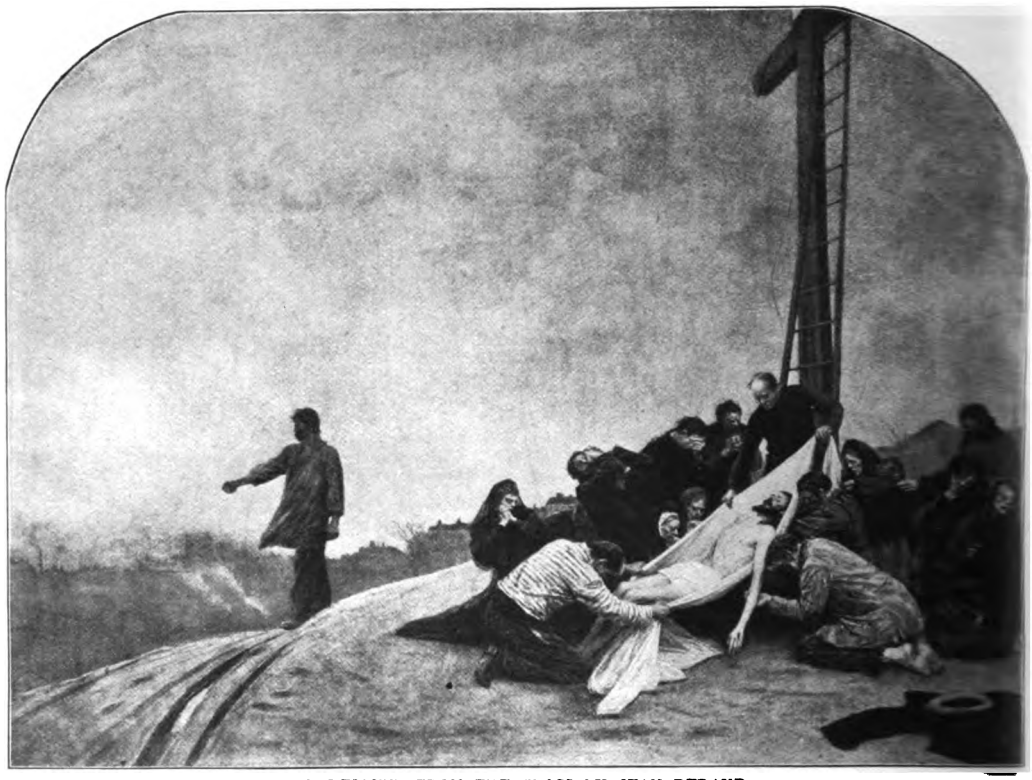
A forceful example of the French endeavor to "astonish the citizen." All spiritual significance is sacrificed for the sake of sensational effect

has said "In the art of France, great and impeccable as it has been, even is in our day, in all the secrets and power of technical achievement, and often as her painters have turned to the Bible narrative for inspiration, it is ever the external and objective which concerns them. The spirit, the meaning, the holiness is almost always wanting." The tendency of the French character to seize upon dramatic situations and startling incidents, and the daring way in which they are often used in the representation of scriptural scenes, has a most disconcerting effect upon the more serious Anglo-Saxon temperament.

An acknowledged leader in the field of ultra-modernism is M. Jean Beraud, vice-president of the New Salon. His "Magdalen in the House of the Pharisee" shows a club banquet room. The meal is over, and standing about or sitting at the table is a group of Parisian notables, society leaders, brokers and journalists, club men all, in the modish garb of the day. The Magdalen, attired in fashionable evening costume and evidently just from the ball-room, has entered and prostrated herself at the feet of Christ. Among those represented are two well known dukes. The elderly man with napkin tucked under his chin is said to be Renan, the Judas of the company. One disagreeable element in the picture, and it has many, is its subtle satire shown in the individualizing of the "Pharisees." It is a forceful instance of what occurs when the object of the painter is, as the French express it, "to astonish the citizen." All spiritual significance and devotional intent are sacrificed for the sake of sensational effect.

The artist painted as a sequel to the Magdalen, "The Descent from the Cross," which, on account of its more reverential spirit, is less jarringly rendered. The scene is transferred from Calvary to the high ground just outside the walls of Paris, the noted Montmartre. The entire group around the cross is made up of Parisians of the humbler class. Standing on the brow of the muddy hill and shaking

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THE DESCENT FROM THE CROSS, BY JEAN BERAUD

A more reverential spirit is in evidence here. The location represented is the high ground outside the walls of Paris, the noted Montmartre. The entire group around the cross is composed of Parisians of the humbler classes

his fist wrathfully over the wicked city which has put his Master to such cruel death is Peter, clad in the blouse of a common workman. A sailor in a striped shirt is John. Nicodemus is the curé, who with other disciples and friends, all in modern attire, assists in tenderly lowering from the cross the body of the Lord.

It is a relief to turn from these painful scenes to L'Hermitte's "Christ at Emmaus" or the "Friend of the Lowly," as it is sometimes called, now in the Boston Art Museum. Rough hewn and unlearned the Parisian workmen in the picture may be, but they at least have the saving grace of reverence, manifested for Him whose presence hallows their humble board.

Emil Blanche has painted an odd picture, in which not only the persons in the scenes, but Christ himself, are shown as modern French people. It bears the title "L'Hote" — The Host — and has been called "Christ in a French Flat," for this is what the artist intended to represent. Christ sits at the table wearing a large figured blue and white dressing gown, and is in the act of blessing the meal. His hair is short and stubby and he has the appearance of one accustomed to clerical work. There is nothing whatever in the attitude or expression of the people shown to indicate that the occasion is of any particular importance.

A picture in the Columbian Exposition which puzzled many people at first glance, because of its title, was Skredsvig's "Son of Man." It not only portrayed Norwegian country folk but Christ also in the dress of a Norwegian carpenter of the present day. He is passing through a small village among the hills with but a single companion, who by a movement of his hand points out the Master to a fellow workman. Near by stands a group of three in conversation about him; the old pastor, who has thoughtfully removed his hat, the village doctor, who has not done so, and a young lawyer. The "Carpenter of Nazareth," holding his cap in one hand, lays the other lovingly upon the head of a

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little girl who clings to a bunch of flowers she is too shy to offer him. In the foreground a farmer is bringing for healing his sick wife, in a wheelbarrow. To the left a family group await his coming. The grandmother has spread out over the way he is to walk her own wrought brightly colored rugs and fastened down the corners by her cherished potted plants in full bloom. The best she has and choicest is none too good, nay, is hallowed by the tread of those feet which are tireless on their errands of mercy and peace.



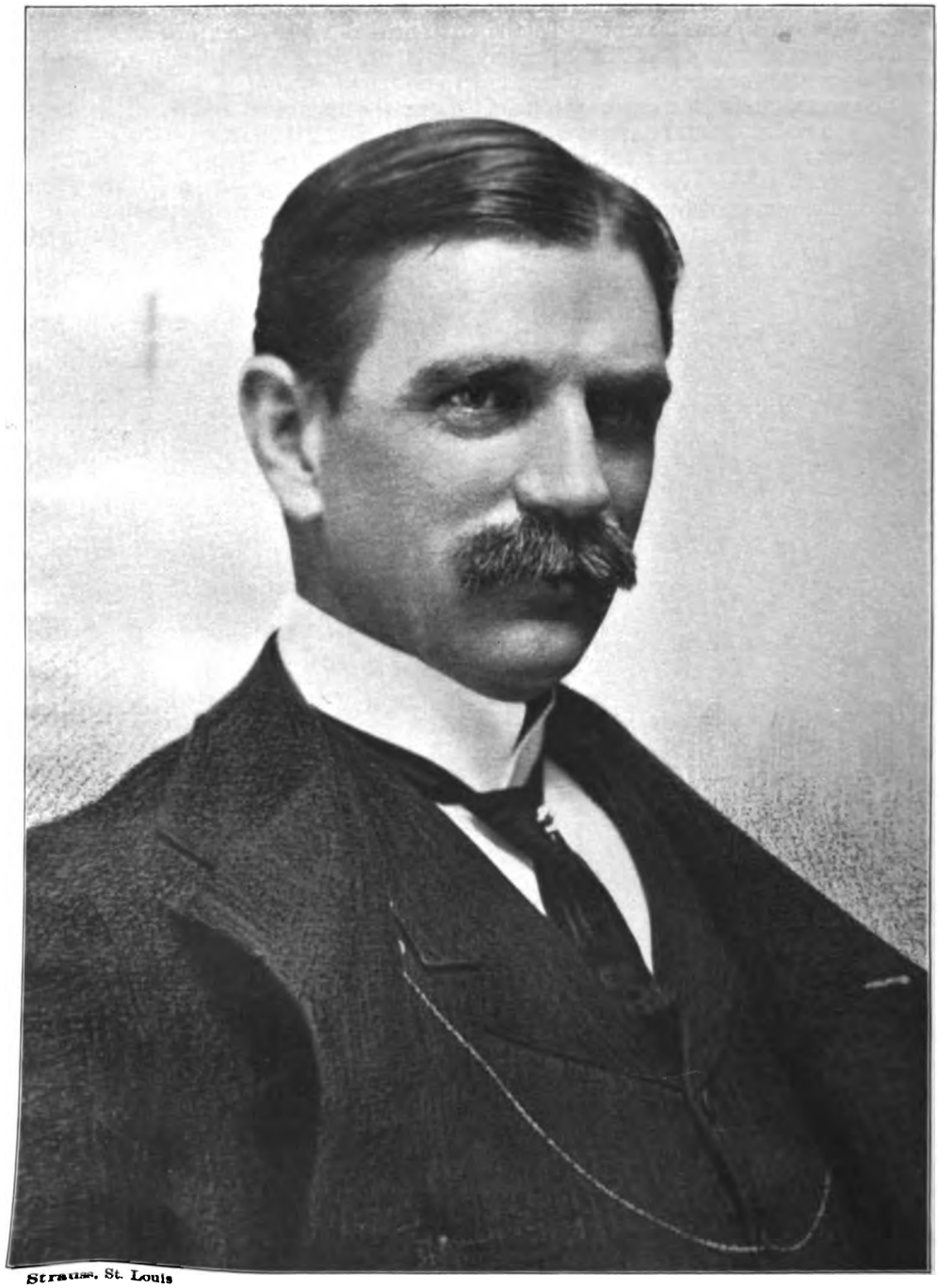
THE SON OF MAN, BY SKREDSVIG

Christ is represented as a Norwegian carpenter of the present day, and the whole is Norwegian in conception and spirit.

Among the few American artists who have treated the theme are Gari Melchers, whose "Christ at Emmaus" is a strong picture prodigal in color, and F. Luis Mora. The latter in his "Holy Family" has drawn a striking picture of the Babe of Bethlehem, seated in his mother's lap and receiving with much animation the earnest and devout attention of a group of men and women from the Italian quarter of New York.

A young London artist whose talent is now attracting much notice is Byam Shaw. He has been called a "painter of parables," and one of his recent pictures is entitled "The Comforter." It represents a young Englishman of the well-to-do class sitting grief-stricken in an elegantly furnished room, at the bedside of his wife. A partially drawn curtain conceals her face from the beholder. At the husband's side sits the Christ, whose hand is laid in sympathy upon his shoulder. It was the natural conclusion of many at first sight that the wife was dead, which the artist in explanation denied. His words are noteworthy and strike a responsive chord the world around wherever high-minded living controls and shapes human endeavor. "The wife is not dead," he wrote. "I strongly object to the idea that Christ is to be thought of only in connection with death, instead of being always with us. It is quite possible for a man to be fond of a good horse and to dress decently and still have Christ for a friend."

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Strauss, St. Louis

ROLLA WELLS, MAYOR OF ST. LOUIS

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ROLLA WELLS, MAYOR OF ST. LOUIS

BY

A PROMINENT ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN

ORDINARILY heredity has no rights which biographers of successful Americans, especially of western Americans, feel bound to respect. Often, however, it counts for something among the influences which have shaped the career of even the most resourceful of men. Supplementing environment and training, heredity has counted for much in the life and work of Rolla Wells, Mayor of St. Louis. His father, Erastus Wells, was one of St. Louis's most prominent citizens. In business, in social life and in politics he was conspicuous from the days immediately preceding the Civil War to about a decade and a half ago. He established the first line of stage coaches and also the first street car line which St. Louis had. With several banks, manufacturing and mercantile enterprises he was connected. For fifteen years he was a member of the St. Louis City Council. From the beginning to the end of Grant's service in the White House he was a member of Congress, but he did not belong to Grant's party.

Said Simon Cameron in speaking of his son, James Donald Cameron, then in the Senate: "Don had every advantage that I ever had except the supreme advantage of being born in poverty." This advantage was also denied to Rolla Wells. From the beginning he has had an abundance of this world's goods, but he has not allowed this circumstance to interfere with his purpose to make a career for himself by his own labor. After he graduated from Washington University in St. Louis a little over a quarter of a century ago, he connected himself with various business enterprises with his father. He also entered a street car company as a low-grade and low-salaried employee, and rose by regular steps to the position of assistant superintendent and general manager. In all his stations and in every business enterprise in which he has been engaged his work has been thorough and conscientious. As a subordinate and as a superior he has always been popular with his associates.

Mayor Wells lacks some of the qualities which are often thought to be essential to the success of men in public life. He is not brilliant. He is very far from being what is called a good "mixer." Though genial and companionable in a high degree in the circle in which he moves socially, that circle is not broad. Of anything which could be mistaken for aristocratic airs he is conspicuously destitute. In business, in society and in politics he is one of the most approachable of persons. Yet he has none whatever of that so-called "good fellowship" and camaraderie which is affected by many public men in the West.

There is nothing particularly striking in the political career of Mr. Wells. A Democrat all his life, as was his father; well acquainted with the issues and the leaders of his party, and always earnestly devoted to its interests except when he thought it was going wrong, he was a delegate to only one national convention. He was elected mayor of this city. Practically this comprises the whole record of his political life. And he is fifty years of age in 1906.

But these figures do not tell the story in all its significance. The one national convention in which he figured chanced to be the most momentous which his part had had since that which met in Charleston in 1860. It was the Chicago convention of 1896, which nominated Bryan the first time. The convention of 1860 split the Democracy, put two tickets in the field, and made Republican success, which was

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probable in any case that year, absolutely certain. The split of 1896, while it did not strike as near the middle of the party as did that of thirty-six years earlier, also created two Democratic tickets, and made it just as inevitable that Cleveland would be succeeded by McKinley as the rupture of 1860 did that Buchanan, on stepping down from office, would hand over the presidency to Lincoln.

The convention of 1896 brought out Mr. Wells's political independence. He refused to support Bryan. Independence was always a trait of the Wells family. Erastus Wells showed it in a still greater crisis than that which confronted his son in 1896. Though thousands of Democrats went with Missouri's secessionist, Governor Claiborne F. Jackson, in 1861, when he tried to carry the state over to the Confederacy, the elder Wells was a stalwart Unionist. He stood with Lyon and Blair in defending Missouri against the Confederates. Gamble, the state's provisional executive in 1861-64, who governed it in the interest of the Union, was upheld by him. Lincoln had few heartier supporters in Missouri than Erastus Wells.

"I am a Democrat," exclaimed David B. Hill in the convention of 1896, "but I am not a revolutionist." Hill opposed the Bryan platform and denounced the Bryan ticket. This also was Mr. Wells's position. From the early days of the silver crusade Mr. Wells had opposed the Bland idea. He rejected the policy of national dishonor and national disaster for which Bryan stood. Nor did he vote for General Palmer, the candidate of the old line Democrats. With thousands of other gold Democrats in Missouri and with hundreds of thousands of them in the nation at large, Mr. Wells voted for McKinley, and thus threw his ballot where it would count heaviest against the Bryan menace. It is believed among his friends that he voted for McKinley in 1900 also. But in 1904, when his party went back to its old conservative anchorage, he returned to the Democratic fold.

Mr. Wells's election as Mayor of St. Louis in 1901 and his reëlection in 1905 carry with them a double distinction. In each case the Republicans won the city for President a year earlier, McKinley etting it in 1900 and Roosevelt in 1904. At the end of Mr. Wells's present term in 1909 he will have held the office of mayor longer than any of his predecessors in all the years which have elapsed since William Carr Lane's election in 1822, when St. Louis was incorporated as a city.

Manifestly Mr. Wells must have received thousands of Republican votes in each of his canvasses. Without them he could not have been elected. As he had been a business man of experience and capability he was looked upon as a person who would be likely to give the city a good business administration. In each of the years in which he carried the city the need for just that sort of an administration was especially urgent. On the whole, this expectation has been realized. He has made some mistakes, but these have been much more than counterbalanced by the good work which he has done.

The distinction attaching to Mr. Wells's election in 1901 was rendered particularly marked by the circumstance that the mayor chosen in that year would serve through the World's Fair period. In 1901's nominating conventions and in the election the fair figured prominently. In making its nominations each party kept the demands of that occasion in constant view. The fitness of all the aspirants—and the number was unusually large on account of the honor which would attach to service in that term—was thoroughly canvassed by each side before the candidates were selected. It was a World's Fair campaign which was waged in 1901, and the interest which it commanded and the vote which it called out were especially great. For this reason the campaign attracted attention all over the country.

Necessarily the demands of various sorts with which the Mayor of St. Louis was confronted immediately before and during the World's Fair were numerous and exacting. The work of preparation for the fair in the way of city renovation, expansion and beautification involved, to some degree, the creation of a new St. Louis. Delegations in 1901-03 came to the city from all over the United States and from many countries to select sites for state, municipal and national buildings on the exposition grounds. Through the seven months of the fair in 1904 and through the preceding and succeeding

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months of that year visitors were in the city from every country on the globe. These included many persons of distinction: the President, the Vice-President, cabinet officers, members of both branches of Congress, Governors of states, diplomats from all the great nations, and persons of note in all the walks of life, industrial, political, scientific, literary and other. During all those years the social demands on the head of the city government at receptions, banquets, the laying of corner-stones and other functions were naturally great. To these requirements Mr. Wells rose in a satisfactory degree.

Not since DeWitt Clinton, more than a century ago, resigned from the United States Senate to accept the post of Mayor of New York have so many men of national distinction in one direction and another been at the head of city governments as there are at this moment. These include Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, Edward F. Dunne of Chicago, George B. McClellan of New York, John Weaver of Philadelphia, Brand Whitlock of Toledo, and others. No list of notables in this field, however, would be complete which omitted the name of the Mayor of St. Louis, Rolla Wells.

A SAILOR OF FORTUNE

EPISODES FROM THE EXPERIENCE OF A MODERN SEA-FARER, WHOSE OCCUPATION ENABLES HIM TO "SEE CITIES AND MEN," AND WHO IS A SPIER-OUT OF NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR TRADE. FROM A DANISH-AMERICAN OFFICER'S NARRATIVE

BY

ROBERT W. NEAL

AS if it got into his blood with the salt air he breathes, the spirit of the ocean possesses many a modern Scandinavian as it possessed the Northmen in the days when Hengist beached his boats on the narrow Ebbsfleet sandspit and Hrolf's barques found their way up the Seine to Paris. The sea calls to our desire, and our desire answers the call of the sea. We accumulate on it competencies and even what, in our land of frugal needs, are fortunes. We join in no unimportant degree in civilizing the world through commerce, to do which is itself a thing of romance. But if we neither profited ourselves nor had a part in the great inter-nation trade, the sea would call us and we should answer just the same. "It is wyrd"—the thing that is to be.

Hence, before I was fourteen I was an apprentice in the royal navy, and at fifteen, because so few midshipmen can be advanced rapidly in the king's service, I transferred to the merchant line. I was ship's boy—everybody's slavey. Our first voyage took us to Puerto Cabello, in Venezuela.

Carrying Contraband Arms and Ammunition to Venezuela

As we lay one night warped close in to the quay, I was routed out by the bosun.

"Get up, you little devil," he grumbled. "Go on deck."

He did nothing more than shake me and pull me out of my bunk, and I thought him very gentle.

It was a moonless night, shot brightly through with a thousand stars that beamed from a low, deep-colored sky. On deck a dozen boys and sailors gathered about the first officer, waiting the captain's orders.

"Mr. Jensen," said the latter, "that ——nigger firm won't receive those cases of nails and crowbars unless we deliver 'em by daylight. They've got us by their contract, too. Take these lads and get up the cases quietly. No noise, now. We'll deliver our consignment and take back the

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money for those goods yet if that black rascal with the musket don't stop us."

Down we dived into the hold, to wrestle with the heavy cases marked "Nails" and "Crowbars." On deck again, we passed them ashore, and there again wheeled them on barrows into the shadow of an old warehouse, where carts were waiting. Meanwhile, a negro soldier, ragged and much armed, paced a beat a half mile long that ended at our vessel. As he neared the ship we concealed ourselves, and when his back was turned, we rushed at our work again. The captain had promised an extra ration if we got the cases off before dawn, and we feared that the sentinel would prevent a nocturnal landing.

In the morning, carrying the captain a glass of rum, my usual duty, I found the first officer with him when I opened the door. They were talking lowly, but angrily, and neither noticed me.

"No you don't," the mate growled. "I believed you were honest enough till the lid of a case came off. Keeping a contract! You know where I'd be, and where all those lads would be, if we'd been caught landing rifles and ammunition. D—n! I've a wife and child. You lied to me and got me to run the risk, now you pay me for it."

"How much?" coughed the captain, purple from neck to forehead with wrath. "How much?"

"Twenty-five-hundred-dollars," droned the mate, with slow emphasis. It was then the captain caught sight of me.

"You imp! You spy!" he roared, and flung at me the first thing in reach. It was a gin-flask, and it shattered within three inches of my ear. It was months before I dared tell even my brothers how I had helped to smuggle contraband arms with a sentinel pacing alongside our ship.

The Greenland Trade and American Capitalists

The "Greenland trade" may be a phrase to smile at in ports from which the markets of half a continent are supplied, but the Greenland trade is no small thing to the Danish government, for it costs the nation $100,000 net loss each year. The trade in seal and whale oil is dead; when Denmark buys these products from its Esquimo protégés, it does so because these are almost all they have to exchange for supplies, and because it would be impossible to make them understand that something called kerosene has filled all the markets that once bought eagerly of them. Besides these oils, the pelts of white and blue foxes are the most they have to sell. A good pelt is worth $200 at retail, though the government receives but $20. It sends back underclothing and provisions, which it sells under cost—a pound of twenty-five cent coffee at fifteen cents, for instance. When I tell my American friends things like this, they exclaim admiringly, "What a wonderful example of national philanthropy." We do not think of it so; Greenland is ours, and we must care for it—and what about the care of the Indian tribes in America?

Denmark can not, however, always keep Greenland in reserve for the future, as she has so far willed to do, either for the sake of the natives, who must perish when commerce comes, or as a national resource for later times. Too many shrewd captains have looked about them and carried abroad tales of the desolate land that is nevertheless rich in opportunities. Already, half a hundred vessels leave Philadelphia each summer for Ivigtut and Arksut-fiord, to bring back all that Denmark permits to be exported of the island's large kryolit deposits—deposits for which American capitalists are said to have offered $50,000,000, because the mineral is necessary in making fusible pottery.

Mileus Erichson, the Danish publicist who overrode popular derision, established *hygd*-culture, the cultivation of forests on the public lands, thus providing a resource for the future on which the nation has already begun to draw, and in addition made the work of reforesting a means for founding a successful outdoor reformatory for criminal prisoners, has organized a popular movement that has made strong demand upon the government for the development of the Greenland coal deposits.

Yet again, fortunes will surely be made in fishing; for I know of waters along the uninhabited coasts where, with a $20,000 steamer, and beyond the survey of the coast patrol, one could take such catches of salmon as would quickly make him a rich man. It is only a question of time when such resources as these will be exploited; and the merchant-navigators, always the forerangers of commerce on new

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shores, have already spied them out, reported them, and prepared besides to take their share of them.

A Fisherman's Adventure

The time came presently when, having completed the course in the School of Navigation "with honor," I held an independent command. It was a Danish trawler, and the waters we fished were off British shores where Great Britain forbade English fishermen to fish. Moray Firth is a part of the high seas; but Scots' wishes long ago led to the prohibition of English fishing there. The Scots, however, are themselves poor fishers, and the water writhed with untaken fish. It was our luck to discover, before other trawlers did, the international right to fish here, and while we had the secret our returns were sixty per cent a year. We often pulled up one thousand two hundred cod at a cast, practically none of less than ten-pound weight.

The second week I was out, I almost lost my steamer. Trawling is a dangerous employment when wind and sea are high, for the steamer is no larger than an ocean-going tug. The trawling-net, woven of heavy ropes and swung between two iron-weighted end pieces of wood, is trailed at the stern by a wire cable as thick as a strong wrist. From its bottom drags a heavy chain, sweeping the bed of the ocean. When net or chain catches on a great stone, bringing the boat to a dead stop, the seas may swamp the vessel.

We were trawling in a heavy wind when our drag-chain caught. The strain lifted the prow clear of the water, and at the same moment a big wave climbed aboard at the stern.

"Cut loose," I shouted, for we were in extreme danger. But the ax-man had been thrown into the scuppers and was buried in the welter of water there. The engines strained, the cable held, the stern dipped and another wave was at hand. I foresaw the end of the young skipper, his boat, and his crew; but just as the second rush of water was about to overwhelm us, the cook, white-aproned, floury-faced, and himself as white as the flour, dashed out with a cleaver. He struck a glancing blow, but that was enough to break the taut-drawn cable. The great wire rope ripped apart, the stump of it whipping aside and knocking the cook unconscious, and the little steamer let her nose safely into the sea once more.

I stood one winter night at the prow of a freight steamer as it shouldered its way through the broken ice of the harbor of Christiania, an ordinary seaman, heaving the lead. The night was clear as a glittering icicle and cold as an arctic dawn. Scarcely a drop of water fell from the line as I drew it up, but instead froze there as soon as it reached the air; the line was a rope of ice three inches thick. I had stood there four hours, and no feeling was left in hand or foot.

In the Russian Service

Five years later I stood on the deck of a new, large boat, the vessel's first officer, bringing it over the same course into the harbor of Christiania.

When we docked, a summons was delivered to all the officers from the company's agent. "Gentlemen," he said, when we reported, "the company has sold six vessels to Russia. They are for the 'Volunteer Merchant Fleet,' which the Russian people are said to have paid for. Russian officers will be in command, but most of you can remain if you will take a lower rank. Our company will keep control as agents of the Russian owners."

He explained confidentially that we should really be in the service of the Czar, since not a ruble of the "popular subscription" but had come from the imperial treasury; and he told us that many of the Russian officers were without experience and would depend on us. I was reduced to second officer's rank, but, like others, I refused to surrender my quarters or take reduced pay. It was agreed, too, that the Russian first officer should be in command of the deck only during my own watch, and that, as an untrained man, he should give no order without consulting me. On the other hand, I seldom conferred with him, but issued commands as freely as I had before. On our vessel it was more than four years before this double-headed authority caused trouble.

Two months after the transfer, our vessel was headed out of the Kattegat with a cargo of railroad iron for Vladivostok, and we Danish officers were laboriously imparting to our supplanters and protégés the rudiments of navigation. It was slow work. I was called below one night as, on

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our return voyage, we were in Dover Strait, and left the first officer in charge. Fifteen minutes later, I found the ship bearing down upon a red light dead ahead.

"Port, port," I shouted, "throw her over"; and as the response was slow, I leaped to the wheel and flung the ship up almost into the wind. The Russian came bustling up.

"It's all right," he said. "I held her steady ahead. I've held her straight for the light right along."

"What light is it?"

"Oh," with extreme indifference, "I don't know, I don't know. But," earnestly again, "I've kept her steady ahead all the time."

We were abreast of the light now—that of a five-mast steel schooner, which we cleared by some fifteen fathoms. Had we not veered, both vessels would probably have gone down.

A strenuous life we led transporting government supplies, though it was rather the foreign officers in the fleet than the Russians who gave the push. The latter were more concerned with precedence and authority than with effective service. On our second voyage, we grounded in Suez Canal. It was of course necessary to clear this important channel at once, and our captain ordered part of the cargo of military stores to be set ashore. At once the colonel in charge blustered up: he had no permission from St. Petersburg; we must not move a case until he communicated with the government. The captain explained, in vain, for the colonel called up the detail of soldiers in his retinue. Then the captain's good Danish temper began to seethe. He stalked into his cabin, came out with two immense revolvers, and leveled both on the colonel.

"Down," he roared, "go down. Go to your cabin. And when you get there, stay there. If you stick your head out, one hair of it, until we are through the canal, a sailor shall knock it off with a marlinspike."

In six hours we were floated and the goods reshipped.

During this Russian service, I came to understand, more thoroughly than I can fully write, how literally true among Russians is their proverb: "Only two things speak: rubles and vodka." An accommodation, however, is the equivalent of money.

A merchant vessel, bound for Port Arthur, lay ice-bound at Vladivostok. A Russian troop transport was also preparing to leave. The Russian officers, preferring a comfortable voyage, hinted to the merchant captain that it would be convenient if he delayed sailing a day or two and took them aboard. Instead, he asked the port-warden for the ice-breaker. Certainly, at once.

No ice-breaker came, however. The harbor officers were extremely sorry. But the steamer was so busy; as soon as possible Thus a week was lost. The captain yielded, sent a polite note to the officers that he had been delayed and would take pleasure in receiving them on board, and within two hours the ice-boat was at leisure.

I sat as a guest at a dinner aboard a Danish merchant ship at Port Arthur. Unofficially, a Russian admiral was there. "Fine champagne, captain," said he to the host. "Be so kind as to send me a half-dozen cases to-morrow." They were sent. Outwardly, this was an ordinary business transaction. Moreover, had a bill followed, it would have been paid; but for that captain, life thereafter, on that station, would certainly have been difficult living.

When the Russian quarantine physician comes off to a ship, it is only good form to offer him a pony of old cognac and set a box of choice cigars before him. He tastes the brandy slowly, signs the ship's papers without reading them, bows graciously—and good-bye to the doctor and the cigars. When later the port-warden comes aboard, he carelessly tosses his gloves on the table. He too signs all the papers presented without troubling to read them. But if when he picks up his gloves a twenty-ruble note does not rustle in one of them, he bethinks him. . . yes, that one paper. . . one moment, please. . . Then twenty rubles will not suffice.

The world's best market for old iron is Hong-kong. England, for instance, ships thousands of pounds of old horseshoes thither, for the Chinese mine little iron. For many years, the Russian naval station at Vladivostok shipped large amounts of old ship and engine iron to Hong-kong, but the "expenses" were very great and

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the government got nothing. An imperial "commission" came out to superintend the trade. Then the "expenses" rose, and the government not only got no money, but began to receive bills for freightage. As a last resort, the wreckage was ordered shipped to Russia, where it is reshipped to Hong-kong. The government pays the transportation, as it did before, and receives as much as formerly.

The beginning of my fifth year in the Russian service found my Russian first officer so improved in navigation that he could be trusted not to steer straight for a light without finding out what light it was, and the consequent feeling of competence stirred in him the resolution to assert his authority. He happened to order a sailor unwittingly from the work I had given him. I reprimanded the man for not explaining to the officer that I had directed the work, as it was his duty to do. But the officer construed my reprimand as a denial of his authority. A complaint followed to the captain, and this being disregarded, he forwarded charges to the government—not of insubordination, but of trampling and spitting on the Russian flag! This I only learned two years later.

The government asked our company when my ship would reach port, and the company promptly cabled me to leave the vessel at Singapore and take command of a passenger ship plying from Chinese ports south. Thus, knowing nothing of the absurd charge against me, I came to the bridge. When at last the manager told me of the complaint, I was not permitted to go to St. Petersburg to defend myself. A full explanation was filed with the Russian minister at home, which brought only the reply that it was plausible, but that, as the matter had not been heard, it was impossible to determine what the truth was. The minister was willing to say orally that the accusation was "too flimsy for sailcloth"; but he intimated that, as the word of a Russian officer would be matched against that of a foreigner, it was foolish to insist on a trial, and more foolish to think of going to St. Petersburg. He doubtless was right: the charge remains now only an accusation, filed but unheard.

A Diplomatic Mission

Most prominent of all the incidents of my captaincy in the Far East stands out my "diplomatic mission" for the great German merchant company whose white flag with the crossed keys is known alike in New York and Hamburg, in Manila and Singapore. One of its uppish captains had brought it into much disfavor with the Americans in the East at a time when the American recollection of German behavior in Manila Bay was still as vivid as it was irate.

He had most adeptly turned an opportunity for making friends into an occasion for making enemies. None but the tactless sort of German could have bungled with so expert a skill. With full coal bunkers, he anchored at Jolo, Sulu Islands, when for lack of coal the ice-plant there had suspended. An American officer waited on him with a request for coal. If the American's German was bad, the German's manners were worse. He lent scant hearing to the request, and bristled with dignity when he heard it. His ship was not a collier, it was a merchant ship: no!

The American commandant waited on him with an explanation. Transports were overdue; the ice-plant had stopped; women, wounded soldiers, sick children, were suffering. The captain was indifferent. He navigated a ship, he did not sell coal.

"Very well," returned the commandant. "The islands are under military occupation. You will not leave the harbor until we receive the coal. If it is not on the way in two hours, soldiers will come and take it."

Then, grudgingly, the captain supplied the coal. It cost him $9.50 a ton; he sent a bill at the rate of $60 a ton. It was paid promptly, but remembered.

Next week another ship of the line anchored in the bay. The American officer came aboard and received the list of the vessel's cargo, passengers and fittings that the law requires to be ready when he comes over the rail. He glanced about deck; two old dredge-baskets caught his eye. He glanced through the list; they were not included.

"You declare this as your full and true list?"

"Yes."

"It is not complete. You will consider your vessel under detention."

The violation was merely technical, but the vessel was fined $5,000. The company wrote and explained. Next week an-

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other ship was fined a like amount. The company sent down a special agent to explain. He arrived in time to appear in court when the third vessel was fined a third $5,000. The company laid off all ships and cast about for means of getting an understanding. Since the Americans now ignored all Germans sent as commanders or agents, the company chartered my steamer under the Danish flag.

"At whatever price," they said, "smooth over this asinine blunder and set us right."

I sailed into port without a list, for it is next to impossible to compile a "true and complete" declaration of all persons, articles and fittings in cargo or on board.

The greeting I got from the boarding-officer was short and gruff: "Show me your list."

"First, Lieutenant, you must take a glass of whiskey with me."

"No sir, no sir! Show me your declaration."

"But, Lieutenant," I said, laughing. "that is against my ship's rules. The first thing an officer must do who comes aboard my vessel is to drink with me."

"Oh, well," he said—and there was a glimmer of a smile—"if it's ship's rules, we must observe them."

The drink was the best that could be had.

"Now, Lieutenant, I must say that I can't show you any list. I haven't made one out."

"What! No list? Don't you know the law?"

"Yes, I know the law well enough; but in the first place, I'm not landing here; I'm going out again in the morning. In the second place, I couldn't make out a list that you would approve. Those anchor chains, for instance, I could tell you their weight three years ago when they came on board, but I can't tell you now. You could fine the company for that as well as for any other technical violation. It would be no use to make out a list. Isn't that so, Lieutenant?"

"Hem!" said the Lieutenant. "Any Chinese aboard?"

"Sixty."

"Violation of law if a man of them lands. You understand that? We'll hold you strictly responsible."

"What," I cried, "hold me responsible for sixty Chinese? You can't keep them out yourselves, with soldiers. They'd slip through a knot-hole in the timbers and get off. But I'll tell you what I'll do. Send a squad of soldiers on board at my expense. I'll treat them first rate, give them full possession under their officer, and do all I can to coöperate with you."

"Very good," said he. And when I suggested a second glass, he found the quality good enough to warrant a smile and a hand-shake.

An hour later, an orderly aboard the government launch brought me an invitation to dine with the officers. "You're no German," he naïvely explained, with an adjective decorating his sentiment. At dinner, before the national toasts were reached, the "treaty of Jolo" was arranged—merely that the captain who had offended should never enter the islands again, and that the company should not be further punished for his lack of tact and sympathy.

It is thus that the prosperity of a large commerce may depend on the qualities of a merchant-captain sailing in remote seas—and perhaps also the good understanding between representatives of great nations.

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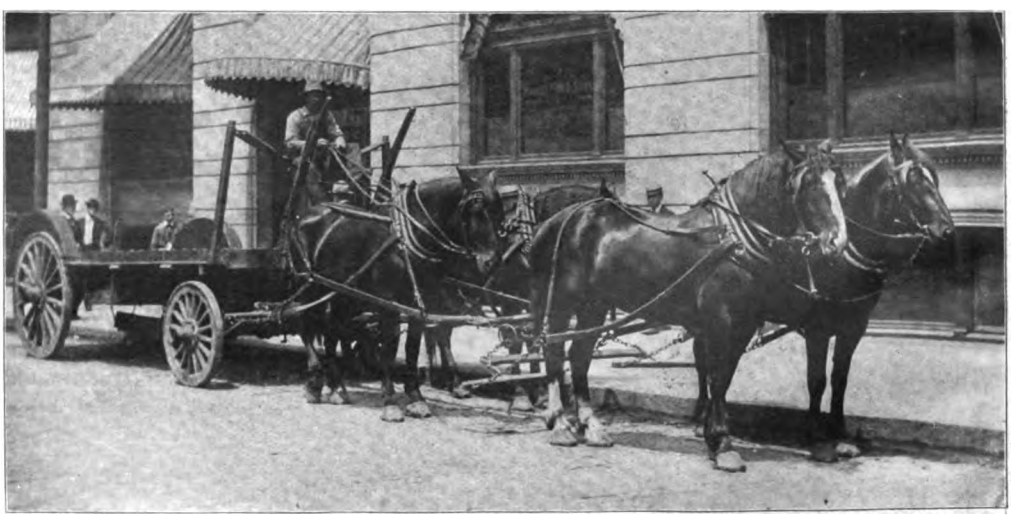
WORK HORSE PARADES

BY

PAUL P. FOSTER

ALL lovers of horses should be greatly interested in the movement very recently started in several cities of this country by organizations known as Work Horse Parade Associations, which have been formed for the purpose of improving the condition of work horses. It is the object of the associations to induce owners and drivers of work horses to take more pride in the appearance of their animals, to foster their humane and intelligent treatment, and to arouse the interest of the public in the horses which they see daily at work in the city streets.

The associations endeavor to further these ends by means of annual parades, in which all work horses, except hack and cab horses, may be entered in competition for prizes. The horses are classified according to the business in which they are employed, prizes being awarded for good



A FOUR-HORSE PRIZE WINNING TEAM

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A STALWART TEN-HORSE TEAM

hard-working condition, docile and gentle manners, and for comfortable harnessing. Age counts in the horse's favor, not against him, and other things being equal, to the elder horse is awarded the prize.

For many years such parades have taken place in London and Liverpool and other large cities of England, where they have aroused great popular interest and have been a leading factor in creating a spirit of pride and emulation in the owners and drivers of British horses, which has been of the greatest benefit to the horses themselves. Pride in the appearance of their horses has proved to be a stronger incentive than a purely disinterested regard for their welfare.

Previous to 1902 practically no systematic attempt had been made toward the improvement of the condition of work horses in this country. In that year an article appeared in a Boston newspaper which described the London and Liverpool cart horse parades and advocated the holding of such a parade in Boston. Through the efforts and perseverance of Henry C. Merwin and the late R. Ashton Lawrence, the Boston Work Horse Parade Association was formed and it was decided to hold the parades on Memorial Day each year.

The first parade was held on May 30, 1903, and was an immense success, as the parades of each succeeding year have proved. They have come to be known as Boston's "open-air horse show," and are attended by thousands of interested spectators, who come from miles around to see the horses. The parades are held on Commonwealth Avenue, Boston's most fashionable thoroughfare, a fact which appeals to the pride of the hundreds of drivers who enjoy driving a fine, well-conditioned horse through Boston's Back Bay streets, with the ultimate hope of receiving a coveted blue ribbon or medal or certificate.



"HANDSOME JIM"—THREE YEARS A PRIZE-WINNER

The horses are divided into classes, according to indus-

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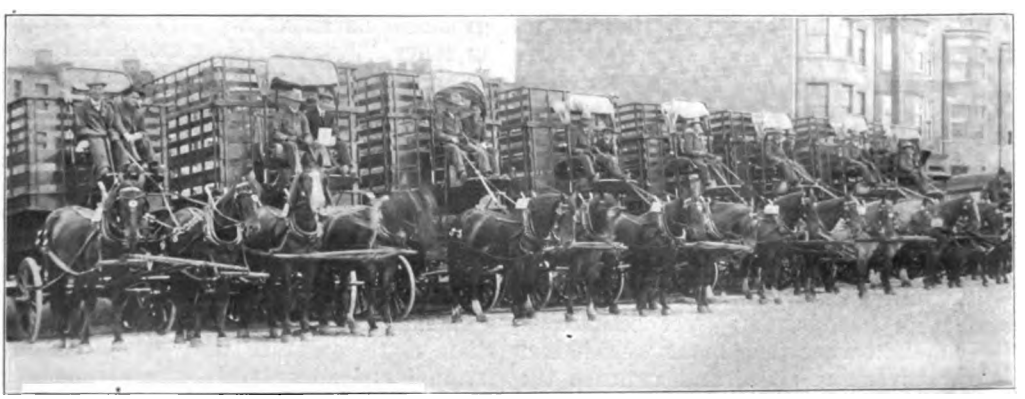
tries, and as many ribbons are awarded in each class as there are entries, though of greater or less value. Winners of blue ribbons receive a round brass medal, which can be permanently attached to the harness, forming a badge of credit highly prized and sought for.



AN ICE COMPANY'S TEAMS
Along the route just before the parade

Of greatest interest to the public are the old horse classes, which are arranged in two divisions. Division one is open to horses now in active service which have been owned and used by the person making the entry, or by his predecessor in the business, for not less than fifteen years prior to the entry. In this division a gold medal, valued at $20, is the first prize, offered by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; the second prize is a $10 medal, offered by the Animal Rescue League, while the third and fourth prizes are medals given by the Parade Association. Division two comprises the horses now in active service which have been owned and used by the person making the entry, or his predecessor in the business, for not less than ten years, nor more than fifteen, prior to the entry. The first prize is a silver medal, valued at $10, and offered by Red Acre Farm, the interesting home for aged and decrepit horses at Stow, Massachusetts. Several other prizes are also offered by the Association in this division.

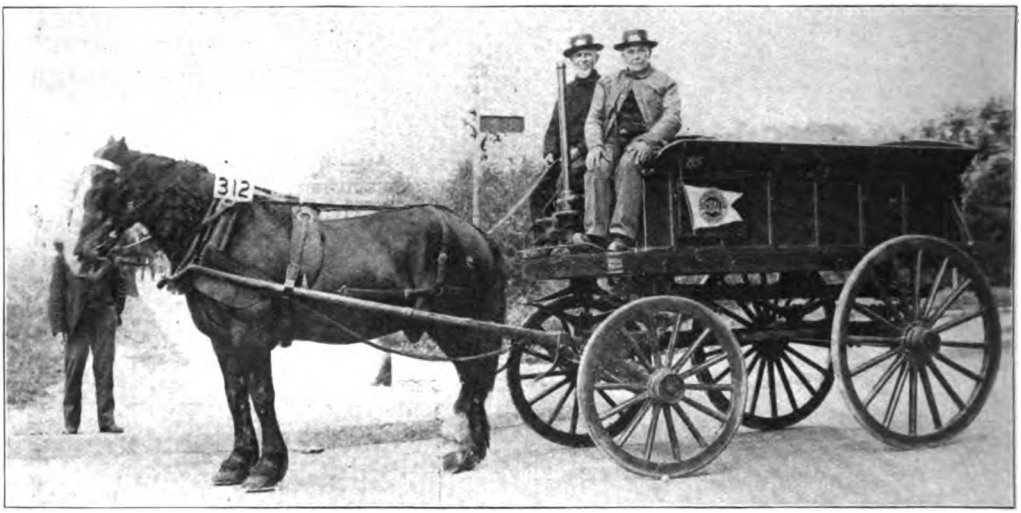
In addition to the prizes and decorations awarded to the horses, certificates are presented to the drivers who are certified by the owner to have driven the horses shown by them for at least one year prior to the date of entry, provided that in the opinion of the judges the horses are serviceably sound, and in good flesh, condition and spirits, showing that they have been well



WAITING TO ENTER
Eight teams belonging to a box manufacturer

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and gently handled. These certificates are highly prized by the recipients, as the drivers realize that a certificate from the Association is the best possible recommendation when out of work and when applying for a position. Besides the certificates the Association presents a bronze medal to every driver whose term of service is twenty years or more, while the Humane Education Society offers a silver medal, valued at $10, to the driver who has served the longest continuous time with his present employer.



THREE OLD VETERANS

Carney (right), 68 years old, 41 years of service; Foley (left), 71 years old, 42 years of service; the horse, 21 years. All three with the same company uninterruptedly

For the best four-horse team in the parade the Association offers a gold medal, valued at $25, in memory of the late R. Ashton Lawrence, first president of the Boston Work Horse Parade Association.

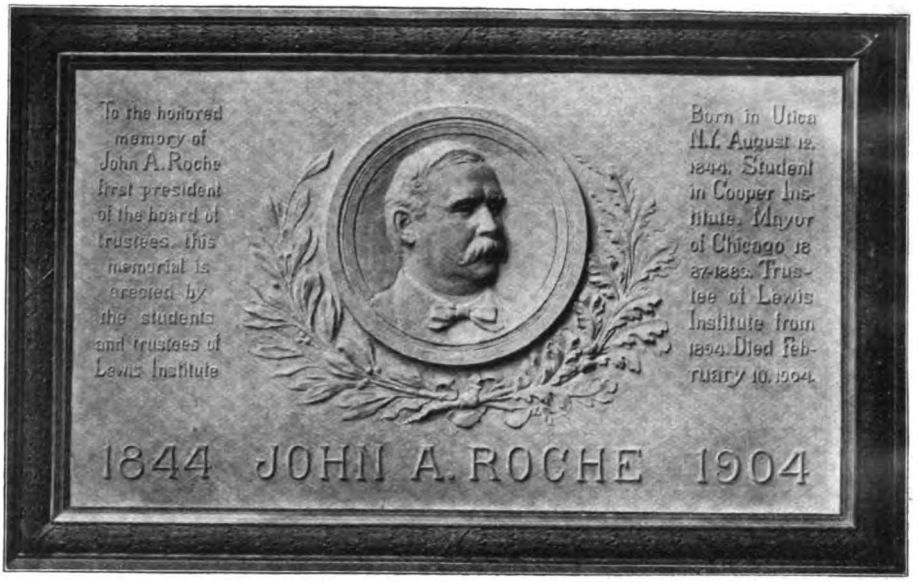
The number of horses and drivers in the parades has increased each year. In 1905 nearly eight hundred horses were entered; the parade was five miles long and four hours in passing the judges' stand, where sixty judges were kept constantly at work. Two men with megaphones announced the names of the winners to the throngs of spectators. In many instances the teams were crowded with young people, children of the drivers and their friends, who were ecstatic in their delight when their teams were halted at the reviewing stand and awarded the coveted blue ribbon or medal of honor.

All kinds of industries are represented in the parades: hucksters, bakers, confectioners, grocers, bottlers, launderers, milk dealers, provision men, ice, coal and express companies, park and street departments—all are represented by carts, drays, trucks and caravans. The gayest horse in the 1905 procession was thirty-one-year-old Ned, who capered like a broncho on receiving a blue ribbon. Miss Eva, thirty-five years old, received the special prize for long-continued service.

The drivers care little for the prize money which they may receive, but to a man are anxious for honors for their horses, and indirectly for themselves. Surgeons, owners, drivers, horseshoers, and lovers of horses all testify to the good effects of the parades. Horses are better groomed, harnesses are kept cleaner, and in general, teamsters take more interest in their work. The parades have shown that people really do care, and that it pays for owners and drivers to care, whether a horse is fat or thin, sound or lame, fresh or exhausted. To reward and increase the growing class of drivers who have affection for their horses and take pride in their good appearance is the main object of the Boston Work Horse Parade Association.

While the Association's principal function is to organize and carry out the annual parades and competitions, it hopes to be able to do more and more for the relief of work horses.

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MEMORIAL TABLET OF JOHN A. ROCHE, FORMER MAYOR OF CHICAGO

This bronze tablet, 6 feet 6 inches long by 3 feet 8 inches wide, is placed at the entrance to Machinery Hall, Lewis Institute, Chicago, of which institution Mr. Roche was one of the trustees. On the top floor of Machinery Hall is one of the largest bronze foundries connected with any technical school. This portrait, modeled by E. Stuart Hinton, was cast by the students of the Institute, and is the largest bronze casting ever made in any educational institution

MEN OF THE MONTH

Jean Marie Ferdinand Sarrien

Prime Minister of France

ACCORDING to the French journals M. Sarrien, the new prime minister of France, is the counterpart of Warwick, the king-maker. He has had long experience in making and unmaking cabinets. For some years past he has been averse to taking office himself and it is therefore a matter of surprise to many that in his sixty-sixth year he has consented to be prime minister.

Born at Bourbon-Lancy in 1840, M. Sarrien practiced law at Lyons and later took part in the war of 1870. Returning to his native town he became its mayor in 1871. He was elected deputy for Charolles, in the department of Saone-et-Loire in 1876, and, constantly reëlected, became one of the influential members of the Radical Left. Made president of the commission of the budget in 1884, and minister of posts and telegraphs in 1885, the succeeding years brought him into prominence as a cabinet officer in a series of changes due to the fluctuating character of French politics. He was chosen minister of the interior in the cabinet of Freycinet, January, 1886, and of justice in that of Goblet in December of the same year. The portfolio of the interior was given to him again in the first cabinet of Tirard in 1888 and he held it also in that of Bourgeois in 1896, resuming the post of minister of justice in Brisson's cabinet in 1898. He has been chosen vice-president of the chamber of deputies several times.

M. Sarrien appears to have the reputation of being a silent, mysterious but potent personality, whose will is obsequiously regarded in the appointment of French officials. He does not believe in a

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SHERBURN M. BECKER
The new Mayor of Milwaukee



CHARLES S. FRANCIS
United States Ambassador to Austria

policy of opposition and negation, but in making "every effort to meet the demands of the people so long as these are reasonable and legitimate." He favors a reform of the fiscal system of France, with "a more equitable distribution of the burden of public expenses by making the rich pay in proportion to their riches."

Sherburn Merrill Becker

Mayor of Milwaukee

YOUNGEST of all who have ever served in an important mayoralty office is the Republican successor of Mayor David Rose in Milwaukee, Sherburn Merrill Becker, who is reported to be only twenty-nine years of age. The son of a millionaire, he went to Harvard, but left before his course was completed, in order to be married. He then traveled extensively. On his return home, when scarcely past his majority, he was nominated as supervisor from one of the city wards, and elected. One of his first actions was an investigation of the printing bills of the county. The result was a saving of $35,000 a year.

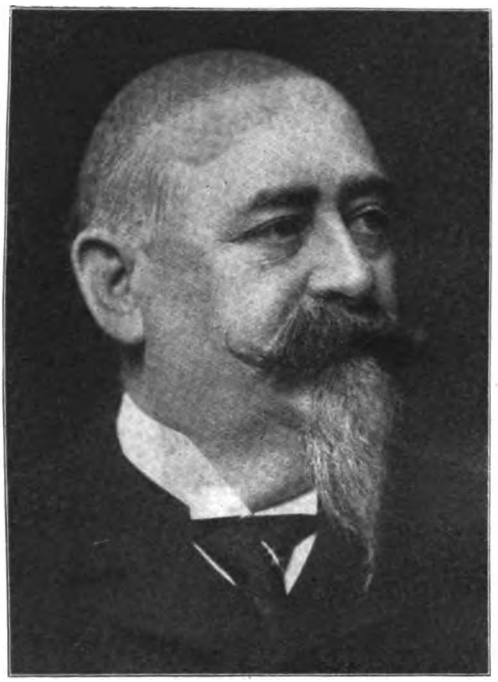
Elected alderman, Mr. Becker again demonstrated his independence and his steadfast opposition to graft. In connection with a vote on the question of a municipal lighting plant, he asked for information as to the wishes of his ward constituents by means of a return postal card poll, and then voted accordingly although such action was directly counter to the interests of his wealthy friends. His defeat of Rose is regarded as a triumph of honest "practical" politics.

Charles Spencer Francis

United States Ambassador to Austria

CHARLES SPENCER FRANCIS, appointed to succeed Mr. Bellamy Storer as ambassador for the United States at the Court of Vienna, has served an apprenticeship in diplomatic circles, having been American Minister to Greece,

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L. D. KINGSLAND
President of the Million Population Club and of the Manufacturers' Association of St. Louis



WILFORD B. HOGGATT
The new Governor of Alaska and part owner of large gold mines there

Roumania and Servia, December, 1900-1902.

Mr. Francis was born in Troy, New York, 1853, and graduated at Cornell University in 1877, where he won high honors as an oarsman. His single scull record, made in 1876, has never been equaled: two miles in 13 minutes, 42¾ seconds. His initiation into diplomatic affairs occurred when he served for three years as secretary to his father while the latter was Minister to Greece during the presidency of General Grant.

Returning to the United States, he entered the office of the Troy *Times*, owned and edited by his father. He learned the printer's trade at the composing case there, became city editor and manager, and finally on his father's death succeeded to the sole ownership and the editorial direction of the paper. During his residence in Troy he has been active in state reform movements.

Wilford B. Hoggatt
Governor of Alaska

WILFORD B. HOGGATT, the new governor of Alaska, is a Hoosier, forty-five years of age. For eighteen years he was a captain in the United States navy. When but thirteen years old he was a graduate of the Boonville high schools and at eighteen he was graduated from the naval academy at Annapolis, Maryland. He joined the navy soon after and became a lieutenant and a captain. Hoggatt was for several years with the surveying party in Alaska and he was there at the time of the rush for the Klondike. He was among the first to stake out a claim and the famous Jualian Gold Mines are the result of his enterprise. Hoggatt is general superintendent of the syndicate controlling these mines. It has been reported that Hoggatt will have to give up his stock in the gold mines when he takes the oath of governor of Alaska. He has already asked permission to move the capital of Alaska to Juneau from Sitka.

Hoggatt has been at Washington for some time receiving instructions from the President as to his work and intentions. It is said that many changes will be made in the custom and other government officials in Alaska.

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THE MAKING OF TO-MORROW

HOW THE WORLD OF TO-DAY IS PREPARING
FOR THE WORLD OF TO-MORROW

A Settlement for Ex-Convicts

By W. R. Merrick

"IN years to come I believe religion, hygiene and education will put men on a moral plane where they will not commit crime; the same forces will develop a state of feeling whereby the mere detection of dishonesty will be sufficient punishment. In that age it will seem as absurd to imprison men for some kinds of crimes as it now appears it was to punish women for their religious beliefs far back in the unenlightened days."

The foregoing is not the result of overwrought sentimentality, much theorizing and little practice. It is the honest, and many believe the practical, conviction of a man who is a leader in a far-reaching movement for the elevation of the victims of non-success and the law of self-preservation. Rev. Harris R. Cooley, after devoting years to the remaking of men jailed in Cleveland and alleviating the suffering that follows the punishment doled out by society, has undertaken to remove the tarnish from the records of culprits who would do better.

At the first meeting of the workhouse pardon board of Cleveland, Mayor Johnson and Rev. Mr. Cooley, two of the three members, released every applicant whose record entitled him to consideration. The tearful pleas of wives and mothers who had suffered for food during the incarceration of their husbands and sons were quickly answered. And with the pardons and paroles went gifts, five, ten and sometimes twenty-five dollars. The believers in prison bars as a remedy for crime protested. Then they condemned. The aid of the courts was sought by judges whose verdicts were upset. The pardon board was told it did not have the power to free all classes of prisoners, but the right to parole was not removed.

Curtailing the power of the board did not handicap its work. When a prisoner reached the workhouse he was given an opportunity to show his true caliber. If there was a spark of the man left it was immediately brought to the surface. Kindness took the place of cruelty. There was good food, nine times out of ten better than the prisoner had been accustomed to at home. There was the night school with a practical reformer as teacher. Thousands of men learned to read and write while serving terms for almost every imaginable crime. They left the workhouse with a feeling akin to that of the college man for his alma mater. The hardened criminal went away convinced that there were a few good men in the world, and felt encouraged to do better.

Backsliders? Yes, scores of them, enough to arouse the ire of those who would protect society without a thought of the criminal and the cause leading up to the fall of the offender. But the officials of the workhouse knew that society is protected against the criminal only so long as the lawbreaker is confined. To lift him and restore him to his proper place was the aim of the men who had undertaken a task with which the public evinced no sympathy.

The city officials established a boys' farm in the country, far from the environment that sends the lads of the city to destruction. Another minister was put in charge, a clergyman of the same type as the Rev. Harris R. Cooley. A juvenile court came into existence. Boys and girls of the incorrigible kind were released upon promise to be good, an official father or mother being given charge. The boys' farm cared for those who could not be controlled by good advice, encouragement and improved surroundings. The bad boys' school took charge of another class.

The greatest obstacle in the way of reform is the reception accorded the freed prisoner when he goes out in the world. No matter how great his desire to live a better life, the prison taint prejudices em-

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SOME OF THE ROOMS IN THE CONVICT BROTHERHOOD HOME
There is no lack of music or good cheer

ployers against him and makes him unwelcomed by workmen who have never fallen under the law's ban. He is an outcast, a man who having fallen once can not be trusted. The mark is on him and once convinced that he can not find honest employment he enters the confirmed criminal class.

With the assistance of the Cleveland workhouse officials a band of former lawbreakers has formed an organization, the essential principles of which are self-effort and brotherly coöperation. To restore the man who has dropped from his place in society is the association's aim, for its promoters realize that the prisoner who has lost in his fall from honesty or decency must recover his self-respect before he can be of use in the world. The workhouse officials were made members, serving in an advisory capacity. The work of carrying out the released prisoners' ideas is mainly in the hands of the members themselves and to attain their ends they have rented a home, fitted it in comfortable style and started an account in a savings bank. The workhouse parole officer serves as cashier. Assisted by city officials the members have obtained employment. They are leading honest lives and aside from helping one another are now engaged in rescuing men who like themselves have failed to resist temptation or who never knew right from wrong.

Thugs, crooks and drunkards are living together. They are going out to work at honest toil without the public seeing the tarnish on their names. Twenty-three men form the colony. Hidden from publicity's searchlight they go their way unmolested by prying eyes. Their neighbors do not know their past. In no way does the home seem unlike the several other homes of bachelors in a large city. Each of the family does his share toward making the place a real home. They are proving that the good in men can be brought out if proper methods are employed.

The police judges used to think the man who now manages this home was beyond redemption. In two quick jumps he seemed to have gone to the extreme limit. After serving several long terms in the workhouse he fell under the influence of the workhouse schoolmaster, H. D. Crane. Now in addition to managing the brotherhood colony he sells real estate. A circus bum, discharged and imprisoned after a

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prolonged drunk, is the religious superintendent of the home. In a machine-shop he earns three dollars a day, and at night he takes charge of the home's religious meetings. A long term in the city prison lifted him to the position of a man of respectability. The chef is a former sailor who reformed in the workhouse after deserting his ship and being robbed of his all while on a glorious spree. The management of the kitchen at the home is his avocation. His main work is the running of the cooking department of a large eating house. The records in criminology of the other inmates of the colony are similar, sometimes worse. They have gone to the outer edge and looked over the abyss.

The brotherhood had its beginning when nine men paroled on promise to lead decent lives joined with teacher Crane and rented three small rooms near the workhouse. Unhindered by their records they sought and found employment. The furniture was paid for, Crane having stood responsible for the bill. The way to honest respectability was made easy by the supreme confidence of Mr. Crane and Mr. Cooley, who accepted their reform promises at par value and recommended them for positions as though they had never been behind bars. A part of the earnings of each man went into a fund to maintain the home. The strict by-laws were lived up to rigidly. Not a man fell from grace.

The community grew and grew, making larger quarters necessary. Crowded out of the three rooms the men rented a house. They and the men whose influence took them out of prison and removed the stigma, know where the home is. The public can not find it. No effort is made to keep men in the home. The members leave when the desire seizes them. The spirit of the home follows them and a large number return regularly to participate in the religious services. The document which every man signs before he is taken in says:

"Jesus Christ is the head of this house. This Association shall be the fellowship of those who love to serve in the spirit of Jesus Christ. That although we can not think alike, we shall love alike. Plenty to use and none to waste shall be the slogan. No man who is not a total abstainer shall be a member of the organization."

Newspapers Printed on Board of Ocean Liners

By Max A. R. Brunner

FOR the past twelve or eighteen months, the passenger on board of the ocean steamers has seen newspapers which were printed on board during the journey. Through the invention of the wireless telegraph the production of such papers has been made possible, and the passengers are no longer entirely cut off from communication with the outside world.

But to say that the first newspaper printed on board of a steamer only appeared with the invention of the wireless telegraph would be erroneous. Such papers have existed for about fifteen years. Germany introduced this new branch of the press. However, I must admit that those bulletins of the earlier days were more or less occasional editions, and did not appear regularly.

As far as I can ascertain, the first paper of this kind appeared on board of the liner Augusta Victoria, belonging to the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, and was printed on a pleasure cruise to the Orient. The bulletin, which was "edited and printed without any responsibility," reached the number of thirteen copies, and the contents were very interesting. They showed what varied literary genius can be found in such a crowd of excursionists.

The editions appeared at intervals of from two to seven days, and bore the name of the place where the ship then was. The appeal of an anonymous editor to the contributors was met successfully. All kinds of things could be found in the pages, as stories (without end), reports of journeys, poems (good and bad), riddles, puzzles, and, last but not least, queries and replies. A space was also reserved for notices from the steamship company, as well as from the passengers, such as Lost and Found, birthday and engagement announcements, even those of births. Passengers willingly sent in their contributions, induced by an occasional note from the editor that this *Augusta Victoria Bulletin* was the only paper of the world which did not own a waste-paper basket. In the columns for useful things one could often find hints on good health while on board. A remedy was also made known which apparently would

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never fail in the battle against the well known seasickness.

The newspaper was produced by means of a rapidly running printing-press which had been designed especially for use on board of ships.

In the following years the publication of this kind of papers seems to have been given up. But with the year 1904 the papers appeared again, and not only on the Hamburg-American liner, Augusta Victoria. On board of the Pretoria, a bulletin appeared under the title *Courier for Steamer Pretoria and Vicinity.* Another paper was *Midnightsun,* an independent organ of the "Northcap Italists," printed on board of Prinzessin Victoria Louise, on a trip to northern Europe. The picture of a glowing midnight sun was artistically reproduced under the heading. Another paper was the illustrated bulletin, *Meteor,* which was published on board of the pleasure steamer, Meteor, September, 1904. This paper was ably compiled, and contained photographs of the captain of the ship and the conductor of the excursion party. Reproduction and printing were done in neat, faultless manner.



IN THE KITCHEN OF THE EX-CONVICTS' HOME
One of the brotherhood is the cook

In the summer of the year 1903, the first trials of Marconi telegraphy were made for practical use with big transatlantic liners, steamers of British companies such as the Cunard Line, in Liverpool, the Red Star Line, in Antwerp, American Line, Liverpool, Allan Line, in Glasgow, also foreign companies, as The Hamburg-American Line, Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, North German Lloyd, and so on, until nowadays more than fifty big steamers have been equipped with apparatus for wireless telegraph.

The question now asked is: How the news received from land by a passing ship can be made public to the passengers? At first the news was written or printed on a board, in the corridors of the boat; mostly in the rooms of the first cabin. But soon four of the steamship companies published bulletins. They appear now regularly, and are printed on a good grade of paper in clear, neat type. Always telling the passengers some news, they are expected and read by them with great interest and attention.

The wireless messages from land and from other steamers which often are pass-

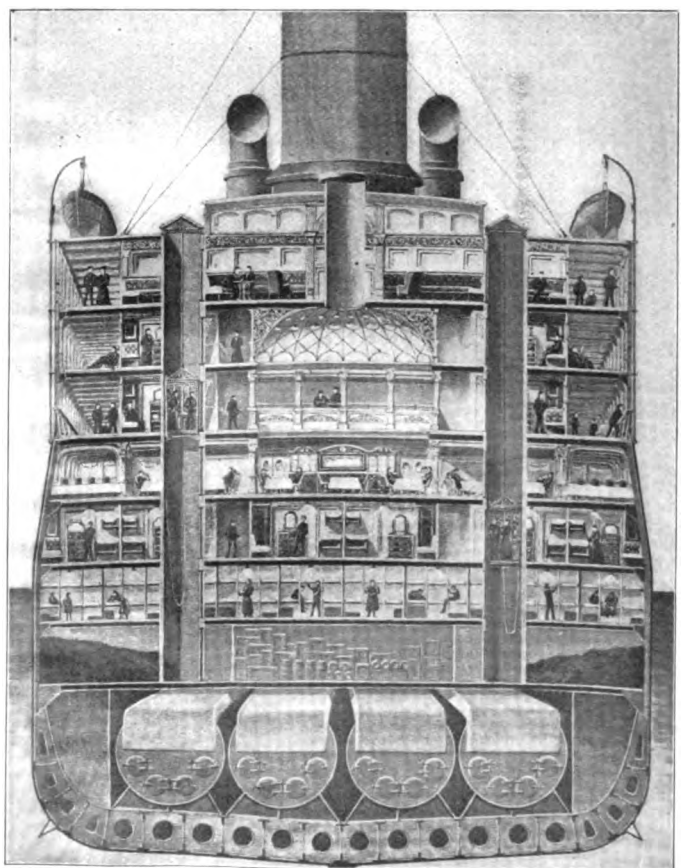
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ing at a considerable distance, are the principal contents of such papers. How much this kind of communication is already in use at present is shown, for instance, by a copy of the *Hamburg-American Line Bulletin*, printed on board of the Deutschland. The boat made the eastward journey from landmark to landmark in five days, ten hours and forty-three minutes. During the trip the Deutschland was daily in communication with stations on land or with other steamers. No day passed without exchanging messages between land and west-bound steamships that were passing, miles away, in the open sea, at a distance of a day's journey from any coast. On the first day of the trip the Deutschland spoke with two land stations near New York; during the night, with three Atlantic liners. The second day, with four other ships; the third and fourth days, with one; and the fifth with two steamers.

The Hamburg-American Line prints everything in German and English; first, the Marconigrams of the London Reuter Bureau, then the movements of other ships, and also other notices important to passengers. The Transatlantic, American and Red Star *News*, which, of course, only appear in English, print also, occasionally, anecdotes, puzzles, advertisements, etc. The headings of the papers are made on land, before the journey, and are often artistically designed and reproduced in two or more colors.

A step forward in the development of such papers has been made, apparently, by the Cunard Line. The *Cunard Daily Bulletin* consists of sixteen pages, is profusely illustrated, and contains a feuilleton and many advertisements. Most of its contents are printed on land, while the wireless messages are inserted in the blank pages during the journey. This is the only one of the papers mentioned that is not given away free, but can be bought on board for 2½ pence, or 5 cents. The printing-press is mostly fed by one man. He is kept rather busy, for not only the bulletins, but the daily bills of fare, concert programs and the like are printed by him.

There is no doubt that the on-board-ship newspapers are the beginning of a press which, with the improvements made in wireless telegraphy, will be developed more and more. The time will soon come when the passengers will find on board of all ocean liners their daily papers, telling them what is happening in the world during their journey. How will the law regarding the press be applied to such papers? This is indeed an interesting question.



From the *Scientific American*

A SECTION OF ONE OF THE NEW CUNARDERS
is equivalent to an eight-story building. Note the elevators used on board these ships

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Dress Reform in Japan

By Ernest W. Clement

A REAL start seems to have been made in the matter of dress reform for women in Japan. The beginning of the movement is in connection with a desire for a more convenient costume for the students of the Woman's University, Tokio. At the request of President Naruse of that institution, Miss Kara G. Smart, Secretary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, submitted designs for a reform dress which should combine, so far as possible, the good points of both the Occidental and the Japanese costumes. As Miss Smart has herself explained, there is no use in discussing the practicability or the wisdom of supplanting the much-lauded "graceful, artistic, native costume, the kimono," by a foreignized costume. "The fact remains that the Japanese women and girls are demanding, and most emphatically, a change in their attire, and this change is bound to come sooner or later. They ask to be helped in making the desired change, and for us to give them something that appeals to their common sense, that gives greater freedom of motion in their ever increasing activity, that is becoming, and that is also foreignized."



THE NEW COSTUME FOR JAPANESE WOMEN

This problem was, of course, a very difficult one, and has not yet been entirely solved; for there will inevitably be many changes before an absolutely suitable costume can be obtained for the Japanese women in this transitional period. But a good beginning has been made, which is often half the battle. And in attempting to solve the problem, the demands of physiology and hygiene have had thorough consideration.

Moreover, "a careful study of the Japanese young woman has been made, ever bearing in mind the demands of the times upon her and those which are likely to be made as she enters more fully and completely into the greater and broader field for usefulness, which the present era, with its enlarged opportunities and increased responsibilities, must necessarily require of her who is to be the mother and home-maker of the nation."

It is not necessary here to go into the details of the costume recommended; it is enough to give the outlines. That for winter is as follows: (1) A suit of part or all wool underwear, extending from neck to wrists and ankles. (2) A pair of bloomers. (3) A short underwaist. (4) A long petticoat. (5) Outside gown, the waist and skirt sewed together at the "division line." For spring, autumn and summer, the costume will be varied in amount and in material to suit the milder weather.

Almost all of the materials used in the new costume are made in Japan, so that the expense is not excessive, as would be the case if imported material were largely used. Arrangements are also being made with factories to turn out these garments as cheaply as possible. And, of course, those who can not afford even manufactured articles, can make their garments

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at home, according to patterns which will be furnished. It is said that "charming effects are produced by using different styles of trimming and other accessories."

Although this reform dress is planned to meet the needs especially of students, its use will not be confined to that class of girls or women, but will spread throughout society. With changes in the life and social relations of Japanese women will come the need of a different and more convenient costume. For the past two years it has been quite noticeable that the number of young girls wearing European costume has been rapidly increasing. This means, not the immediate, but the ultimate, "passing of the kimono," even in Japan. The rising generation of girls will become accustomed to at least a modified European costume. And the inevitable result will be that, before many years have elapsed, dress reform for women will have made great progress in Japan.

Agricultural Co-Operation

By Annie E. S. Beard

FARMERS in Denmark have learned by experience the practical value of coöperation. So great a success have they made of it that farmers in other countries are studying their methods, with the purpose of inaugurating the system among themselves. The Danish butter and egg coöperative society will serve as a good example of the work done. The membership of this one organization numbers thirty thousand farmers. Fifty dairies are represented by it, and the butter made at these is sent to the headquarters at Esbjerg to be blended and made of uniform quality before its exportation to England: four million pounds of it are shipped every year by this society.

The farmers send in every week their supplies of eggs, each one bearing the name of the farmer, the district and the date, so that bad ones may be traced back to the sender. The first process the eggs undergo is that of testing. They are put on perforated trays which are placed over a strong electric light confined within a wooden sink, in a dark room. The good are thus easily and quickly separated by their brightness and clearness from the bad which are dull and muddy. A fine is imposed, for each bad egg, on the farmer who sends it. The price is regulated by weight, not by number, and is paid weekly in accordance with the market rate in London or Copenhagen.

To prevent a glut in the market, quantities of eggs are preserved in great vats of lime and water having an air-tight covering of water glass. These are sold when there is a scarcity and prices are good. The farmer is thus saved from loss by having to sell when prices are low.

This particular organization has been in existence about ten years and has therefore proved its right to be. It handles about $2,500,000 a year, and the business is still growing.

The initial action in starting one of these coöperative societies is of interest. The farmers who unite in it undertake to supply a certain amount of produce. To raise the money required to start the necessary plant each farmer signs a note which makes him individually responsible for the whole amount of money needed. This plan would appear to be a risky one, but actual experience has proven it to be absolutely safe. It is easy with one or two hundred such notes to borrow the money needed to start the plant, at a low rate of interest, and the concern speedily becomes profitable to the farmers interested.

The management is entrusted to a chairman and a small committee who give their services for very small compensation, and appoint a skilled manager who transacts the business details. At the end of each year a statement of receipts and expenses is made out, all expenses are paid, including interest on loan and depreciation, and the profits are distributed to each farmer in accordance with the amount of produce he has sent.

The benefits derived from this coöperative method are mainly these: Each producer, whether large or small, is enabled to dispose of his product at the minimum of expense and the maximum of profit. Established grades of excellence and a uniform quality bring better prices and encourage a growing market for the produce.

Fruit growers in England are pursuing similar methods and are finding them profitable. American farmers might find it to their advantage to adopt like methods.

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BOOKS AND READING

Science

Geology. Earth History, by T. C. Chamberlain and R. D. Salisbury. Vols. II, III. Pp. xxvi-692, xi-624. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

The magnitude of the undertaking, the reputation of the authors and the increasingly important position of Americans in the study of geological phenomena vest these two volumes with interest and importance. According to the authors, "the three volumes are designed to furnish the basis for a year's work in the last part of the college course, or in the early part of a graduate course" . . . "No attempt has been made to make these volumes a manual, and the details of the geology of individual regions will not be found in them." The authors also recognize many departures from practices common to writers in systematic geology, such as the larger emphasis laid on hypotheses, the introduction of new terms in classification and the intentional emphasis of certain periods and the relatively slight treatment of others. With these and other changes goes a marked change in style which has added much to the readableness of the work.

These departures from the accepted methods have their effect upon the work and enter into any estimate of it. As the volumes of the work now stand, especially the second and third, they present a mixture of text-book, manual, monographic, apologetic and lecture-note writing. All are good in their places, but their mixture makes the volumes questionably serviceable as a text-book for undergraduate students. As for the trained layman, he may discriminate the styles but fail to tell when the treatment becomes apologetic or contrary to the generally accepted views. These different methods of treatment, while diminishing appreciably the value of the volumes to the general public, render them more interesting to the specialist, since they present new theories or old facts in new lights.

The chief criticism that can be made concerning these volumes lies in the fact that many views and interpretations are here presented in a work for the public which have not received the sanction of the majority of the recognized authorities in the science. Thus the authors give the planetesimal modification of the nebular hypothesis of the origin of the earth "its first full statement with illustrations," in the second volume, giving more pages to its discussion than to the more generally accepted views. Again, the authors raise to the major rank in their discussion of the various periods of the earth's history the Mississippian, Pennsylvanian and Comanchian "periods," thereby modifying the scope of the term Cretaceous and practically eliminating the old term Carboniferous in spite of the fact that a special committee appointed a few years ago by the United States Geological Survey decided these questions to the contrary. Minor criticisms of similar character might be made regarding the treatment of subordinate matters.

A second class of criticisms of these volumes as text-book or work of reference, lies in the almost complete ignoring of all of the classic work of foreign geologists who established much of the general geological time scale before the geology of America was known. Many of the major geological terms now used in geology originated or were worked out abroad, and yet scarcely a reference to any foreign works except a few standard text-books can be found in these volumes. The student further must still go to European text-books or special papers to gain an adequate knowledge of the geology of Asia, Africa, Australia, South America, and even Mexico.

A third class of criticisms applicable to the volumes arises from the unevenness of treatment of the different periods of the earth's history and of the different areas of the American continent. Thus as much space is devoted to the Pleistocene, a subdivision of the Cenozoic, as to the entire Mesozoic, although the time interval is much shorter and the questions of glaciation had been treated somewhat fully in the discussion of the Permian.

Yet it should be emphasized that these and other methods of treatment which are certainly open to serious criticism in any text-book on the subject, have been adopted intentionally by the authors in order to bring out certain points which add greatly to the value of the volumes. The freely introduced hypothetical interpretations have made the book more interesting reading and may, perhaps, lead the reader to the true solution of the problem of the origin of the well-known geologic facts. The hypotheses also show that generally accepted explanations are not the only ones which might be applied to given cases. The introduction of the extended discussion of the origin of the earth permits a full and clear presentation of the noteworthy planetesimal hypothesis proposed by the senior author. Should this interpretation in the course of time prove to be the true one, the publication of these volumes will be looked back upon as of genuinely epoch-making importance.

The scanty treatment of foreign areas gives relatively greater opportunity to treat the history of the American continent. An attempt has been made so to arrange the matter that one may gain such a history without the perusal of the entire work. The attempt to reconstruct the geography of the continent at different periods has been successful and the hypothetical maps

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of America add much to the interest and greatly aid the students' grasp of the general relations. The lines as laid down are not final, as may be seen by comparison with similar hypothetical limits given in the critical "Lethea Geognostica" of Frech, but they represent the results of a careful digestion of the now known facts. Another important feature of these volumes is the elaborate attempt to present a readable and consistent biologic history of the earth's inhabitants and the changes in climate which the earth has undergone, so far as these can be read from the changes in land and sea and organic forms.

More important than any other part of the entire work is the masterly treatment of the Pleistocene by the authors, who are better qualified than any others in America to present the results of the many investigations on this the shortest and most interesting period in the earth's history. Over two hundred pages are devoted to its discussion, and the clear, well-proportioned and complete presentation of the physical history and life-development of this period will prove a lasting contribution to our knowledge of the factors which have influenced so potently the present natural environment of man. Nowhere in the range of geological literature will be found a better presentation of the essential facts dealing with the presence and effects of the great ice sheets which covered the American continent during this period.

Heredity in Royalty. By Frederick Adams Woods. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Pp. 312.

This volume is an interesting and valuable contribution to the study of heredity. Royalty is used as the only available material for a research that requires known pedigrees and characteristics on both the paternal and maternal sides to a reasonable degree of remoteness. The primary object of the volume is to determine the share in the formation of mental and moral character taken by heredity as compared with environment and free will. The work is based on the interrelated royal families of eleven countries of Europe and contains the names of over three thousand persons. Eight hundred and thirty-two individuals are subjected to a careful study and graded from one to ten, according to their mental and moral traits. It is upon the correctness of this grading that the value of the book depends. That it may be impartial and not the judgment of the author, the grading is obtained by taking the average of all the characterizations and adjectives given in the biographical dictionaries, histories and contemporary opinions. There is a complete bibliography with references for any who are skeptical about the decisions. In going over the fourteen chapters devoted to a study of the different families the fact that is forced upon the reader is the kindred of genius in spite of the varying degrees of opportunity and environment. In other words, geniuses come in small groups of correlated persons. There is also, in general, a distinct correlation between the mental and moral qualities, the higher the virtues intellec[illegible] The inheritance of p[illegible]own over one hundred portraits in a striking way. The method used by Dr. Woods in arriving at the final conclusions is mathematical. Such an exact and convincing process creates arguments for the strength of heredity so forceful that one hardly dares dispute them.

The Open Court Publishing Company has published a second edition of De Vries's great treatise on "Species and Varieties" ($5 net). The significance of this volume was recognized upon its appearance in 1904. The call for a second edition gave the opportunity for certain changes and corrections, none of which are vital. The experimental work of De Vries has been of very large importance in modifying and supplementing the work of Darwin. The public is under obligation to the Open Court Publishing Company for the appearance of this work in the present form.

The old family doctor-book has passed away and in its place there is coming a new literature on personal domestic hygiene, prepared by men of scientific training and eschewing old wives' fables and neighbors' nostrums. A good example of this new class is "Nature and Health," by Edward Curtis, A.M., M.D., professor in Columbia University (Henry Holt & Co., New York). His book, in language relieved of technical and professional terms, clearly discusses the laws of breathing, eating, seeing, hearing, clothing, etc. The chapters are plain essays on nature's way of health and the possibilities of adapting our modern selves and circumstances to it. Many a home would be healthier if its suggestions were adopted.

Art and Literature

History of American Painting. By Samuel Isham. New York: The Macmillan Co. Pp. 573. $5 net.

This volume, the third in the series on the "History of American Art," edited by John C. Van Dyke, is the first attempt that has been made to consider our national art from the earliest known records down to the present time. From the very beginning the various foreign schools have so strongly influenced the development of painting in this country that it has been anything but logical, and offers only an intricate tangle to the historian. Mr. Isham has not been content with criticism confined to a chronological list of painters, but has analyzed with masterly insight the influences, sources of inspiration, growth and transitions of native taste and art. He gets at the big causes and conditions that fostered or hindered our art during the past century.

Although an artist himself he does not write of American judgment in art matters with the intolerance of an artist who finds that it makes many branches of his craft commercially worthless. The difficulty presented by the deadly commonplaceness of much of the early work has been happily overcome by sacrificing uninteresting criticism to entertaining accounts of some men whose lives have been more of a [illegible] a reality. Even one whose art ap-

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preciation lasts only for a stroll through an exhibition gallery could not fail to find interest in Mr. Isham's story of some brilliant genius or persevering student. In considering the work of the men whose names appear in the catalogues of modern exhibitions the account of the personality of the man gives way to a more complete criticism of his work. This criticism contains nothing disconcerting to the uninitiated but clearly shows the ability of the author in the technical matters of art. The book is handsomely bound in red and gold and is illustrated with photogravures and half-tones that would have been an inspiration to the colonial painters.

Nero. By Stephen Phillips. New York. The Macmillan Company. Pp. 200. $1.25 net.

The appearance of a new play from Stephen Phillips is a matter of importance. The present work does not seem to be possessed of quite the breadth of treatment of "Ulysses" and hardly appeals to the reader as did "The Son of David." The popular mind has shaped up its opinion of Nero with considerable distinctness, and Mr. Phillips's interpretation is not particularly different from that of other people. He emphasizes, however, the twofold side of Nero and he is particularly successful in displaying the deterioration through which he passed. As a historical picture "Nero" is really illuminating and will help any student to a clearer realization of the esthetic tyrant's nature.

Clyde Fitch's "The Girl With the Green Eyes" (seventy-five cents net) has been issued in book form by the Macmillan Company, and gives the literary critic an opportunity for renewed study of the modern playwriter's methods. A reading of the book will show the difference between a piece of literature on and off the stage. In our opinion Mr. Fitch has spoiled a tolerable tragedy to make an indifferent comedy.

The latest volume by Augustine Birrell "In the Name of the Bodleian" (Charles Scribner's Sons, pp. 312, $1 net), contains twenty-seven essays written in a style so alluring that one is inclined to recommend it heartily to every one without regard to the subject matter. But the appeal of the essays is especially to the book-lover, and even the clarifying comment and many anecdotes might fail to disperse the dust of old libraries for some readers. Recent publications suggest the observations of ten or twelve of the essays, but with this exception the accentuation is of the bookish rather than literary element. The first and longest essay, and the one from which the volume takes its name, is an interesting account, with much curious information, of the most picturesque of all libraries, the Bodleian. The charm of books rather than the hobby of first editions is the pervading spirit of the volume and will be appreciated by every bibliophile and book collector.

There are few better examples of beautiful bookmaking than the volume by Caroline L. Ranson, "Couches and Beds of the Greeks, Etruscans and Romans" (The University of Chicago Press, $4.50 net). The volume is a collection of plates illustrating the different types of couches used by the ancient world, as well as a very careful study of the subject. Some of the plates are exceptionally beautiful. The volume is to be commended to all those interested in Arts and Crafts and should furnish a number of admirable motives for decoration as well as furniture.

The name of Mr. Krehbiel, the eminent musical critic, as translator and editor of the little volume, "Beethoven" (New York: B. W. Huebsch, $1 net), compiled by Frederich Kerst, adds value to the work. The hundred pages of Beethoven's own words and opinions concerning vital problems of life and his art give one a better understanding of the man than many a larger biography.

The author of this series of brilliant essays, "In Peril of Change," by C. F. G. Masterman (B. W. Heusch, New York, net $1.50), is the literary editor of the London *Daily News* and also a well-known lecturer on social and economic subjects. The book takes its title from its last essay. The thoughtful man will, first of all, be interested in the theme running through several of the essays, the inner meaning of the great movements that are now taking place in English social and political life. He traces the return from imperialism to nationalism and sees the promise of positive, formative tendencies in English thought. His characterizations of modern literature are striking and convincing and his analyses illuminating.

Andrew Lang contributes to Scribner's "Literary Lives" the volume upon Sir Walter Scott ($1). The series would have been incomplete without such a volume, but after Lockhart one can hardly hope to have anything new added to our knowledge of the great novelist. But it is something to have Andrew Lang's opinion on any subject, and particularly upon Scott. As his estimates are generally discriminating and often piquant, his volume is good reading. And it contains some very trenchant remarks apropos of our machine-made novels.

Any one caring to become acquainted with the work of the writer of the best fanciful verse in America would do well to read his latest volume, "The Fairy Godmother-in-law" (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1). Whether the reputation of Mr. Oliver Herford depends more upon the humor of his verse or the accompanying pictures is hard to say. At any rate both are equally clever and each improves the other.

Hinds, Noble & Eldridge (New York, 50 cents), have published in convenient form a book entitled "The Most Popular Home Songs," selected by Gilbert Clifford Noble. This selection contains one hundred and fifty songs with music, and includes patriotic, sentimental and religious songs, as well as national hymns of other nations.

A very pretty edition of James Whitcomb Riley's "Songs o' Cheer" is that gotten up by the Bobbs-Merrill Company. It is effectively and lavishly illustrated by Will Vawter and the pictures are very delicately reproduced. The songs are bubbling over with joy and merriment, and breathe a most wholesome atmosphere of optimism. Full of the spirit of good cheer, and printed in good style on handsome paper, this collection forms a specially acceptable gift-book.

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History and Education

Irish History and the Irish Question. By Goldwin Smith. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co., 1905. Pp. viii + 270. $1.50 net.

Some forty years ago, under the title, "Irish History and the Irish Character," there appeared from the pen of Mr. Smith a little book which has long since been forgotten. The purpose of this earlier work was to show the influence of Irish history upon Irish character and to establish the practical conclusion, "that the sources of Ireland's sorrows were to be found in natural circumstance and historical accident as much as in the crimes or follies of man," and that charity and reconciliation must be the antecedents of any possible solution of this perpetual problem of British statesmen. The present work is an attempt to expand this earlier thesis. It is therefore not a history of Ireland and ought not to be judged as such. In fact, the author expressly disclaims any purpose of writing history. He aims rather simply to trace in rough outline the succession of events that explain the present situation.

Waiving then all questions of overstatement or even misstatement, of offhand judgments with which the pages bristle, one must confess that he has struck nearer to the heart of the "Irish question" than most writers of recent times, who have written with the dust of conflict in their eyes. The average American reader at least will find much to commend in the conclusion that the Irish question is at bottom an economic question and that nature must come in for her share of censure for the sufferings of the brave people of the little island. This does not mean that human wickedness is to be excused or that the injustice perpetrated by the agents of tyranny is to be extenuated, but it helps us to understand and suggests a possible remedy as against future suffering. The book might do good. But unfortunately the men who ought to profit most by it will read it only to rail at the author or to misrepresent his position.

Panama to Patagonia. By Charles M. Pepper. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. Pp. xx, 398. $2.50 net.

Mr. Pepper is one of our most intelligent newspaper correspondents. His volume upon South America is a splendid illustration of what newspaper correspondents may do in the way of permanent literature. With the Panama Canal ever before us, the information which he gives us regarding South America is very timely. His volume is not as elaborate in many ways as the one of William E. Curtis, published several years since, but it carries the story of South American development a step farther. It opens up a region which is practically unknown to American citizens, and does it in a very captivating fashion. Mr. Pepper's pages fairly bristle with facts, but they are so well handled as to lend solidity to his story without spoiling its rapid course. The volume is an excellent sample of bookmaking and contains some admirable pictures and maps. As a whole it ought to convince commercial America that the southern continent of the western hemisphere is well worth cultivating.

Text-book in the History of Education. By Paul Monroe, Ph.D. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1905. Pp. 772.

The purposes of the author of this volume are set forth in the preface as follows: "(1) to furnish a body of historical facts sufficient to give the student concrete material from which to form generalizations; (2) to suggest, chiefly by classification of this material, interpretations such as will not consist merely in unsupported generalizations; (3) to give, to some degree, the flavor of the original sources of information; (4) to make evident the relations between educational development and other aspects of the history of civilization; (5) to deal with educational tendencies rather than with men; (6) to show the connection between educational theory and actual schoolwork in its historical development; (7) to suggest relations with present educational work."

This is an ambitious program for a text-book, but this is not an ordinary text-book. In the more than seven hundred pages there is contained an admirable fulfilment of this program. Of historical facts, there is a sweep that begins with primitive life and education as "non-progressive adjustment" and ends with the present eclectic tendency in its efforts to fuse the scientific, the psychological and the sociological phases of education and to provide, thereby, the broadest basis for the solution of the problems of interest and effort on the part of the child, and the harmonization of the interests of the individual and society. As for classifications of materials the plan of the author is logical and, in the main, not far-fetched.

Perhaps the most satisfactory element in the treatise is this: that education is seen to be everywhere and always a fitting for life; and that the methods, the subject matter of education and the machinery of the educational process are seen to depend upon the content of the conception of life held by the people of any age. So that progress in education is first of all progress in life itself, which progress finally expresses itself in more vital methods of putting the child into possession of that life.

H. Bompas Smith, M.A., is the well-known head of Queen Mary's School at Walsall, England. His meaty little book, "Boys and Their Management in School" (Longmans Green, New York), has in mind the general conditions prevalent in boys' schools in that country, the form and the form master organization of the schoolroom in particular. But he makes a careful study of the character of boys from eight to nineteen years of age and gives a number of lucid and helpful suggestions on their oversight and discipline.

"Vikings of the Pacific" (The Macmillan Company, $2 net) tells in a thrilling manner the romantic stories of the men who first came to these shores from the farther West, or rather East. These adventurers of the Pacific were all

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sons of the sea and this account of their voyages and exploits has a taste of the salt wave. The book is divided into three parts, "The Russians on the Pacific Coast," "The Americans and The English," as Drake, Cook, Gray, etc., and "The Development of the Pacific Coast Fur Trade." There are numerous illustrations, some of them of great historic interest. The timeliness of the book is evident, when the great empire on the coast leads us to ask as to its beginnings. With such a book in hand, no boy need look for other "thrillers."

Fiction

The Portreeve. By Eden Phillpotts. New York: The Macmillan Company. Pp. 452. $1.50.

A volume by Mr. Phillpotts is something of an event in the literary history of a year. While there is a certain sameness in his work, it is never careless and is always craftsmanlike. The present volume is not as somber as his "Secret Woman," but the story begins in happiness and ends in tragedy. The center of the plot is a woman's determination to have revenge upon a man for not loving her. The story is laid in Dartmoor and there is in it the feeling of nature as well as the subtle suggestive treatment which we have learned to expect from Mr. Phillpotts. But surely Dartmoor men are not always like the Portreeve, passing from single-hearted happiness to murderous insanity, and all Dartmoor women are not, like the beautiful Primrose, relentless in revenging an imagined insult.

E. Phillips Oppenheim has, if possible, told a better story than ever in "A Maker of History" (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50). It is a story of a young Englishman who happens to see the secret meeting between the Czar and Kaiser, and also happens to find a sheet of paper upon which some notes of the meeting were written. From that time on his life was a succession of adventures. Detectives of every sort shadow him, arrests, kidnappings, sudden deaths follow each other with a Dumaslike rapidity until the reader, all but hypnotized, reaches a denouement worthy of the plot.

Margaret Potter's new book, "The Genius" (Harper's, $1.50), shows a decided growth. Her work is no longer overlaid with encyclopedic knowledge, and the story is far more convincing than that of some of her previous works. The Genius is a Russian musician, the son of the head of the department of secret police. At first an officer, he is forced from the service, and after many terrible struggles becomes a great composer. It would not be difficult, even if the writer had not called attention to the fact, to see in certain places that the historical character back of the plot is Tchaikowsky. Mrs. Black has given an exceedingly vivid picture of Russian social life, but all details are kept severely and admirably subject to the development of the life story of the hero. Notwithstanding the tragedy of his life and the successive disappointments with which he seems to be dogged, the volume is not gloomy, but is suffused with sentiment. The publishers announce that it is one of a trilogy.

Harpers are publishing a series of novelettes which contain some capital reading, as would be expected from the general editorship of Mr. Howells and Mr. Alden. The first volume in the series, "Their Husbands' Wives" ($1), contains stories by a number of writers, among whom are Mark Twain, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps and George Hibbard. These stories have appeared in the magazine form, but are altogether worth reprinting in permanent form.

There are more adventures and hairbreadth escapes in George Horton's "Edge of Hazard" (Bobbs-Merrill Co., $1.50) than in any book that has appeared in a twelvemonths. It keeps the reader on edge from cover to cover. Its hero is a young Bostonian who goes to Siberia to take charge of a trading station just before the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War. He meets Russian spies and Japanese spies, rescues Russian princesses and Russian Jews, is all but killed by Chinese bandits and Russian nihilists, and finally disappears with a Russian princess in his arms. We felt obliged to criticize rather severely Mr. Horton's previous book as not quite worthy of himself. In the present volume he has moved out into the class, none too large, of men who can tell a story with literary skill and the atmosphere of verisimilitude.

"The Eternal Spring" is the latest volume by Neith Boyce (Fox, Duffield & Co., $1.50). It is altogether without episode or dramatic incident, yet it holds the reader by its human appeal as well as by its technic. Stripped of all its conversations the plot is very simple and tenuous;—the story of how a man of thirty ceases to love a woman of thirty-eight, and falls in love with a girl who fears she may be insane. Mrs. Hapgood has made the most of situations and her conversations seldom are too literary to be natural. And, best of all, she has given us a clean, sweet story of the conquest of love over morbid fear.

Houghton, Mifflin & Company have issued a third and revised edition of that remarkable novel "Sturmsee," and a sixth edition of "Calmire" ($1.50 each). What gives particular significance to the new editions is that they are published with the name of the author, Henry Holt.

In "Barbara Winslow, Rebel" (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50), Elizabeth Ellis has given us "a tale of dangers, of sorrow and of suffering, yet of some merriment, of courage and of great happiness withal." To this description, with which the author in her preface comes to the assistance of the overworked reviewer, it should be added that the volume contains a really good story centering about the punishment meted out by Lord Jeffreys upon those counties in England which rebelled against King James. It quite repays reading.

A. C. McClurg & Co. have issued a new edition of Bertha Von Suttner's "Ground Arms" ($1.25). Renewed attention is given to this book now by the fact that the author has just been awarded the Nobel Peace prize of $40,000. The book has had a very large influence in making war unpopular, and it is to be hoped that the new edition will make its influence even more widespread among English-speaking people.

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THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH

United States

Appointments.—March 19.—President Roosevelt sent to the Senate the nomination of Charles S. Francis, former American Minister to Greece, as ambassador to Austria-Hungary.

Casualties.—March 16.—Twenty-one persons killed in a collision on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, twenty-five miles west of Pueblo, Colorado.

—March 19.—Fifteen deaths resulted from a heavy snowstorm in the San Juan mining districts of Colorado.

—March 20.—Six lives lost because of wreck of vessels in storm off the New England coast.

—March 22.—Ten miners killed and twenty-five injured by an explosion of gas in the shaft of the Century Coal Company, at Century, fifty miles south of Fairmont, West Virginia.

Congress.—March 19.—The House approved the Consular Reform Bill as amended by the Senate.

—April 2.—The House passed the "personal liability" bill.

Crime.—March 28.—David E. Sherrick, former auditor of Indiana, sentenced to the penitentiary for embezzlement of $120,000 of state funds.

Deaths.—March 17.—Johann J. Most, the anarchist.

—March 20.—James Mills Peirce, Perkins professor of mathematics and astronomy at Harvard.

—March 21.—Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, author, aged sixty-six.

—March 22.—Robert Ogden Doremus, a famous chemist, aged eighty-two.

—April 5.—Eastman Johnson, portrait painter, aged eighty-one.

—April 8.—Benjamin Wistar Morris, Protestant-Episcopal bishop of Oregon, aged eighty-five.

—April 11.—Nathaniel Southgate Shaler, dean of the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard, geologist and author.

Education.—March 27.—Andrew Carnegie gave $2,000,000, in addition to previous gifts, for the maintenance of the Carnegie technical schools. . . . Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, receives bequest of $665,000 in will of Andrew T. Dotger, of South Orange, New Jersey.

Insurance.—March 17.—Trustees of the New York Life, who were members of the Finance Committee in 1896, 1900 and 1904, decided to pay back the $148,000 presented to the Republican campaign funds.

—March 23.—The Mutual Life Insurance Company filed bill in suit against Richard McCurdy, its former president, for recovery of $3,370,341.66, with interest, as damages for his "unfaithfulness and neglect."

—March 28.—George W. Perkins, former vice-president of the New York Life, arrested and charged with larceny of $48,702.50 of the company's funds for use in a political campaign.

—April 4.—The New York State Assembly passed several bills recommended by the Armstrong investigating committee, including one prohibiting rebating by agents, and one penalizing more effectively the falsification or omission of material entries in the books of the companies.

Labor.—March 20.—A joint convention of coal operators and miners, held at Indianapolis, voted to refer the wage question to a joint scale committee of miners and operators.

—March 23.—The reinstatement of the 1903 scale of wages refused by the coal operators' convention.

—March 29.—Coal operators and miners failed to reach agreement; 160,000 miners in the three anthracite districts ordered to suspend work pending a meeting of the miners' scale committee and that of the anthracite operators.

—April 2.—Three hundred and fifty coal mines in Illinois closed. The mines controlled by the Pittsburgh Coal Company continued to operate under the 1903 agreement, paying increased wages.

—April 4.—The mines in the anthracite fields were becoming armed camps. Several fights occurred.

—April 5.—The anthracite miners of Pennsylvania proposed to the operators that all matters in dispute be referred to a board of arbitration for settlement, said board to be that of conciliation created in 1903, with Judge George Gray, of Delaware, or some person he may appoint, as chairman and umpire.

—April 6.—The independent operators in the bituminous fields of western Pennsylvania agreed to the miners' proposal and will sign the 1903 scale.

—April 10.—The anthracite operators declined arbitration proposal of miners, but made counter proposal for action by former strike commission.

Legislation.—April 5.—The Supreme Court of the State of Illinois declared the Illinois primary law unconstitutional. Governor Deneen at once summoned a special session of the Legislature to pass new primary law.

Lynching.—March 19.—A mob of seventy-five men took a negro, Ed Johnson, from the jail in Chattanooga, Tennessee, and hung him, because stay of execution of death sentence had been deferred for one day by the United States Supreme Court.

—March 20.—The Supreme Court of the United States directed the department of justice to secure the punishment of the lynchers who violated its mandate in the case of Ed Johnson.

—March 23.—Chattanooga citizens appealed to the President and the Attorney-General to stay the federal prosecution of the lynchers, for fear of a race war. The Supreme Court declined to accede to the request.

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Railroad Rebates.—March 27.—The first rebate case brought to trial under the Elkins anti-rebate law occurred in the federal court at Philadelphia, when indictment was found against members of the firm of R. D. Wood & Co., iron manufacturers of Florence, New Jersey, and Emaus, Pennsylvania, charged with accepting $1,230.57 in rebates from the Great Northern Railway Company and the Mutual Transit Co.

—April 1.—A. J. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and others of its officers, subpoenaed for inquiry as to their ownership of stock in coal companies and consequent discrimination in granting rebates.

—April 2.—Indictments found againt the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad and the American Sugar Refining Company for combining to give rebates to the sugar company....A jury in the United States District Court, in Philadelphia, rendered a verdict acquitting R. D. Wood & Co., iron shippers, of accepting an unlawful rebate.

"Zion."—April 1.—John Alexander Dowie repudiated as leader by his followers.

Resignation.—March 17.—The resignation of Bellamy Storer as ambassador to Austria-Hungary, requested by President Roosevelt.

Trusts.—March 19.—The Standard Oil Company, in the ouster suit brought by the State of Missouri, acknowledged that the stock of the Republic Oil Company is held by individuals for the Standard Oil Company.

—March 21.—Judge J. Otis Humphrey, in the United States District Court, in Chicago, sustained the plea of immunity for the beef packers as individuals, but denied it as to the corporations.

Cuba

Deaths.—April 4.—Marshal Ramon Blanco y Arenas, formerly governor-general of Cuba.

Labor.—April 8.—A big strike in Havana, originating in grievances of street-car employees.

Philippines

Revolt.—March 24.—The Pulajanes on the Island of Samar who had agreed to surrender, opened fire suddenly and half the force of Captain Jones, who commanded the constabulary, was killed before the Pulajanes were routed. Sixteen of the constabulary were killed, wounded or missing. Governor Curry escaped by swimming a river.

Mexico

Casualties.—March 19.—Nineteen persons perished in a "norther" which swept the coast of Vera Cruz.

Brazil

Floods.—March 18.—Rio Janeiro inundated. A great part of the city under water and nineteen houses collapsed. Fifteen persons killed and many wounded.

Venezuela

President.—April 11.—General Castro resigned the presidency for several months' vacation. Vice-President Gomez made president pro tem.

South America

Pan-American Congress.—April 8.—Argentina, Peru, Bolivia, Uruguay and Paraguay refused to participate if arbitration and the Drago or Calvo doctrine were excluded from the program.

British Empire

Colonies.—March 29.—An order by Lord Elgin, secretary of state for the colonies, cabled to Natal to suspend the execution of twelve negroes condemned for murder committed during the recent outbreaks, raised a storm of protest and indignation in London and South Africa.

Deaths.—April 4.—Lord Alwyne Compton, Bishop of Ely, aged eighty-one.

—April 6.—Sir Wyke Bayliss, president of the Royal Society of British Artists, aged seventy-one.

Transvaal.—March 21.—The House of Commons, by a vote of 378 to 110, rejected a motion of Joseph Chamberlain for the appointment of a royal commission to investigate Chinese labor in the Transvaal.

France

Deaths.—March 26.—Jean Baptiste Millet, artist, and brother of the famous painter, Jean Francois Millet.

Casualties.—March 30.—Thirteen men escaped from the mines at Courrieres, after being entombed twenty days. They were starved and almost blind.

—April 4.—Another man having been rescued, at Courrieres, a thousand men and women attacked the salvage engineers and attempted to force the barriers at the mouth of the mines, believing others might still be entombed. The ministry of justice directed the public prosecutor of Douai to investigate the engineers' methods with a view to prosecution for criminal negligence and manslaughter.

Spain

Anarchists.—April 2.—Plot of anarchists to assassinate King Alfonso, the Dowager Queen Christina and the sister of the King, the Infanta Maria Theresa, during their visit to Seville in Holy Week, discovered.

Cabinet.—March 20.—The ministry resigned.

Commerce.—March 20.—King Alfonso signed a decree making effective the law providing payment of customs in gold.

Italy

Vesuvius.—April 6.—Vesuvius in a violent state of eruption. Towns and villages in the vicinity abandoned.

—April 9.—Several houses and the church at San Guiseppe Vesuviano collapsed and thirty bodies taken from the ruins. At Bosco Trecase seven killed and all trace of the town obliterated. Torre Annunziata, on the shore of the Gulf of Naples, almost surrounded by lava and deserted by its thirty thousand inhabitants, six of whom were killed. The Vesuvian railway and observatory destroyed. Earthquake shocks rocked buildings in Naples and cracked walls.

—April 12.—Vesuvius shaken by terrific explosions. Naples covered with ashes to a depth of four inches. People in a panic. Troops in command. Famine feared because of two hundred thousand refugees housed there. Darkness

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added to terror. Loss of life in various towns estimated at three hundred.

German Empire

Casualties.—April 5.—The Hotel Zum Hirsch, at Nagold, Little Black Forest, collapsed during a festival dinner. Fifty-five persons killed and one hundred injured.

Austro-Hungary

Franchise.—March 23.—The lower house of the Austrian reichsrath passed the first reading of the electoral reform bill by an overwhelming majority.

Hungarian Crisis.—April 5.—Leaders of the coalition party made plans to end the legislative deadlock and sent Kossuth and Andrassy to confer with the Emperor.

—April 6.—After fourteen months of acute struggle between the throne and the coalitionists, a compromise was reached. A new cabinet to be formed by Alexander Wekerle and the coalition to carry out the elections under the limited election law. [See "Events" for further details.]

—April 11.—As minister of the interior in the Wekerle cabinet, Count Andrassy rescinded all absolutist measures against the press and public meetings, reinstated dismissed officials and stopped some eighty political trials, including one against Herr Polonyi, present minister of justice, for alleged treasonable expressions against the Emperor.

Norway

Deaths.—April 6.—Alexander Lange Kielland, poet and author, aged fifty-seven.

Russian Empire

Elections.—March 21.—In the primary elections the workmen in many instances refused to elect delegates because several men chosen, who favored the cause of the people, were immediately imprisoned on a trumped-up charge or compelled to leave the district.

—April 1.—On the eve of the preliminary elections among the workmen of sixty-six factories in Odessa all the sixty-six candidates arrested because they displayed too liberal tendencies, and the authorities directed the voters to choose other candidates belonging to the reactionary parties. Governor-General Kaulbars prohibited all election meetings, fearing disorder.

—April 4.—The Constitutional Democrats in St. Petersburg won in the municipal elections, the one hundred and sixty candidates having all been elected. At Kiev they elected sixty-six out of eighty candidates.

—April 8.—Electoral colleges in twenty-eight out of fifty-one provinces in European Russia elected one hundred and seventy-eight members to the national assembly, about one-third of its membership, the radicals scoring a great victory.

Jews.—March 15.—The Czar ordered instructions issued to prevent further massacres of the Jews.

—March 16.—The Jews in Vladivostok ordered to leave the city in three days.

Repression.—March 18.—Within the Baltic provinces, from December 14 to February 14, the repressive measures of the government resulted in eighteen persons being hanged and 621 shot by the soldiers; 320 were killed in conflicts and 251 were flogged; ninety-seven farmhouses, twenty-two town dwellings, four schools, two town halls and three clubhouses were burned.

—April 5.—Press censorship revived. Copies of newspapers must again be submitted to the censor before editions are distributed.

Morocco

International Conference.—March 16.—Germany withdrew the suggestion for an inspector-general of police stationed at Casa Blanca, but asked that international control be guaranteed through a neutral inspector-general. France willing to have an inspector-general who shall simply inspect but not control or command the police.

—March 26.—Germany formally rescinded her objections, France gaining control of the police and a preponderating influence with the bank.

—March 27.—The United States ambassador, Mr. White, proposed in regard to the police question that the inspector report simultaneously to both the Sultan and the diplomatic corps at Tangier, the latter to have authority to order inquiries into the working of the Franco-Spanish police scheme, thus safeguarding foreign interests and commercial transactions.

—March 29.—The Moroccan conference agreed to the plan above suggested. France to police the important Atlantic ports, including Mogador and, jointly with Spain, to police Tangier and Casa Blanca.

Japan

Casualties.—March 28.—By an explosion in a coal mine, two hundred and fifty men killed.

Railroads.—March 27.—The bill for nationalization of Japanese railways, as amended by the House of Peers, was adopted by the House of Representatives, after strong opposition.

Formosa

Earthquake.—March 17.—1,014 persons lost their lives and 1,400 houses were destroyed in the district of Kagi by an earthquake.

—March 20.—The towns of Datiyo, Raishiko and Shinko destroyed by the earthquake. Thousands believed to have been killed. Damage estimated at $45,000,000.

South Africa

Native Uprising.—April 5.—Natives in Natal and Zululand in rebellion. Chief Bambaata, the deposed regent of Greytown, Natal, led a force of insurgents against a Natal colonist expedition. Three policemen killed.

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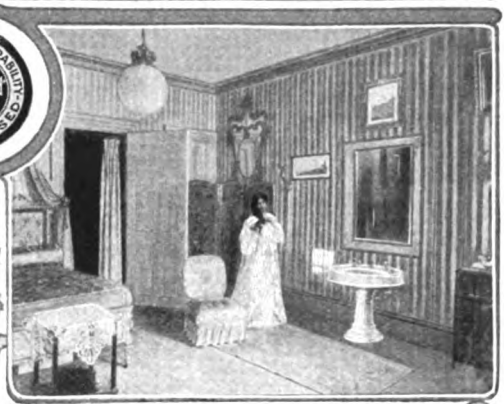
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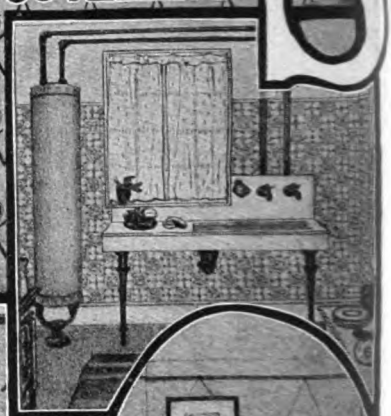


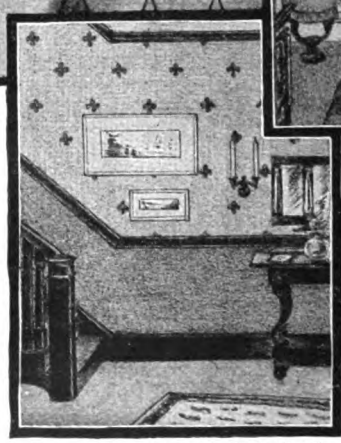
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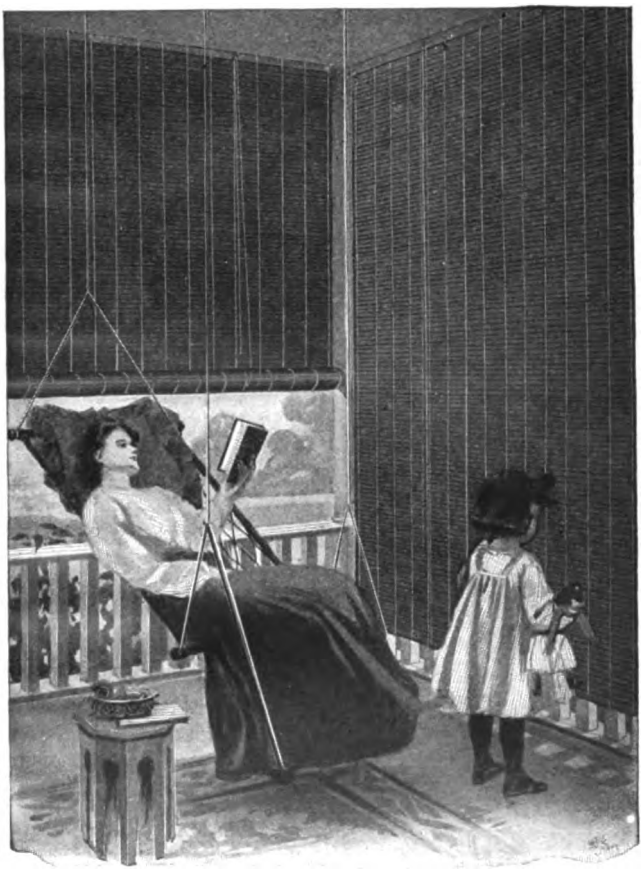
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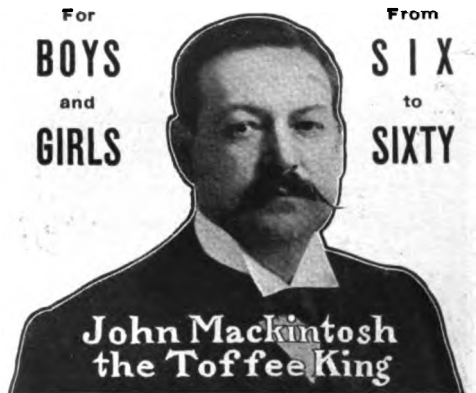
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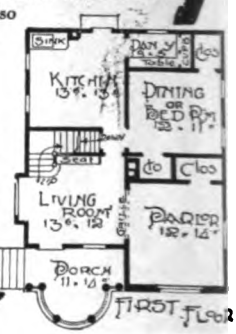
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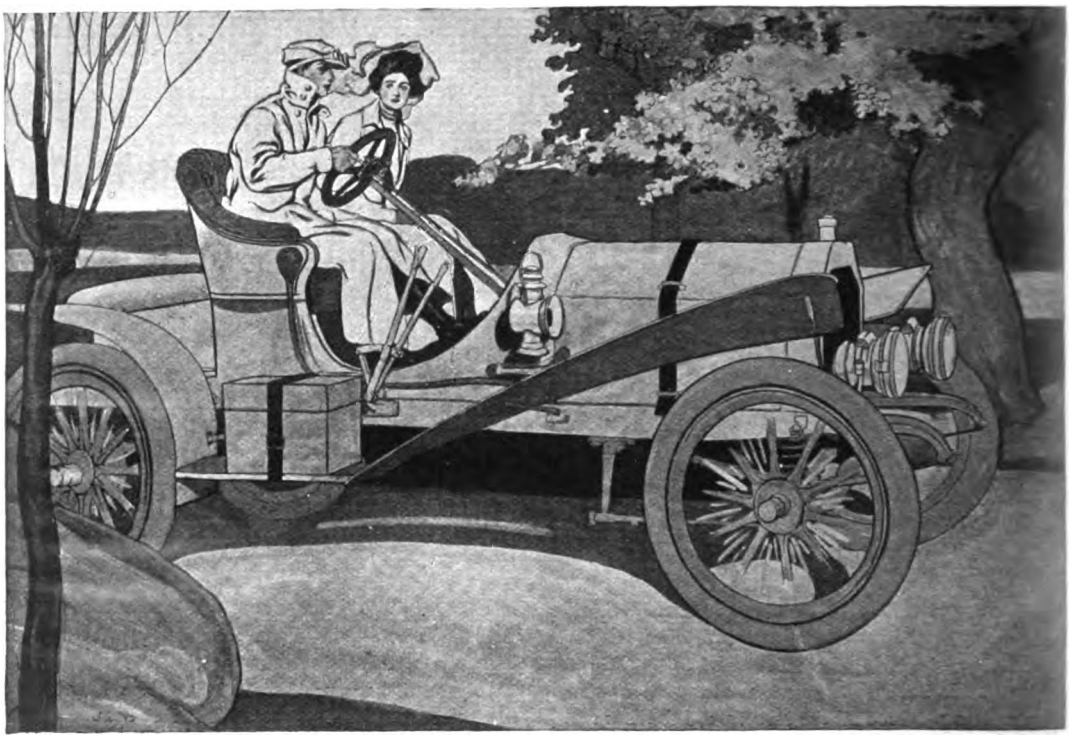
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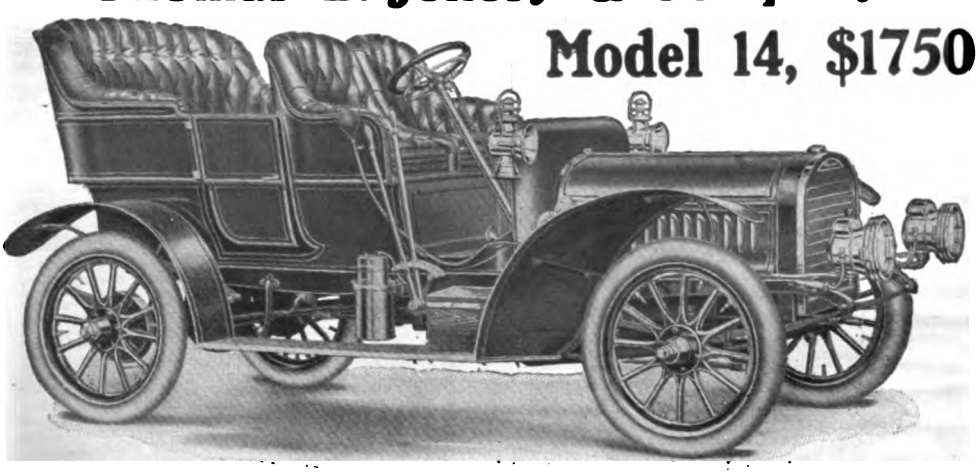
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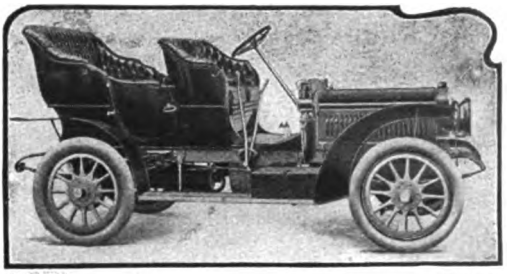
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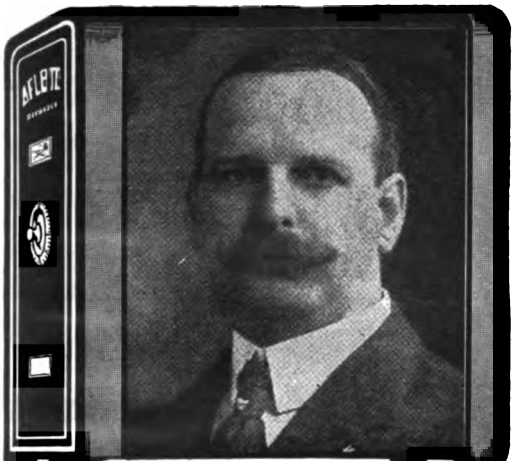
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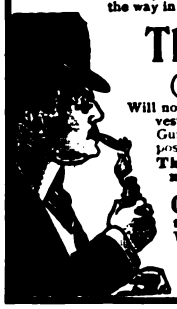
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That Detroit Jewel Gas Ranges save gas is not a Theory

but a **fact**—proved by positive and convincing tests and experienced by hundreds of thousands of users. The logic of it will appeal to all intelligent housewives.

It's in the **construction** of Detroit Jewels, of course. It's due partly to having double walls of steel, not single walls; to having a supply pipe of extra thickness so that all valves fit **tight**—cannot leak—and to the Jewel adjustable valves which you can easily adjust to your local gas pressure, so as to burn as much **air** as possible and as little **gas** as possible—thus producing **that blue flame**—a sure indication of gas economy. It is due partly to the Jewel vacuum mixer, wherein the mixture of air and gas is made and due a good deal to the Jewel star-shaped gas-saving removable burners, which spread the flame under the cooking utensil, and cannot waste gas. There are more than a score of other points including the Jewel

Patented Inter-Locking Removable Linings

and the one-piece, polished steel exterior wall, without seam or joint which contribute towards gas economy. These are just so many powerful, potent reasons why you should buy a Detroit Jewel Gas Range. See that you get a genuine Detroit Jewel. Look for the trade-mark.

FREE—Send two-cent stamp for a copy of our handsome little booklet, "*Cooking by Gas.*" Contains numerous choice recipes by famous cooks. Tells the many advantages of gas fuel Write for a copy. It is free. Address Dept. F.

Detroit Stove Works

"Largest Stove Plant in the World"

DETROIT-CHICAGO



Detroit Jewel Cabinet Range, 8118 S C Series

Highest grade and most complete gas range ever built. With Side Oven and Broiler, Lower Boiling oven and Two Warming Closets. Notice convenient height of Baking and Broiling Ovens.



Command Larger Rental for your House

The increasing popularity of steam and water warming makes it important to put such outfits in rented buildings before good tenants vacate. As a rule, houses and other buildings so heated rent for 10% to 15% higher. Landlords therefore find a specially profitable investment in

AMERICAN & IDEAL
RADIATORS & BOILERS

These outfits assist very much to obtain a higher class of tenants—better pay, and who long stay—satisfied.



It may be said that IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators are the only parts of the building investment which repay their first cost — purchaser and tenant get their money back (and more) in fuel economy, lessened caretaking, household cleanliness, absence of repair; and the outfit outlasts the building.

Sold in sizes adapted to any kind of building—OLD or new,—farm or city.

Our valuable book sent free. Advise kind and size of building to be warmed. Sales Branches in all parts U. S. and Europe.

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

DEPT. 7. CHICAGO

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THE FIDELITY AND CASUALTY CO.

OF NEW YORK.

1876 — GEORGE F. SEWARD, President — 1906

ROBERT J. HILLAS, Vice-President and Secretary

FIDELITY BONDS
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY .
PERSONAL ACCIDENT . .
HEALTH
STEAM BOILER
PLATE GLASS
BURGLARY
FLY-WHEEL
BONDED LIST

This Company has been engaged in the several MINOR MISCELLANEOUS LINES of insurance for THIRTY YEARS, and has built up gradually and prudently A VERY LARGE CASUALTY INSURANCE BUSINESS. Its annual income from premiums is about FIVE AND ONE-HALF MILLIONS of dollars. Its business is protected by Assets of about SEVEN AND ONE-HALF MILLIONS, including an unearned premium reserve of nearly THREE MILLIONS of dollars, and a special reserve against contingent claims of nearly ONE AND ONE-HALF MILLIONS. It has paid nearly TWENTY-TWO MILLIONS to its policy-holders FOR LOSSES. Its constant effort is to give to its clients not only INSURANCE indemnity, but prompt and effective INSPECTION and ADJUSTING SERVICES.

Insurance that Insures

CAPITAL - - $1,000,000 SURPLUS - - $1,908,082.84

DIRECTORS: DUMONT CLARKE, WM. P. DIXON, ALFRED W. HOYT, A. B. HULL, GEO. E. IDE, W. G. LOW, J. G. McCULLOUGH, WM. J. MATHESON, ALEXANDER E. ORR, HENRY E. PIERREPONT, ANTON A. RAVEN, JOHN L. RIKER, W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, GEO. F. SEWARD.

Principal Offices: Nos. 97-103 Cedar Street, New York

Agents in all considerable towns

STAFFORD DESKS

Price $19.90 F. O. B. Factory



48 in. long, 32 in. deep, 51 in. high. White oak, finished golden. Has built-up writing bed and panels, moulded stiles, framed extension slides. All side drawers have movable partitions, and are locked, including center drawer, by closing curtain. In top, four oak-front file boxes; one letter file; 2 card-index drawers; private compartment with door and lock; blotter racks, pen racks, small drawer, bracket drawers, book stalls, etc., as shown. The depth of this desk (32 inches), and the cases being well up from bed, makes it with all its conveniences a MOST PRACTICAL DESK. Sent anywhere on approval.

Send for 100-page Catalogue Desks, Chairs, Files, etc. Also ask for large Catalogue Library and House Furniture and get Factory Prices.

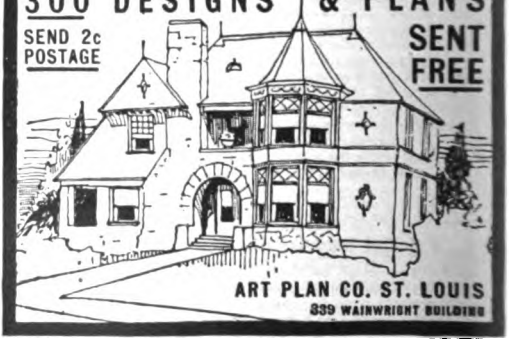
We Make School & Church Furniture Assembly and Opera Chairs.

Agents and dealers wanted everywhere. E. R. Stafford Mfg. Co., Chicago.

300 DESIGNS & PLANS

SEND 2c POSTAGE

SENT FREE



ART PLAN CO. ST. LOUIS
839 WAINWRIGHT BUILDING

ANDREWS OFFICE FURNITURE



Comprehends all grades of Desks, Tables and Chairs. Andrews own make of desks are always HIGH-GRADE, and have individuality in design and construction, which puts them in a class by themselves.



TYPEWRITER CHAIRS, STEEL ROD FRAMES

ILLUSTRATED CATALOG

THE A. H. ANDREWS CO.

178 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO

MFRS. SCHOOL, CHURCH AND THEATRE FURNITURE

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

MEN WHO CAN EARN FROM

$3,000 to $10,000 A YEAR

We are financing one of the greatest and most profitable commercial enterprises of the day. The stock of this Company is a perfectly safe, high-grade, guaranteed security now paying liberal dividends, while the future profits and possibilities are almost unlimited.

We desire first-class representatives in every city and town. Excellent opportunities for the right men. Address at once, for full particulars.

A. L. WISNER & CO., BANKERS

78-80 WALL ST. NEW YORK

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The Gospel of Furnace Saving

Everybody knew ages ago that gases and free carbon—smoke—possess the most vital heat elements in coal. We were the first to pen them up in a heater. Escape up the chimney is impossible in the **Underfeed.** They must pass *through* the fire that burns at the top and are consumed. This *waste* in other furnaces becomes *heat* in the **Underfeed.** Fuel is replenished from below by means of a lever. Easily operated. The **Underfeed** gets as much heat out of a ton of *cheapest coal* as any other furnace does from a ton of highest grade coal. Clean, Uniform, Abundant heat at lowest possible cost is the **Underfeed** *Gospel of Furnace Saving*, which enables us to emphasize the truth that the



Peck-Williamson Underfeed Furnace
Saves 1-2 to 2-3 on Your Coal Bills

The **Peck-Williamson Underfeed** *pays for itself* in a short time, and then commences to *work* and *save money for you.* Owners are its most enthusiastic endorsers. Mr. E. C. Hamilton, Washington, C. H., Ohio, recently wrote us:

"The **Underfeed Furnace** placed in my house by you has given the most complete satisfaction. With it we have found the long-sought-for economy in heating expense—my *coal bills* have been *less than one-half* what they were in former winters, and the comfort of a warm house both day and night has been something we never enjoyed until we installed this furnace."

Is not voluntary evidence like this convincing? We've hundreds of such letters.

We'd like to send you the Underfeed booklet filled with fac-simile testimonials volunteered by our patrons. It's FREE. So are heating plans and services of our Engineering Department. Write for them to-day, and please give name of local dealer with whom you prefer to deal.

The Peck-Williamson Co., 354 W. 5th St., Cincinnati, O.

Dealers are invited to write for our very attractive proposition.

AMERICA'S MOST POPULAR RAILWAY

CHICAGO AND ALTON

PERFECT PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

CHICAGO AND KANSAS CITY,
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS,
CHICAGO AND PEORIA,
ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY.

THROUGH PULLMAN SERVICE BETWEEN CHICAGO AND

HOT SPRINGS, Ark. DENVER,
TEXAS, FLORIDA, UTAH,
CALIFORNIA AND OREGON

IF YOU ARE CONTEMPLATING A TRIP, ANY PORTION OF WHICH CAN BE MADE OVER THE CHICAGO & ALTON, IT WILL PAY YOU TO WRITE TO THE UNDERSIGNED FOR RATES, MAPS, TIME-TABLES, ETC.

GEO. J. CHARLTON,
GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT,
CHICAGO, ILL.



Suggestions For Spring Dress

Comfort is a prime consideration during the warm weather months now at hand. ¶ *Comfort* is a fundamental principle of *"Flexo"* garter construction, and they should be in the wardrobe of every careful dresser.

"Flexo" *Curved Plate* holds the garter in an absolutely easy position and permits the clasp portion to swing freely with each step *without rubbing.*

New, fresh, *perspiration-proof* webbing, and *rustless* fittings.

"Flexo" *button and clasp hangs flat*—cannot chafe or irritate the skin. It's the only supporter to wear with knee drawers or mesh underwear.

"Flexo" comes in *extra lengths* for stout men *without extra charge. Every pair guaranteed.* If your dealer is out, we'll send a pair by return mail on receipt of his name and 25c. Handsome ribbed silk, 50c.

A. STEIN & CO. :: :: Chicago, Ill.

317 Franklin St.

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I Sold the Paint

for that House for $13.75

Let Me Tell You What the Paint for Your House Will Cost





Ten Years' Guarantee
6 Months' Time to Pay

FIRST let me tell you my price on the paint to do the work—not by the gallon, but for the entire job.

Then let me send you all the paint you need, freight prepaid. Use it on your buildings—use it all.

Then stand off and take a long look at it. If the paint is as represented—if it is entirely satisfactory pay me the price I have put on it, either in cash or on 6 months' time. If the paint is *not* satisfactory, keep it *free*—without any cost whatever.

Now I don't want you to pay me any money in advance. I don't want you to send me a cent on deposit.

I simply ask you to test the paint in the most liberal way you ever heard of.

I have a large paint factory. I have been making paint for many years. In all my paint experience I have never seen a paint, nor heard of a paint that was anywhere near as good as my Parker Perfect Paint.

That's the reason why I sell it on my Parker test plan.

Now, ready mixed paint that you buy at the store has water in it. It has to have. It wouldn't keep if it didn't.

Another thing: Mineral paint pigment and linseed oil fight each other when they are in a can together.

No canned paint is fresh paint—any more than canned corn can be fresh corn.

I make my Parker Perfect Paint especially for the job of painting to be done. It's *fresh* when you get it. For two-coat work I give you a certain body—for three-coat work another body—and so on,—so that the paint you get will be made especially to your order and for the exact number of coats that you want to put on.

Parker Perfect Paint is made from pure material.

The pigment is my own formula, containing pure white lead, zinc coloring matter, drier, etc. The linseed oil is the best that money can buy.

Selling paint by the job—and not by the gallon—protects you.

I tell you exactly how much it will cost to do your painting in any number of coats, and I guarantee you will have some paint left over.

Don't guess at the amount of paint you need.

In my new Paint Book I tell you just what I will charge you for the paint for your buildings—for the entire job—and I guarantee to furnish you at that price all the paint you need for the work.

Now, no matter where you think of buying your paint, you ought to write to me to find out how much a big paint manufacturer would charge you for the complete job. It will post you on what you ought to pay.

When you write I will send you my paint book, "The Paint that Parker Makes." It tells the balance of this paint story and gives you a full line of colors to select from. My paint is guaranteed for ten years—and if you wish I will allow you six months' time to pay for it.

It's this way:

This is the fairest paint offer you ever heard of.

My paint is the best paint on the market.

You can take no risk in buying of me—in my way. I leave it all in your hands to decide.

If I didn't know my paint to be good, surely I would not dare to sell it in this way. It's reasonable to believe that I *must* be making the best paint in the world to make such an offer as this—now isn't that so?

Write for my Paint Book at once—to-day.

This offer, you see, will crowd my factory to its utmost. So you should write for the paint book without delay.

ADDRESS

The President, Parker Perfect Paint Co

409-F, 7th Street, St. Louis, Mo.

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BOOKKEEPING

Its allied commercial branches, Commercial Law, Commercial Arithmetic, Business Forms, Penmanship, Letter Writing, successfully taught by correspondence from specially prepared books. Our graduates are occupying positions of trust and responsibility in many States. Complete outfit of supplies furnished, even to pens and inks, without extra cost to students.

SHORTHAND

A complete, practical course of instruction by correspondence, based on the Benn Pitman system. Text-books especially prepared to meet the requirements of correspondence students We gladly assist worthy graduates to secure positions.

UNIVERSITY AFFILIATION

Study with a school whose affiliation with a great University is a guarantee of thorough instruction and correct methods. Write to-day for information.

INTERSTATE SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE

(Affiliated with Northwestern University)

380-384 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.

The "Ocularscope" Free



GET GLASSES AT WHOLESALE PRICES



Examine your own eyes without an oculist. Send for our "Ocularscope," the latest invention of the 20th century. Sent Free with our beautiful Illustrated Catalogue of spectacles and eye glasses. Mail order only.

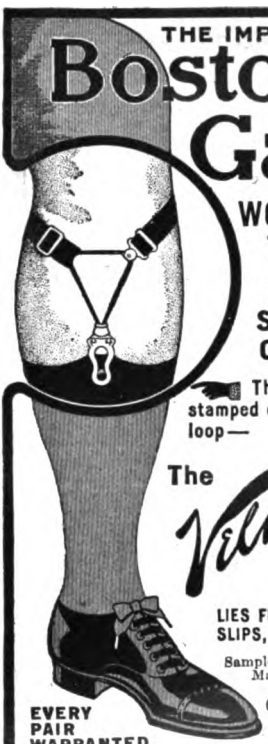
GRAND RAPIDS WHOLESALE OPTICIANS Send to-day.
541 Houseman Building, Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE IMPROVED

Boston Garter

WORN ALL OVER THE WORLD

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES OFFERED YOU



The Name is stamped on every loop—

The Velvet Grip CUSHION BUTTON CLASP

LIES FLAT TO THE LEG—NEVER SLIPS, TEARS NOR UNFASTENS

Sample pair, Silk 50c., Cotton 25c. Mailed on receipt of price.

GEO. FROST CO., Makers
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

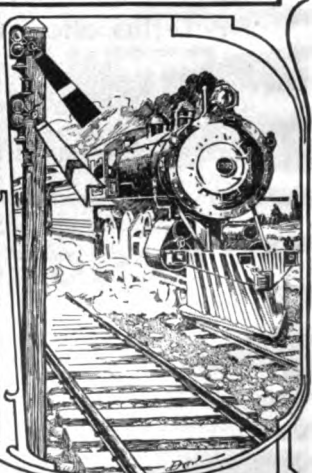
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED

ALWAYS EASY

The Cleveland Leader.



IN CLEVELAND AND THROUGHOUT THE STATE IT IS TRULY OHIO'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER



Our knowledge of conditions will help any advertiser in perfecting a campaign in this territory

ADDRESS, LEADER, CLEVELAND, OHIO, OR

JOS. C. WILBERDING, Eastern Representative
164 World Building, New York

HUGH W. MONTGOMERY, Western Representative
Tribune Building, Chicago

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ADVERTISING

A real reason why the public should buy an article in preference to all others of its kind

The above is our version of advertising.

If the advertiser does not furnish a reason why the public should buy his article in preference to others of the same kind, his advertising is bound to be a failure.

No advertising campaign that is not conducted on this principle can succeed.

We furnish that reason and will not take your advertising unless we can find the reason and use it in this way.

If you have advertising of any kind to do, we will prepare all plans and preliminaries and submit them to you. If they are acceptable, well and good. If not, consign them to the waste-basket and no harm done. You will not be out a cent, neither will you hurt our feelings.

Does not this offer justify you in writing us to send a representative to call on you. A letter to us will bring one, no matter where you are or what you have to advertise.

Write the nearest office.

H. W. Kastor & Sons Advertising Co.

St. Louis Office
Laclede Building

Chicago Office
First National Bank Building

Kansas City Office
Gumbel Building

On Competitive Plans "THE MILLION POPULATION CLUB" of St. Louis Awarded our Agency the $400,000 Appropriation to Increase the Population to 1,000,000

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Representative Business and Financial Houses of St. Louis

THE WORLD TO-DAY presents the following list of representative business and financial houses of St. Louis. These houses are among the oldest and strongest in St. Louis and all have been important factors in giving it its commanding position as one of the great commercial centers of the world.

ST. LOUIS UNION TRUST CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO.



CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $10,000,000.00

MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, MO.



Capital and Surplus .. $9,500,000.00

Interest Paid on Deposits. Accounts of Individuals, Firms, Corporations, Trust Companies, Banks and Bankers Solicited.

TO ILLUSTRATE THE GROWTH OF ST. LOUIS IN TWELVE SHORT YEARS, PLEASE NOTE THE STATEMENT BELOW, SHOWING THE BUSINESS OF (26) TWENTY-SIX BANKS (ALL OF THE BANKS IN THE CITY), IN DECEMBER, 1893, COMPARED WITH THE BUSINESS OF ONE BANK IN JANUARY, 1906.

	December, 1893, 26 Banks.	January 1906, National Bank Commerce.
Cash and Exchange	$21,746,545.04	$25,713,695.64
Loans	51,572,228.42	39,974,598.37
Bonds and Stocks	5,971,571.49	10,053,451.63
Real Estate, etc	1,997,570.45	1,000,000.00
	$81,242,915.40	$76,741,735.64
Capital and Surplus	$25,586,918.08	$16,078,788.94
Circulation	871,050.00	7,000,000.00
Deposits	54,869,102.29	53,662,946.70
Bills Payable	415,845.03	
	$81,242,915.40	$76,741,735.64



MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST COMPANY
ST. LOUIS

Capital, Surplus and Profits $8,500,000

Transacts a general financial and fiduciary business

CAPITAL $ 2,000,000
SURPLUS 2,000,000
DEPOSITS 27,000,000

3rd NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS

W. H. LEE, President
D. R. FRANCIS, Vice-President
A. L. SHAPLEIGH, Vice-President
GEO. E. HOFFMAN, Cashier
R. T. STURGEON, Ass't Cashier
D. A. PHILLIPS, Ass't Cashier
J. P. BERGS, Ass't Cashier

THE Merchants-Laclede National Bank of ST. LOUIS

Capital $1,700,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits 1,600,000.00

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

Correspondence or interviews invited from banks, individuals and corporations desiring to change or enlarge present banking arrangements.

ROBERTS, JOHNSON & RAND SHOE CO. ST. LOUIS

"STAR BRAND SHOES ARE BETTER"

Digitized by Google

A. G. EDWARDS & SONS

Members of New York Stock Exchange

STOCKS AND BONDS

ST. LOUIS
412 OLIVE STREET

NEW YORK
71 BROADWAY

WALTER E. ORTHWEIN
PRES'T AND TREAS.

JAMES P. HEWELL
VICE-PRES'T AND S

Orthwein Investment Co

STOCKS AND BONDS

ROTUNDA SECURITY BLDG.
ST. LOUIS

REPRESENTING
SHEARSON, HAMMILL & CO., NEW YORK CITY
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

WHITAKER & CO.

Bond and Stock Brokers

Orders Executed in Listed and Unlisted Securities of all the Principal Markets

Correspondence Solicited

Direct Private Wire to New York . . .

300 NORTH FOURTH ST.
ST. LOUIS

ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWING ASSOCIATION

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

The World's Largest Brewery

Covers 128 Acres, Equal to 70 City Blocks
Employs 6,000 People

Its Products are Used by the Civilized People at all Points of the Globe

Missouri Fire Brick Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

GAS RETORTS, FIRE BRICK
AND HIGH-GRADE FIRE-CLAY PRODUCTS

Special Brick for Water, Gas Linings and Checkers

ST. LOUIS

We design and erect *Half* and *Full Depth* Benches complete, ready to make gas. Our *Rear Clinkering* Benches are especially recommended for efficiency and *superior* construction.

Your Correspondence is Solicited.

LACLEDE FIRE BRICK MFG. CO.

St. Louis, Mo.

Established 1844

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fire Brick . Sewer Pipe
Flue Linings . Acid Proof
AND
Hollow Tile Fireproofing

ANNUAL CAPACITY 5,000 CARLOADS

NADJA CARAMELS

ARE DELICIOUS—TRY THEM



BLANKE-WENNEKER CANDY CO.
Sole Manufacturers
ST. LOUIS MISSOURI

CYRUS P. WALBRIDGE, PRESIDENT.
HUBERT S. MERRELL, VICE-PRESIDENT.
GEORGE R. MERRELL, 2D VICE-PRESIDENT.
ED. BINDSCHADLER, SECRETARY.
HENRY J. STOLLE, TREASURER.



J. S. MERRELL DRUG CO.

FOURTH & MARKET STS. ST. LOUIS MO.

ROBERTS, JOHNSON & RAND SHOE CO. ST. LOUIS

CAPITAL, $2,500,000
ANNUAL SALES, $8,000,000

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Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company

Factories at
Saint Louis
Columbus, Ga.
Belleville, Ill.
Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Distributors
Importers
Manufacturers of
Topsy Hosiery
E. & W. Shirts
Alberta Skirts
E. & W. Overalls
Men's Neckwear
Sterling Muslin Underwear

NORVELL-SHAPLEIGH HARDWARE CO.

NORVELL-SHAPLEIGH HARDWARE CO. TRADE DE MARK DIAMOND EDGE.

Established 1843

FOURTH AND WASHINGTON AVENUE
ST. LOUIS, MO.

CARLETON DRY GOODS CO.

Importers and Jobbers of
DRY GOODS

Washington Ave. and Twelfth St. ST. LOUIS

Schwab St. Louis.

THE LABEL THAT STANDS
FOR CLOTHES SATISFACTION

WHOLESALE ONLY

Our 13th and Washington Street Plant is one of St. Louis's sights for visiting Merchants, who are cordially urged to make Our Sample Rooms their headquarters while in market.

We send our catalogues and sell goods to Merchants only.

BUTLER BROTHERS
Wholesalers of everything. By catalogue only.
NEW YORK ST. LOUIS CHICAGO

OUR TRADE-MARK — SUPERIORITY

The St. Louis Car Co.
ST. LOUIS

Builders Steam and Electric Railway Coaches and Trucks

STEEL CARS

Also Manufacturers of the Celebrated Mors' Automobile

Write for Catalogues

"Hunziker Cost Book Cover"

Was the First, Remains the Best
LOOSE-LEAF PRICE-BOOK
Most Durable. Most Convenient.



Lies open perfectly flat. Edges of leaves perfectly even. Index tabs project uniformly. Arches don't accidentally open.

Write (stating occupation) for "Cost Book Cover Booklet."

WOODWARD & TIERNAN PRINTING CO.
The largest general printing establishment in the United States.
325 NORTH THIRD STREET SAINT LOUIS

Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis,
OPERATING ST. LOUIS BRIDGE AND UNION STATION, ST. LOUIS AND EAST ST. LOUIS TERMINALS.

JULIUS S. WALSH, Chairman of the Board of Directors, St. Louis, Mo.
W. S. McCHESNEY, Jr., President and General Manager, "
J. L. PENNEY, Traffic Manager, "
I. L. BURLINGAME, Gen. Supt., "
J. J. COAKLEY, Superintendent, "
H. J. PFEIFER, Eng. M. of W., "
C. A. VINNEDGE, Sec'y and Aud., "
H. D. HEUER, Asst. Auditor, St. Louis, Mo.
FRED. C. DAAB, Treasurer, "
M. F. WATTS, General Counsel, "
J. E. WILLIAMS, Jr., Purch. Agt., "
A. S. JOHNSON, Freight Agent, "
V. W. FISHER, Gen. Pass. Agent, "
WM. BAWDEN, Master Mechanic, "
W. T. AYLESBURY, Car Accountant, "
F. E. BENTLEY, Supt. of Telegraph, "

The connecting Freight and Passenger Line between the Missouri Pacific, Missouri Kansas & Texas and St. L. Iron Mt. & So. Rys.; Frisco System; St. L. Kansas City & Colo. R. R.; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Ry. and Wabash R. R. in St. Louis and the C. C. C. & St. L.; Chicago & Alton; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis; Louisville & Nashville; Southern; Mobile & Ohio; Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern; Illinois Central; Toledo, St. Louis & Western; Vandalia Line; Wabash; St. Louis, Troy & Eastern; St. Louis & Belleville Electric; St. Louis Valley and St. Louis & O'Fallon R. Rs. in East St. Louis.
Mileage, 4 miles. *January 17, 1906.*
All passenger trains to and from the East use the Bridge and Union Station.

ROBERTS, JOHNSON & RAND SHOE CO. ST. LOUIS

NINETY-FIVE SALESMEN
SEVEN SPECIALTY FACTORIES

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HAMILTON, BROWN
LARGEST IN THE WORLD
SHOE CO.

ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

—OUR MOTTO—
"KEEP THE QUALITY UP"

CLOVER BRAND

"The Shoes that put St. Louis on the Map"

SIR KNIGHT $4 SHOE FOR MEN

"THE LIMIT IN LEATHER"

Wertheimer-Swarts Shoe Co.
LARGEST FINE SHOE EXCLUSIVISTS
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

"Growing Fastest without a Fuss"

WE MAKE MORE FINE SHOES THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE WEST

Peters Shoe Co.

DIAMOND BRAND SHOEMAKERS. ST. LOUIS.

White House Shoes

For Men For Women

BUSTER BROWN
Blue Ribbon Shoes
For Boys For Girls

Are made of the best leathers in Up-to-Date styles

The Brown Shoe Co.
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

GIESECKE'S
KEY BRAND SHOES
TRADE MARK
ST LOUIS
ALL WAYS BEST
Giesecke-D'Oench-Hays Shoe Co — St. Louis.

THE WORLD TO-DAY

Is on sale at all news-stands in St. Louis

PRICE, 15 CENTS A COPY

HAVE YOU TRIED THE CLASSIFIED?

"Man wants but little here below" sang the poet. This was before the days of classified advertising. Man wants many things nowadays, and he knows how to get what he wants. The Classified Department of THE WORLD TO-DAY serves a twofold purpose: it provides a medium for making Sales and Exchanges, for getting Agents or securing Positions; it serves as a Clearing House for our Readers. It also offers an opportunity for making an advertising test at a nominal expense. See Classified Department on opposite page.

AVE YOU TRIED THE CLASSIFIED?

BERTS, JOHNSON & RAND SHOE CO. ST. LOUIS

12,000 MERCHANTS SELL STAR BRAND SHOES
Three Million People are Wearing Them.

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Nine words to the line. Minimum space, 4 lines, $2.80. 70 cents for each additional line.
5% space discount for 6 insertions. 10% discount for 12 insertions.

The standard magazine, with national distribution, reaching a widely scattered but select public, is the ideal medium for classified advertising that is not purely local in character. Your announcement in this Classified Department will reach 500,000 readers monthly. If you have anything to sell or exchange, want to buy anything, or secure help, try this Classified Department. The cost is small. See rate above.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

VIRGINIA FARMS all sizes, best soil, good markets, finest climate in the U. S. For particulars, send 10c for 3 months' subscription to the Virginia Farmer, Box 437, Emporia, Va.

DO YOU WANT $1,000.00 FOUR YEARS FROM TO-DAY? Let me send you the addresses of 100 Chicago people who have bought our acre lots and doubled their money. What they did you can do if you can save $10 per month. Now is the time to buy. John R. Robertson, 88 Washington Street, Chicago.

CALIFORNIA LAND BARGAINS—For 20 years we have issued Catalogues of land bargains in California, large and small. If you want a home in the Golden State, send a postal to-day. C. M. Wooster Co., Chronicle Building, San Francisco.

SOUTH DAKOTA.
If interested, a beautiful 24-page, illustrated booklet of Brule County and pocket map of South Dakota will be sent free. J. A. Stransky, Pukwana, S. D.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOT FOR RESIDENCE, SUMMER HOME OR INVESTMENT, AT RIVERSIDE, CHICAGO'S BEAUTIFUL SUBURB; SOUTH FRONT, OPPOSITE PARK, NEAR RIVER, 225 FEET DEEP, 150 FEET FRONT. PART OR ALL $25 FOOT. GEO. W. UNDERWOOD, 108 WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO.

$7,000 BUYS 160 acres with 7 million feet saw-timber. May be sold as lots when timber is removed. Adjoining land platted. At the best ocean resort in Oregon. J. M. White, Selma, Oregon.

SMALL choice farms near Pensacola, Florida, $10.00 per acre; 80 to 160 acre farms Texas Panhandle, $5.00 to $10.00 per acre; 1,000 to 50,000 acre Timber Tracts, $2.50 to $11.00 per acre. Shoenberger & Company, 95 Dearborn St., Chicago.

DOUBLE YOUR MONEY IN THREE YEARS by investing in $8 per acre Texas farm lands now. Booklet free. Address Geo. H. Heafford, 277 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

NORTHWEST TEXAS AND EASTERN NEW MEXICO LANDS. We have 300,000 acres good fertile lands, $5 to $15 per acre. Write for our descriptive list of bargains. Interstate Realty Co., Texico, New Mexico.

TEN ACRES CULTIVATED in Dade County, Florida, will make you independent in Five Years. Write for our Facts and Figures from the East Coast of Florida. F. C. Bressler & Son, Miami, Fla.

ILLINOIS FARM—Finely improved 400-acre Illinois farm. All in cultivation. Easy terms, or exchange for farm or city property. L. H. Kenady, Hull, Pike Co., Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

CASH for your real estate or business, no matter where located. If you desire a quick sale send us description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, 353 Bank of Commerce Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

HAVE YOU A PROPERTY TO SELL? Send full description immediately to A. R. Alexander, 307 Spruce St., Scranton, Pa. Property sold throughout the entire United States.

I CAN SELL ANY PROPERTY! ANY BUSINESS! ANYWHERE for cash in less than ninety days. Don't wait. Write to-day, giving description and cash price. Organized co-operating force of 1,500 sales agents throughout the United States. A. Edgar Davis, Real Estate Broker, Lincoln, Neb. Dept. H.

YOU CAN SELL YOUR PROPERTY at a cost of one per cent, payable after property is sold. Complete plan and particulars free. National Real Estate Exchange, Inc., 921 Commonwealth Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

SCHOOLS.

LEARN SCIENTIFIC BUSINESS LETTER-WRITING; taught by mail from the man who built up half-a-million-dollar business through letters. His method proved sound. Page-Davis School of Business Letter Writing, 92 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

BUSINESS COLLEGE—Bryant & Stratton, Chicago, $100 due bill. Good for any course. Old, reliable school. Best instruction. Will sell at bargain. G. D. Richards, 67 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

FINANCIAL, BONDS, ETC.

FOR SALE—First Mortgage Gold Bonds, 5 per cent to 6 per cent secured not only by Real Estate, but also by Income, Insurance and City Franchises. Established earnings far above semi-annual interest. No default in 18 years. Highest bank and legal reference. J. L. Pelton, Erie, Pa.

I AM OWNER of several groups of mines, gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc, in southern Arizona, near Tucson, and would like to interest men of means to develop same. For further information apply to Chas. F. Hoff, Tucson, Ariz.

DO YOU WANT 12 per cent on your money? Real Estate security, amounts of $100 and up. Interest monthly. Security as good as gold. A postal will explain. F. M. Bannister, Morgantown, W. Va.

WRITE, GET FACTS! Concerning the great mineral belt of Eastern Oregon. American Copper Mines Exploration Co., Baker City, Ore., offers investors limited number of shares at 10 cents per share, allotment when sold—shares advanced to 50 cents.

100 PER CENT STOCK FREE with 5 per cent Gold Bonds guaranteed by N.Y. City Municipal Bonds. Safer than money in bank. Business established; growing rapidly; permanent success. Easy payments. Stock may pay 10 per cent. Ask for free booklet. Agents wanted. C. Wyant, Spitzer, Toledo, O.

FURNISHES up-to-date reports on bankers, brokers, mining, oil, and all stock corporations. Write for report before you invest money. Eastern Mercantile Agency, 44 Broadway, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WE HAVE positions open for competent men, paying $1000-$10,000. A few good opportunities for men having money to invest with their services; twelve offices covering the entire country. Hapgoods, Suite 1011, Hartford Bldg., Chicago.

IF YOU want a business that will pay several thousand dollars annually, start a mail order business; by our easy method any one anywhere can be successful; costs only a few dollars to start. Milburn-Hicks, 358 Dearborn street, Chicago.

$10 to $50 CASH will start you splendid paying business, any city of 10,000 inhabitants upwards, earning you $25 weekly, and you own your business. Bank references given. Address Chas. Burn, Red Bank, N. J.

FOR THE HOME

IF INTENDING TO BUILD send stamp for our catalogue; has 27 plans of inexpensive, modern houses with photos. COMPLETE working plans and specifications from $1 up. The C. E. Eastman Co., Architects, Des Moines, Iowa.

ADD A NEW ROOM TO YOUR HOME. Use our green porch curtain. Rolls up when not in use. Complete with cords and pulleys, only five cents per square foot. Write for beautiful, descriptive circular. R. H. Comey Co., Inc., Dept. D., 810 Washburn Ave., Chicago, Ill.

I SELL THE COMPLETE BLUE-PRINT PLANS OF TEN COLONIAL HOUSES costing $1,000 to $5,000, complete, ready to build from, for $5. Bank references and samples on request. Jens C. Petersen, Licensed Architect, 500-502 State Bank Building, Traverse City, Mich.

OLD CARPETS, CURTAINS and DRAPERIES woven into BEAUTIFUL RUGS, any size you wish. You run no risk. Our GUARANTEE fully protects you. Send for circular. Buckeye Rug Works, Van Wert, Ohio.

RED CEDAR CHESTS—Made of genuine Southern Red Cedar and absolutely moth-proof. Shipped freight prepaid from factory to your home. Write for booklet and factory prices Piedmont Furniture Co., Dept. 7, Statesville, N. C.

OLD LEAKY ROOFS made absolutely tight with Furnace Roof Paint. Paint guaranteed 5 to 10 years. Send size of roof—we will give full particulars. We pay the freight. Guaranteed Roof and Metal Paint Co., Dept. 1, Baltimore, Md.

MYSTIC CREAM cures chapped hands like magic. Neither greasy nor sticky. Large jar by mail, postpaid, for 25 cents, stamps. Your address on a postal brings free sample. Ogden & Shimer, Main street, Middletown, N. Y.

DO NOT BUY, BUILD, RENT OR FURNISH a home, unless you are provided with disinterested, practical, money-saving advice. Send address for free booklet. House Hints Publishing Co., Dept. 5, Philadelphia, Pa.

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OFFICE SUPPLIES

TYPEWRITER RIBBONS AND CARBON PAPER at factory prices. Wide ribbons, 3 for $1.00; narrow, 3 for $1.25. Non-smut Carbon Paper, $1.50 per box; prepaid on receipt of price; samples free; high-grade goods. Imperial Manufacturing Co., 296 Washington street, Newark, N. J.

KEEP YOUR NOTES, Securities and Private Papers in a Barler Metal Safety Document File. Opens like a book, 25 pockets, lock and two keys, $2.00, express paid. Circulars free. Barler Manufacturing Co., 106 Lake street, Chicago.

($5 LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS $5.)
Our machine stamps $5 to $500 indelibly into fibre of paper. Sent prepaid by express on receipt of $5. Agents wanted. Stewart Check Protector, Chicago, Ill.

MALE HELP WANTED

WANTED—Salesmen to sell our bank-check protector; sells to every store and office; a remarkable novelty. Sample 25c. Terry Manufacturing Co., 141 Michigan St., Toledo, Ohio.

WE WILL PAY $30.00 per week and traveling expenses to men to visit large towns, meet people at best hotels and close deals under negotiation. Good chance for advancement. References required. Sprague Wholesale Co., Chicago, Ill. Dept. 2.

WE WANT YOUR HELP to introduce our Organs and Pianos quickly in every community, and we will pay you handsomely if you will assist us. Write us at once. Miller Organ and Piano Co., Lebanon, Pa.

TWO LIVE MEN OR WOMEN in every city to call on physicians; good pay; permanent. Write to-day for particulars. Lambert Snyder Co., 10 West 22nd St., New York City.

SALESMEN for two specialties selling at $50.00 and $75.00. Necessity in all boiler rooms. Exclusive territory; agents make as high as $15.00 per day. Power Specialty Company, Detroit, Mich.

If YOU have sold goods or think you can sell, write us to-day. We help the inexperienced man to start right, the experienced man to secure a larger salary. HAPGOODS, 1011 Hartford Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—SALESMEN WITH EXPERIENCE to sell jewelry with special advertising features to general trade; bond and references required. Manager, McAllister-Coman Company, 356 Dearborn St., Chicago.

SALESMEN—TO SELL MY LARGE LINE OF Advertising Fans and Souvenir Post Cards; side line or exclusive, good commission, prompt settlement. Alfred Holzman, 340 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

BENTON HOLLADAY & CO. Man cleared $1,182, lady $720 last six months selling Celluloid Waterproof Shoe Dressing. Why not you? Demonstrated samples free. Benton Holladay & Co., 260 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

MAKE $25.00 PER WEEK and over, selling our men's fine made-to-measure clothing. A beautiful working outfit containing everything necessary to get you started, sent Free on request. Write to-day. The Progress Tailoring Co., 195 A Market St., Chicago.

WE WANT a bright, active agent to represent THE WORLD TO-DAY permanently in every city and town. Special offer covering both renewals and new subscriptions by which a profitable business can be established. Good opening for teachers and students who can work only part of time; no competition. Outfit free; send references. THE WORLD TO-DAY, Chicago.

BOOKS, PICTURES, ETC.

METAMORPHOSE—Newest and rarest book for thinkers. Startling, fascinating, highly instructive. Its beneficial revelations astound. Eye-opening sample pages free. World Betterment League, Secretary, Morgan Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

FREE FOR EXAMINATION—Hammond's Pictorial Atlas of the World. An absolutely reliable up-to-date (1906) work for only $2.50. Sent express prepaid to responsible people for inspection. No money required with order. A. C. Butters & Co., 160 Fifth avenue, New York.

"SOLIDHED" COON PICTURE (odd decoration for a den). Sent postpaid for 10 cents, with samples of Solidhed Thumb Tack, in colors. Best fastening for Pictures, Lace Curtains, Drapery, Etc. H. Jackson Co., 82 Duane street, New York.

PIANOS, MUSIC, ETC.

SYMPATHY—Tammany—Sweet Adeline—Billy—Irish Molly O—Would You Care—and 100 other popular Songs, post-paid for 10c. Address Virgil Music Co., 1329 Prospect Ave., N. Y.

PIANOS FOR SALE—A Krell-French ($350) and Wing ($150) piano; direct from factory; any finish; with stool. Satisfaction guaranteed. Will sell at a great bargain. C. M. Merica, 6358 Drexel Ave., Chicago.

BILLIARD TABLE FOR SALE—A combination billiard table. An ornament and a pleasure for any home. Entirely new. Cost $65. Make offer. A. D. Vatcher, 113 Walnut Ave., Austin, Ill.

DOGS AND POULTRY

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Greatest layers on earth. Hardy Prolific Farm Breed. Birds from the pure original Tripp-Macomber stock for sale at moderate prices.
WALTER SHERMAN
Hillslope, Middletown, R. I.—I have also Light Brahmas, White Wyandottes and Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks, "EGGS to HATCH" from all above kinds at 8c each.

FOR SALE—Sporting and Pet Dogs, Fancy Pigeons, Ferrets, Belgium Hares, Games, Guinea Pigs and Swine. Dog medicine. 8 cents, 40-page, illustrated catalogue. C. G. Lloydt, Dept. Q, Sayre, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

EXECUTIVE, Clerical, Technical and Salesman positions, paying $1000-$5000 now open for competent men. Write for booklet and state position desired; 12 offices covering the entire country. HAPGOODS, Suite 1011, Hartford Bldg., Chicago.

MR. SMOKER, Everywhere, wouldn't you like to save one-half on smoking tobacco and yet smoke better tobacco than you have ever used before? Certainly. Then write for free SAMPLES and booklet. Wilda Tobacco Co., 25 Main St., Chatham, Virginia.

A RARE TOBACCO—French's Mixture is a superb blend of selected North Carolina Golden Leaf. Purest and highest grade smoking tobacco manufactured. Send 10 cents for sample and booklet. French Tobacco Co., Dept. 3, Statesville, N. C.

I SELL PATENTS—If you wish to buy or have one to sell, write Chas. A. Scott, 702 Mutual Life Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE HANDY NEEDLE THREADER is a boon to women, a labor, eye and patience saver. Threads any needle. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts. (no stamps). Special rates to agents. O. K. Novelty Co., Dept. W, Dallas, Texas.

A SIX MONTHS' ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN FOR $15.96

A four-line advertisement in this department costs only $2.80. Six insertions secure a discount of 5%. For $15.96 you can address the 500,000 readers of THE WORLD TO-DAY six times; for $30.24, twelve times.
Forms close on the 5th of the month preceding.

REMITTANCE COVERING CHARGE FOR INSERTION MUST ACCOMPANY THIS ORDER.

_____ 1906.

THE WORLD TO-DAY CO., 67 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

Please insert in your Classified Department the following Advertisement, to occupy _____ lines, _____ times, beginning with your next issue, for which I enclose _____ in full payment.

ords to the line. Minimum space, 4 lines, $2.80. 70 cents for each additional line. 5% space discount for 6 insertions. 10% discount for 12 insertions.

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The greatest money-making business to-day for the man without capital is the Real Estate business. Thousands make over $5,000 per year in this business. Send for Free Book, which tells how you can quickly and easily learn by mail the best business on earth (Real Estate, General Brokerage and Insurance) without interfering with present duties. We furnish all graduates lists of readily salable properties, appoint them special representatives of several of the strongest and largest International Real Estate and Brokerage Companies, co-operate with them and assist them to a large steady income.

This is what one firm wrote: "Some time ago we took the course of the Cross Company and we found same thorough and have never regretted it. We have found them honorable in all their dealings and find our connection with them profitable."

(Signed) SANDERS & HANCOCK, Blair, Oklahoma.

BE YOUR OWN BOSS, BE A BUSINESS MAN

THE CROSS COMPANY, 220 Tacoma Building, Chicago, Ill.

MISSOURI MUNICIPAL BONDS

We own and offer $50,000 Nevada Schools, $25,000 Kansas City Schools, $24,000 5% Drainage Bonds **and many similar issues.** We offer no high rates, but **ABSOLUTE SECURITY.** Write for our **May List.** Find out **WHY** Life Companies, Savings Banks, Colleges, and other cautious people seek our securities. **Our References Convince**—Our record of 16 years and millions invested annually—your safe guard. Send for information, lists, brochures, etc.

WILLIAM R. COMPTON BOND AND MORTGAGE COMPANY

10 Wardell Building, MACON, GA.

SENT ON APPROVAL



Straight Legs

Our stylish and easy Forms give the legs perfect shape. The trousers hang straight and trim. Put on or off in a moment, impossible to detect; inexpensive, durable, give style, finish and comfort. **We send them on trial.** Write for photo-illustrated book and proofs, mailed free and sealed.

ALISON CO.

Dept. F-4. Buffalo, N. Y.

Learn the Truth



Do you know

that the main cause of unhappiness, ill-health, sickly children and divorce is admitted by physicians and shown by court records to be ignorance of the laws of self and sex?

Sexology

Illustrated

Contains in one volume—

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

By William H. Walling, A. M., M. D.

Rich Cloth Binding, Full Gold Stamp, Illustrated, $2.00

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents.

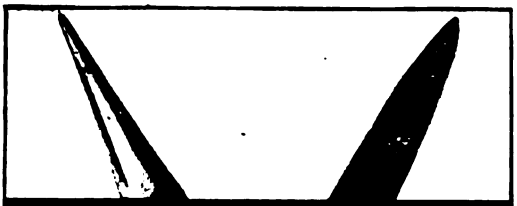
PURITAN PUB. CO., Dept. 95, PHILADELPHIA

HAVE YOU ANYTHING TO SELL OR EXCHANGE, OR DO YOU WANT TO BUY OR RENT, OR INCREASE YOUR BUSINESS? If so, try our new department of

Classified Advertising

For 70 cents a line, you can make your wants known to 500,000 readers

THE WORLD TO-DAY, CHICAGO



International Correspondence Schools,
Box 857, SCRANTON, PA.

Please explain, without further obligation on my part how I can qualify for a larger salary in the position before which I have marked X

Bookkeeper	Mechanical Draftsman
Stenographer	Foreman Plumber
Advertisement Writer	Elec. Lighting Supt.
Show Card Writer	Mechan. Engineer
Window Trimmer	Surveyor
Commercial Law for Credit Men	Stationary Engineer
Illustrator	Civil Engineer
Civil Service	Building Contractor
Chemist	Architect'l Draftsman
Textile Mill Supt.	Architect
Electrician	Structural Engineer
Elec. Engineer	Bridge Engineer
	Mining Engineer

Name_____

Street and No._____

City_____ State_____



Tools of Fortune

Every man is the architect of his own fortune, the only tools required to make the plans being a pencil and a knife. A pencil to indicate the CHOICE OF CAREER on the famous I. C. S. coupon; a knife with which the coupon may be cut out for mailing.

Go where you will, you find in high positions men who have risen from the ranks solely by the help of the I. C. S.; men who were earning but a dollar a day; men with wives and children depending upon them; men with no education, but the ability to read and write.

Go where you will, you find these men to-day as Foremen, Superintendents, Managers, Engineers, Contractors, Owners. Their success reads like romance; and yet it is all readily understood once you know how EASY the I. C. S. makes the way.

Work at what you may, live where you will, choose what occupation you like, the I. C. S. can qualify you for it, by mail, in your spare time. It costs nothing to fill in, cut out and mail the coupon, asking how You can qualify for the position before which you mark X.

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Hair Life Revives



Under the Evans Vacuum Cap.
Guarantee Backed by a Bank.

The scientific reason for new hair growth by the EVANS VACUUM CAP method is simply in that the exhaust of air brings a full supply of blood to the scalp, which acts like a rhythmical massage. You can tell from using the Cap a reasonable length of time what your result is going to be; if you experience the tingling, freshening sensation of renewed circulation and a healthy, ruddy tinge shows on the scalp surface, it is proof positive and scientific evidence that nature is still able to do her work in the production of hair growth, and the Cap will restore your hair.

The EVANS VACUUM CAP method is endorsed by scientists generally, and is guaranteed to produce a growth of hair to your satisfaction or your money will be refunded by the Jefferson Bank of St. Louis. When you make up your mind, send your money to the bank to hold—don't send it to us. We agree to send you the Cap on sixty days' free trial (by prepaid express), and if at the end of that time you are not convinced that the Cap will restore your hair, notify the bank and return the Cap to us. The bank will refund your money in full. We have no agents or traveling representatives; all orders come through the Jefferson Bank.

A 16-page Illustrated Book will be sent you on request, postage prepaid in full by us

EVANS VACUUM CAP CO., 538 Fullerton Building :: ST. LOUIS, MO.

INVESTORS

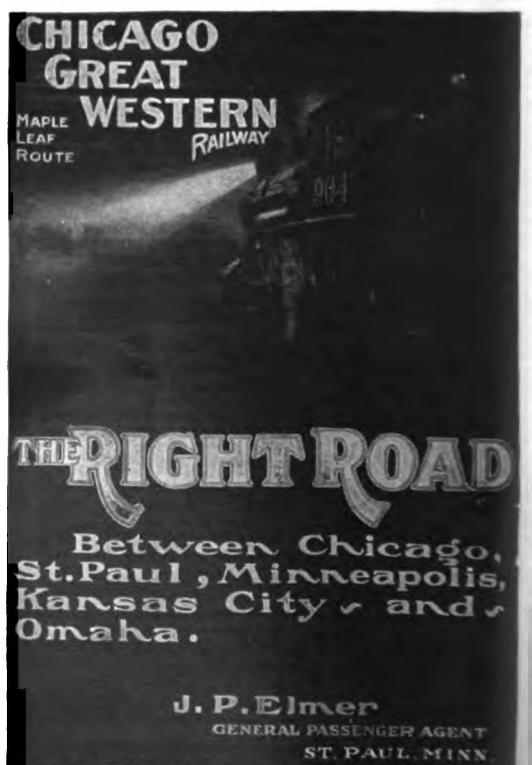
I am sending out two books free to my clients, as well as to any one who is interested in sound investments. One book is entitled, "MONEY-MAKING, The Master Problem," and is a beautifully illustrated book containing facts, not theories. It gives information of great value to bank depositors, stockholders and to any one who contemplates investment.

The second book is entitled, "NATURE'S GOLDEN STOREHOUSE." This gives a complete history of the great mineral section in Guanacevi, Mexico. It is a history of the Guanacevi camp. It is intensely interesting. Over $350,000,000 have been taken out of this camp and you will be interested in it.

BOTH BOOKS FREE

if you will write immediately. No postal cards answered. Simply say that you are interested in investments and wish to gain inside knowledge in the mechanism of financial legerdemain.

WALT. F. CLARK, Barnard & Clark, Dept. 41
25 Broad Street, NEW YORK



When writing to Advertisers kindly mention "THE WORLD TO-DAY."

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CUTS

1 COLUMN $1.00 — 2 COLUMN $2.00



Etched extremely deep and guaranteed to print clean. We operate the most complete engraving and printing plant in America twenty four hours a day every work day in the year We are a money back proposition if you are not satisfied. We can deliver an order of any size of engraving within 24 hours after receiving copy.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

CLARK ENGRAVING & PRINTING CO.
MILWAUKEE, U.S.A.
ARTISTS=ENGRAVERS & PRINTERS.

"THE LAST WEST."

There is no longer a west in the United States, that is, in the sense of a virgin land of opportunity. The land-hungry and the eager seisers of opportunity have taken the best of the west. Those who come now must glean and take what was left by the keen pioneer.



In Canada the development and exploitation of the west are just beginning. A fortune awaits every man who is equal to his opportunities. Each year 50,000 Americans move into the new region of cheap or free lands. There, too, in the last west, the land of wheat—the best opportunities for homes, careers and investments will soon be gone forever. Act before it is too late.

Would you like to learn about the vast wheat fields, the great ranges, the untold resources of Western Canada; about Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Prince Albert, Dauphin, Medicine Hat, and the other growing towns and cities of the Canadian West?

To get, for the trouble of inquiring, information and literature covering all these points and copies of the handsomely illustrated magazine "Resources" write to U. S. Bureau of "Resources" New York Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS?

OF OOURSE You want them; we read everything worth reading and seeing—magazines and dailies—and can suit you perfectly. Papers of every country or language are read daily. $5.00 for 100 clippings is all we ask; larger quantities cheaper. Send your order without delay to

ARGUS PRESS OLIPPING BUREAU
OTTO SPENGLER, Director
352 Third Avenue, NEW YORK CITY
Also at Paris, Berlin, Rome and London

A FAIR OFFER!

to convince

Dyspeptics

and those suffering from

Stomach Troubles

of the efficiency of

Glycozone

I will send a **$1.00 Bottle Free** (only one to a family) to any one sending coupon and enclosing 25 cents to pay forwarding charges.

GLYCOZONE

cleanses the membrane of the stomach and subdues inflammation, thus helping nature to accomplish a cure.

It cannot fail to help you, and it is an absolutely harmless remedy.

Endorsed and successfully used by leading physicians for over 15 years.

Beware of concoctions of Oil of Vitriol, Sulphurous acid and water bearing similar names.

Sold by leading druggists. None genuine without my signature.

Charles Marchand

Chemist and Graduate of the "Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures de Paris" (France).

57 Prince St., New York City.

FREE! Valuable booklet on How to Treat Diseases.

COUPON 15

Send free trial bottle of Glycozone, for which I enclose 25c. to pay forwarding charges. Coupon good only until June 5, 06

Name.....

Address

Druggist.....

WRITE LEGIBLY

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PRIZES FOR ECONOMIC ESSAYS

THIRD YEAR

In order to arouse an interest in the Study of topics relating to commerce and industry, and to stimulate an examination of the value of college training for business men, a committee composed of

Professor J. Laurence Laughlin, University of Chicago, Chairman;
Professor J. B. Clark, Columbia University;
Professor Henry C. Adams, University of Michigan;
Horace White, Esq., New York City, and
Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Clark College

have been enabled, through the generosity of Messrs. Hart, Schaffner and Marx, of Chicago, to offer again in 1907 four prizes for the best studies on any one of the following subjects:

1. The practical wisdom of freeing raw materials, essential to subsequent manufactures, from customs-duties when entering the United States.
2. The best methods of obtaining an elastic currency in times of panic.
3. To what extent, and in what form, are Socialistic tenets held in the United States?
4. In what respect, and to what extent, have combinations among American railways limited or modified the influence of competition?
5. The best methods of avoiding resort to force by labor unions in their contests with employers.
6. The effect of "trusts" upon the prices of goods produced by them.
7. How far does the earning power of skill obtain under a régime of trade unions.
8. A critical study of modern commercial methods for distributing products to consumers.
9. The development of economic theory since John Stuart Mill.

A First Prize of One Thousand Dollars, and
A Second Prize of Five Hundred Dollars, in Cash

are offered for the best studies presented by Class A, composed exclusively of all persons who have received the bachelor's degree from an American college in 1895, or thereafter; and

A First Prize of Three Hundred Dollars and a Second Prize of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, in Cash

are offered for the best sudies presented by Class B, composed of persons who, at the time the papers are sent in, are undergraduates of any American college. No one in Class A may compete in Class B; but any one in Class B may compete in Class A. The Committee reserves to itself the right to award the two prizes of $1,000 and $500 to undergraduates, if the merits of the papers demand it.

The ownership of the copyright of successful studies will vest in the donors, and it is expected that, without precluding the use of these papers as theses for higher degrees, they will cause them to be issued in some permanent form.

Competitors are advised that the studies should be thorough, expressed in good English, and, although not limited as to length, they should not be needlessly expanded. They should be inscribed with an assumed name, the year when the bachelor's degree was, or is likely to be received, and accompanied by a sealed envelope giving the real name and address of the competitor, and the institution which conferred the degree, or in which he is studying. The paper should be sent on or before June 1, 1907, to

Laughlin, Esq.,
f Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

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Name

Address.....

If you wish to receive a copy of the book mentioned in this advertisement, write your name and address in the space above, tear off this corner and mail to Battle Creek Sanitarium Co., Ltd., Dept. E 86, Battle Creek, Mich.

CUT OUT HERE

If we could convince you in this ad. of the value to YOU of our *Free* new book, "THE BATTLE CREEK IDEA," you would be glad to pay $10.00 for it.

This book is valuable because it shows you how to be well and strong without taking drugs or medicines.

All it costs you, however, is the price of a stamp—we send it absolutely free.

If the attainment or retention of your own good health—and the good health of those dear to you—is worth a postal, send us one to-day (or use above coupon) and we will forward the book promptly.

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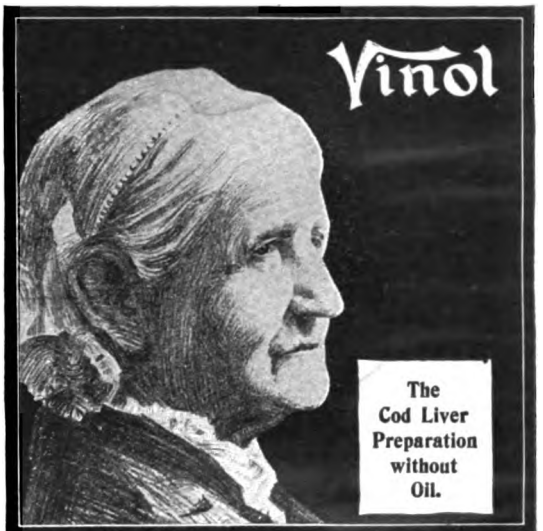
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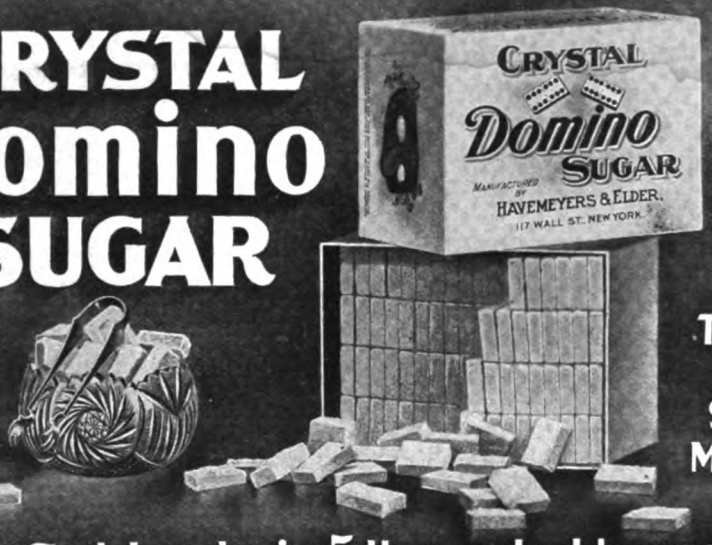
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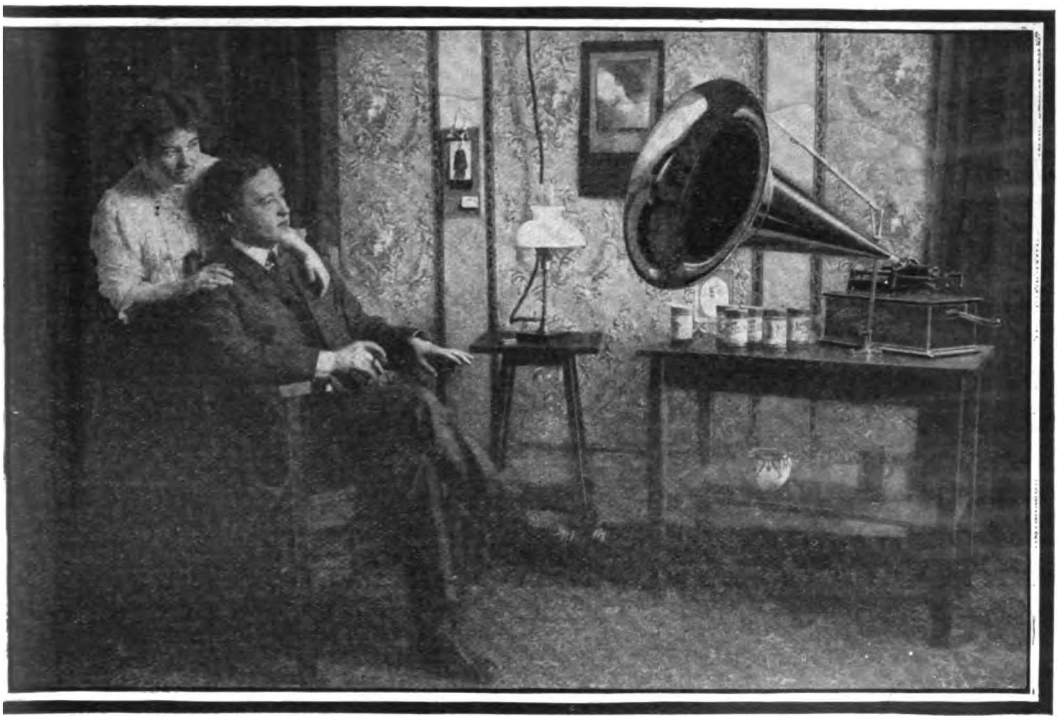
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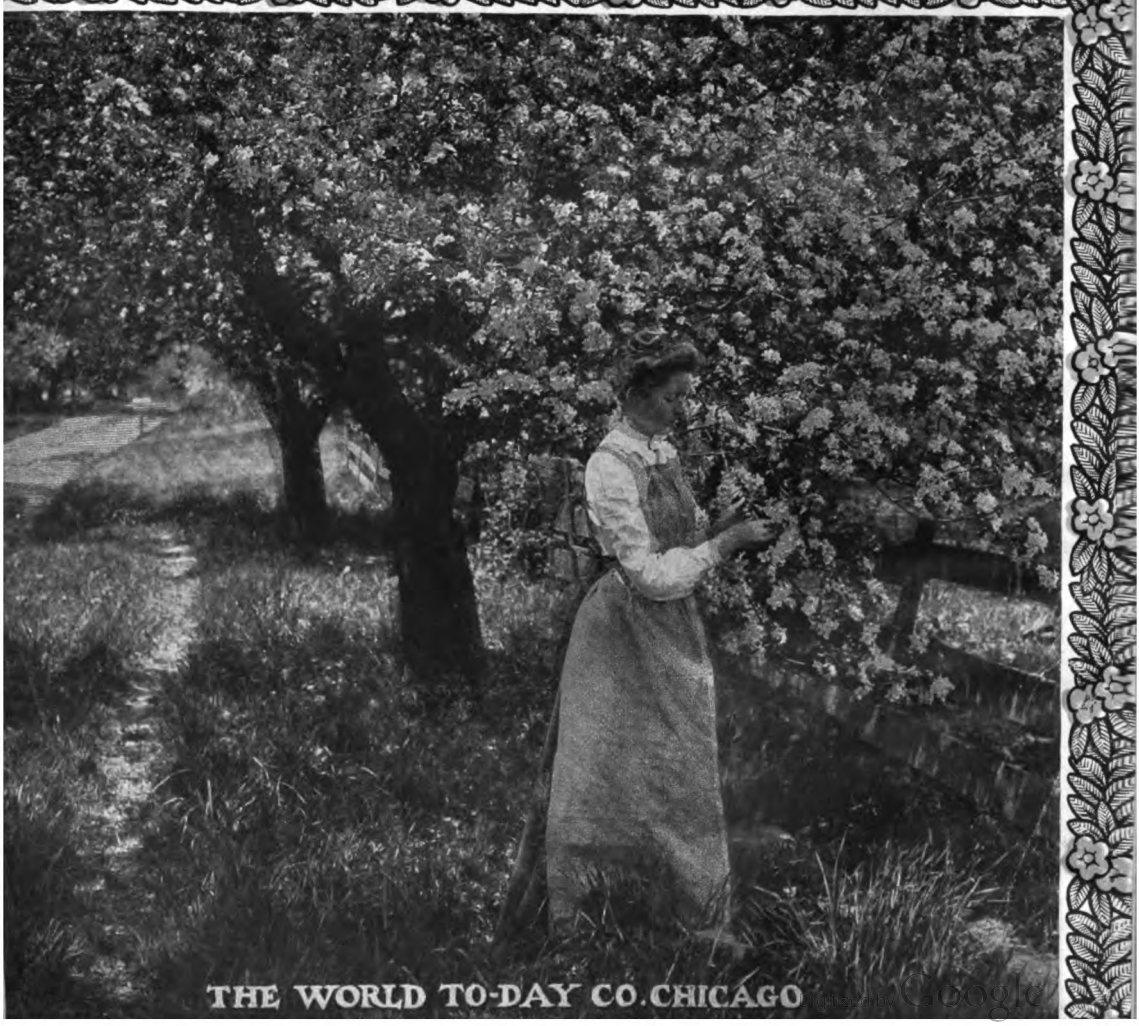
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SHAILER MATHEWS, Editor.

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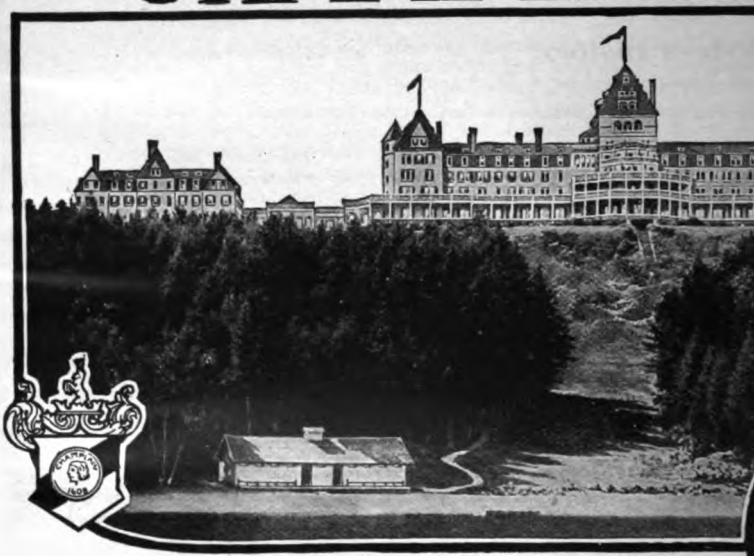
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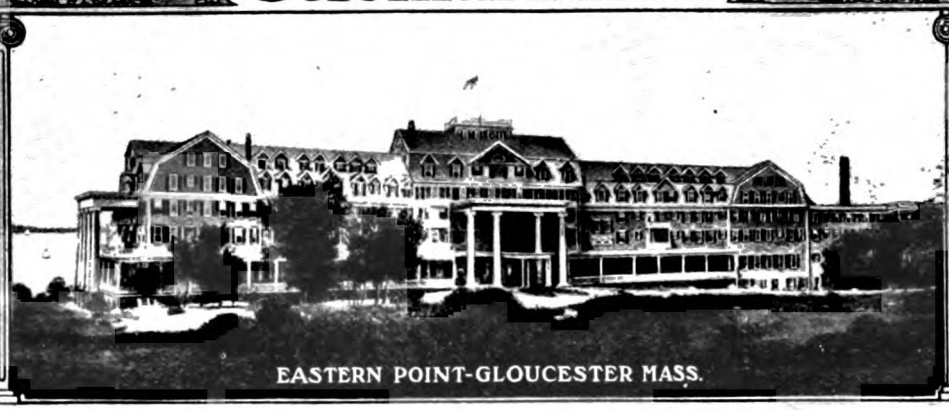
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VOLUME X. JUNE, 1906 NUMBER 6

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Is this greatness or pride?

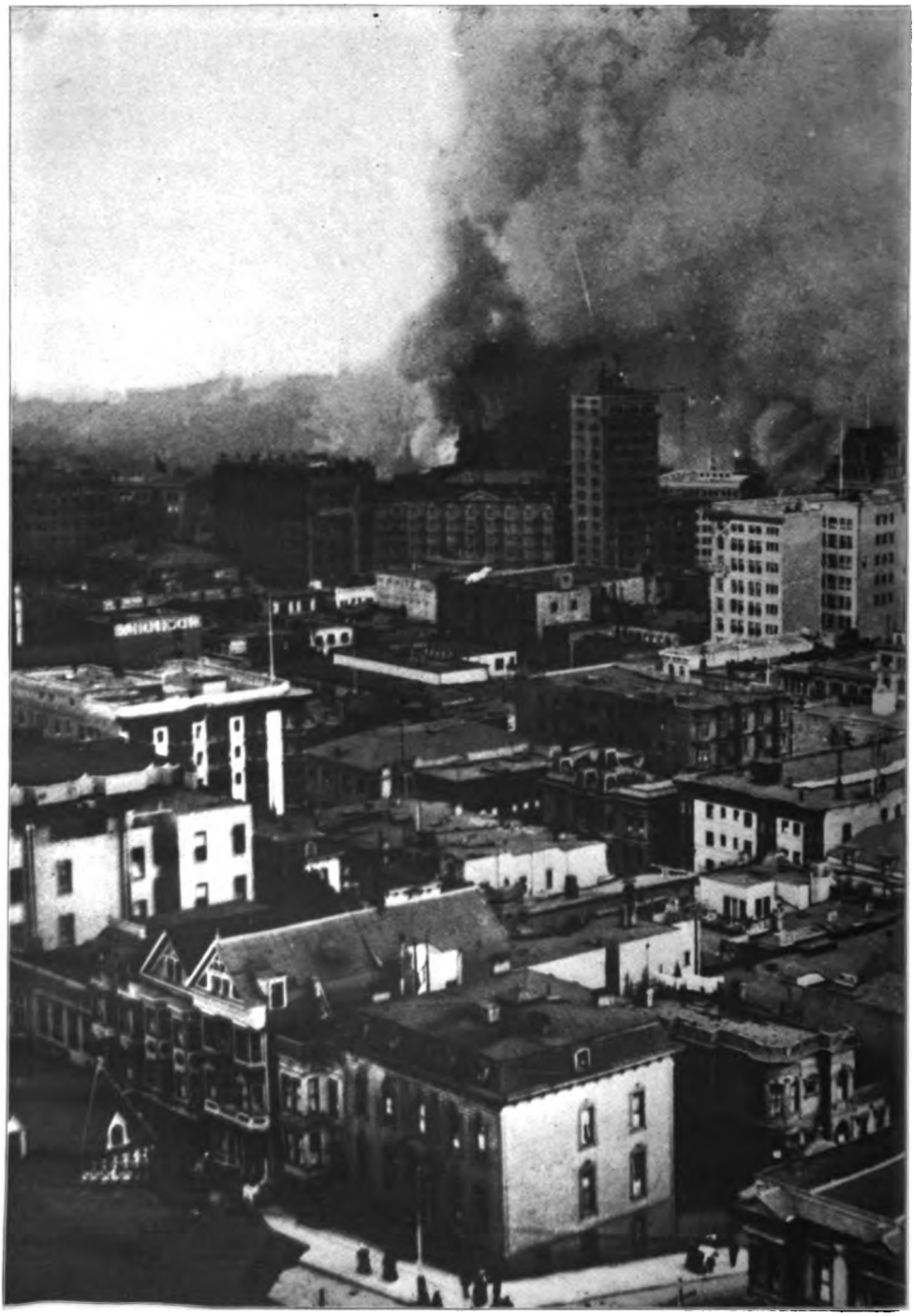
Is it not fit for the strong to receive aid from those who would give it? Who appointed America as the discourager of kindliness?

Above all the misery wrought by untamed nature at San Francisco stands the response of generous hearts. A touch of nature makes us all akin. An earthquake has made us all brothers.

Why should those whom God would join together be kept apart by the President of the United States?

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THE HEART OF SAN FRANCISCO AS SEEN FROM

The effects of the earthquake can be seen in places, but this picture, when compared with

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Call Building Synagogue

NOB HILL, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 19 1906

that on page 563, makes it evident that it was fire that caused the chief damage

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BUSINESS SECTION FROM CALIFORNIA STREET HILL
The ruins of the City Hall are in the middle distance



RUINS OF THE RESIDENCE SECTION
From Van Ness Avenue and Bush Street

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THE HEART OF THE CITY AFTER THE FIRE

This photograph should be compared with that of the same district on pp. 560, 561



UNION SQUARE PARK FROM STOCKTON STREET

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SOLDIERS CAMPED BEFORE ALAMEDA COUNTY COURTHOUSE, OAKLAND
The line of people in the background are applicants for passes to visit the ruins of San Francisco



REFUGEES IN ONE OF THE CITY SQUARES

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The Nation

The Destruction of San Francisco. The Earthquake

The sympathy of the entire world during the past month has gone out to San Francisco. Never has there been such a universal outpouring of help. For the situation was worthy of limitless generosity. On April 18, at 5:15 in the morning, San Francisco was subjected to a series of earthquake shocks which were more violent than any in the experience of the United States since those that ruined Charleston, South Carolina. According to universal testimony each successive shock lasted less than a minute, the most severe being approximately forty seconds in length. During that brief interval, however, the buildings were shaken so violently that it was impossible to stand upright on the floors of residences, heavy articles of furniture were overthrown, and enormous buildings were ruined. The disturbance seems to have followed a geological fault which is very marked in the vicinity of San Francisco, but was most violent in alluvial or made land. In San Francisco the buildings on the higher ground were comparatively little injured, while those on the lower levels were often completely destroyed. It was in these poor lodging houses that the most serious loss of life occurred. The influence of the geological formation is also to be seen in the comparative fates of Leland Stanford Jr. University at Palo Alto and the University of California at Berkeley. Although only a few miles apart the former is upon alluvial formation and suffered the loss of some of its noblest buildings, including the chapel and the Memorial Arch. Probably the same explanation is to be found for the relative violence of the earthquake in Oakland and the lower portions of San Francisco. The fact that there was no tidal wave argues that the region of disturbance was along the same lines of geological structure which in the past have been repeatedly subject to earthquakes. This area of greatest disturbance was approximately one hundred and fifty miles long and ten miles broad. In at least one locality it has been observed that the earthquake was due to the slipping of one stratum over another along the line of fault.

The Conflagration

The effects of the earthquake were serious enough in themselves but resulted in vastly greater loss. Fires broke out in a number of places in the affected region doubtless because of the crossing of electric wires and other disturbances in the electric system. It has been asserted that Oakland across the bay might have been subject to the same misfortune had not some one with presence of mind cut off the current from the central power-house. The outbreak of fire in a city notorious for its violations of ordinary fire laws would be bad enough in itself, but



Diagram showing, comparatively, the area destroyed by fire in San Francisco, Chicago and Baltimore

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the situation was rendered hopeless through the destruction by the earthquake of the water system. San Francisco's fire department has been counted on by insurance companies in the past to offset the dangers arising from narrow streets and



THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, OAKLAND, AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE

crowded wooden buildings. With the water supply cut off, however, the firemen could do nothing, and their difficulties were further increased by the fact that the fire chief was killed by the collapse of a wall. There was nothing left to do except to fight the fire by dynamiting buildings, and throughout Thursday herculean efforts were made by dynamite and gunpowder to limit the area of conflagration. It was all in vain. The fire broke completely from control and burned steadily for approximately three days. By a sort of miracle the Ferry House, the one means of communication and escape, was not destroyed, but beyond that there was little left of the entire city of San Francisco by April 22, except the ruins of homes, business blocks and public buildings.

The Extent of the Misfortune

Compared with other great fires in the United States this at San Francisco is almost inconceivably great. Three hundred thousand people were rendered not only homeless, but foodless and penniless and businessless. San Francisco as a city was wiped off the map. The actual loss in dead is estimated anywhere from five hundred to one thousand five hundred. Outside of San Francisco the deaths caused by the earthquake were also numerous, Santa Rosa losing forty and San Jose nineteen, but these calamities are all but overlooked in the fearful fate of the larger city. The financial loss will probably never be accurately estimated, but it is reasonable to suppose that it will amount to between three and four hundred million dollars. But far beyond this financial loss is that of churches, art collections, libraries and schools. Figures are incapable of stating what such misfortune means. And beyond even this irreparable loss, the picturesqueness born of the history of the city is gone forever.

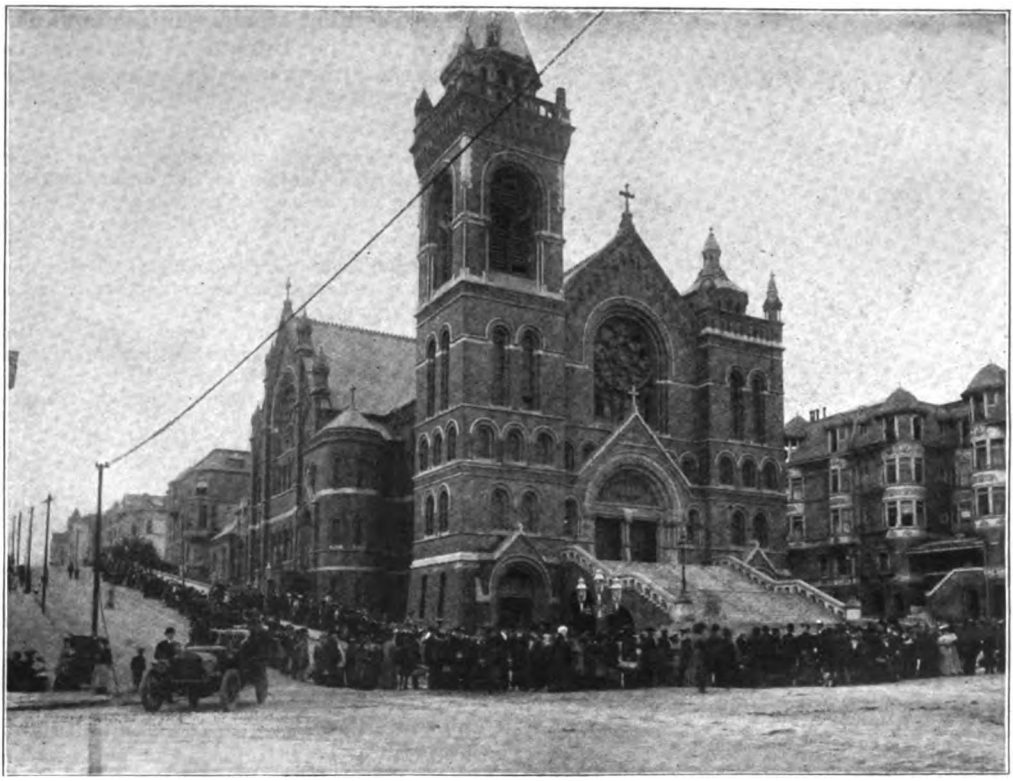
World-wide Help

While San Francisco was still burning the world rose to its assistance. The federal government by two successive votes appropriated $2,500,000 for immediate relief and sent a representative of the Red Cross Society to coöperate with local bodies. All over the country and all over the world provisions and money were con-



SAN FRANCISCO
Naughton, in Duluth *Evening Herald*

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ST. MARY'S CHURCH, ON VAN NESS AVENUE

Where the firemen, after three days' fighting, stopped the flames. Two priests extinguished the fire in the tower before the eyes of 2,000 people who watched St. Mary's as the last hope of saving the city beyond Van Ness avenue. The picture shows the "bread line" waiting for rations

tributed spontaneously and enthusiastically. It is impossible to know to how much these contributions amount, but certainly it is not extravagant to say that the total aid furnished the city will not fall much short of $15,000,000. The insurance carried amounted altogether approximately to $230,000,000, most of which will undoubtedly be paid, although five of the small companies and one larger one have been forced to ask for receivers. Foreign nations at once offered aid, but the President of the United States declined all such aid with gratitude but with the assurance that it was not needed. In a subsequent message upon the disaster, in giving a list of foreign governments and persons who have contributed, he made a distinction between help offered directly to the sufferers and that offered to the government as a medium. The latter he judged himself unwarranted in receiving. With the former he asserts he would not interfere. Our judgment as to such a course will be found on another page.

The New San Francisco

San Francisco has disappeared, but true San Franciscans have shown that recuperation and courage which we have always associated with the Pacific Coast. Mayor Schmitz, while the fire was still burning, prevented the coming of chaos by drastic orders to soldiers to kill looters; the United States government patroled the ruins and for several days the entire region which had been destroyed was placed under martial law. In the meantime the citizens, though without shelter except tents, and without capital, set at work to plan for a nobler and earthquake-proof as well as fireproof city. The fact that the buildings of steel construction withstood the earthquake shock is the one comfort in the situation. Their preservation shows that it is possible to build a city that would not be destroyed even by a recurrence of the violent shock which destroyed the City Hall. And the new San Francisco, we may be sure, will not only be more substantial but more

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E. T. DEVINE
General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society of New York, sent by the President to take charge of the Red Cross relief work in San Francisco

beautiful than that which was destroyed. China Town will be removed. Under the direction of competent architects and with the assistance of that credit and capital which will be extended to the city, there will come from the ruins a new and more beautiful metropolis. The trade of the city may suffer for a short time and already some of its commercial rivals are endeavoring to exploit its misfortunes, but the city is one of the two or three logical ports for the Pacific, and it had developed a character quite its own. That character neither fire nor earthquake could destroy. San Francisco may have disappeared; San Franciscans still live. San Francisco can no more be replaced by Oakland than New York could be replaced by Brooklyn.

The President and Standard Oil

The message of President Roosevelt to Congress relative to the Standard Oil Company is among his most remarkable state papers. It comes as a result of the investigation authorized by Congress something over a year ago and conducted by the Bureau of Corporations under the direction of Commissioner Garfield. This investigation covered the following points:

1. The crude oil production in the United States and its relation to the world's supply the prices and methods of purchase.
2. The use, development and control of pipe lines.
3. Refining of oil, the control of refineries the cost of refining and marketing, the prices of petroleum products.
4. The organization, ownership and relations of the companies engaged in the production manufacture and distribution of oil.
5. The competitive methods used in the production and sale of oil.
6. Transportation and freight rates.
7. Foreign trade conditions and their relation to the domestic industry.

Rebates to the Company

The investigation of these subjects resulted in the charge that the Standard Oil Company has benefited enormously up to almost the present moment by securing rates some of which are declared by the commission to be unlawful. The benefit accruing to the company from these rates is estimated at $750,000 a year. In addition the attitude of certain railway systems of New England has enabled the Standard Oil Company in New England to charge $300,000 to $400,000 a year more than would have been possible had railway rates permitted reasonable competition. This sum represents the profits that the company obtains immedi-



SAN FRANCISCO — "Well, It Might Be Worse"
McCutcheon, in Chicago *Tribune*

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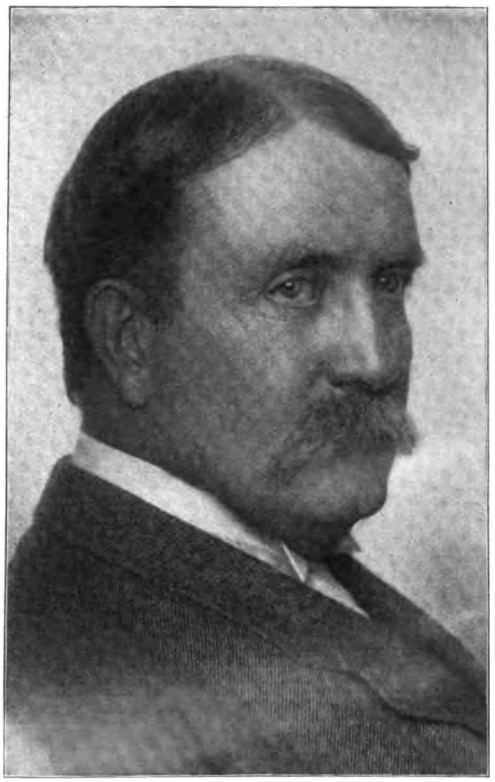
ately from the railroads but ultimately from the public at large.

The Effect of the Message

The effect of the President's message was at once felt and the accused companies immediately entered vigorous denial to its statements. Lucius Tuttle, President of the Boston-Maine Railroad, denied that his company has refused to pro rate oil shipped from the West to New England. President Newman of the New York Central roads expressed his opinion that the Standard Oil Company has not received rebates from any railroad, although it may have received favorable rates. H. H. Rogers and John D. Archbold of the Standard Oil Company asserted that Commissioner Garfield has presented only a part of the evidence and flatly denied that the Standard Oil Company has been or is now knowingly engaged in practices which are unlawful. They further assert that the Standard Oil Company furnished the facts and "the man of the muck rake dug out such as under his manipulation he felt would prove damaging."

The President's Recommendations

On the basis of Mr. Garfield's report the President recommends the passage of laws to correct the interpretation of the immunity provision contained in Judge Humphrey's decision in the beef case; and that all oil or coal lands now held by the government either as a part of the public domain or in territory owned by the Indian tribes should never be alienated. The fee to such land he would have remain in the possession of the United States government. President Roosevelt further urges that although the railroads should be prevented from uniting for improper purposes, they ought to be granted power to unite, according to conditions to be laid down by Congress, for the purpose of protecting themselves and the general public against the power of great corporations. The President recommends also that the agents of the government should have the right to examine into the conduct of the railways as thoroughly as bank examiners scrutinize the affairs of banks. In order to insure such governmental control he advises an increase of power in the Interstate Commerce Commission. It will be borne in mind that the Hepburn Bill gives this power in the interests of publicity.



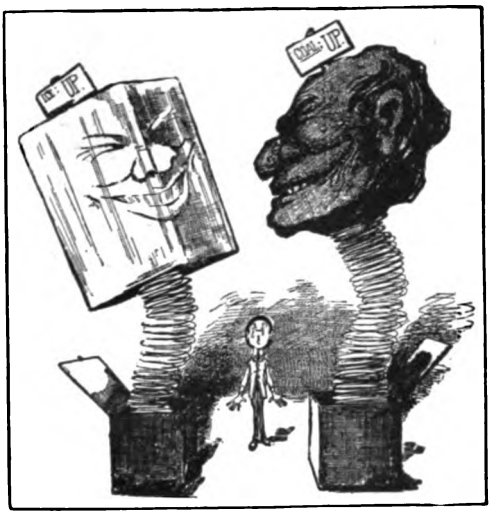
D. H. BURNHAM

The Chicago architect who is to make the new San Francisco more beautiful than the old

Is the President an Anarchist

A somewhat unexpected turn was given the discussion of the President's message by the public letter of Chancellor J. R. Day, of Syracuse University. Chancellor Day condemned the President vigorously, denouncing him as an anarchist, and declaring that he was making "an amazing blunder" in depreciating "the properties of the country by sensasational charges and threatening the permanence of corporate interests without first hearing the defense of the side of the interests which he attacked." Wholly apart from the question of motive in this attack, the issue it raises is a genuine one. Not since the days of Andrew Jackson's attack upon the United States Bank has a President assailed so vigorously and officially a commercial enterprise as has President Roosevelt the great corpora-

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MORE SIGNS OF SPRING
But not the sort of spring we want
Warren in Boston *Herald*

tions mentioned in his message. It is, of course, absurd to question his right in a message to Congress to deal specifically with such matters as those upon which he wishes legislation. Whether or not he intended his message to become a factor in hastening rate legislation, it has doubtless had that effect. More than that, it is in accordance with his general policy of insisting upon publicity in governmental control of corporations. Despite the opinion expressed at Cincinnati by Charles G. Dawes, governmental control of certain forces of corporate activity is not only advisable, but imperative. It is surprising that the controllers of the corporations do not themselves see that the path of wisdom lies in supporting a moderate position like that taken by President Roosevelt rather than in exposing themselves to the excesses of radical legislation, which, otherwise, is sure, sooner or later, to result from some wave of socialistic democracy. A careful reading of the President's message will show that he is as much interested in giving a fair deal to corporations as to the public. To call him an anarchist because he wishes corporations to conform to law is as absurd as it is to speak of the Senate as composed of traitors because ome of its members are champions of corrations. This is no time for arousing sion and increasing prejudice by unciation. It is a day for sane justice orporations and public alike.

Rate Regulations in the Senate

Rate legislation has made genuine advance during the past month. The Hepburn bill, which, after passing the House, was brought to the Senate, clothed the Interstate Commerce Commission with power to revise railroad rates in the interest of justice. On reaching the Senate it was exposed to two sets of criticism. On the one side was the criticism of those who were opposed to vesting the Commission with any large power and on the other, that of those who, though favoring some sort of governmental control of rates, feared lest the bill might be declared unconstitutional because of its failure to provide for court review upon the part of a railroad that judged itself injured by the decision of the Commission. It soon became evident that the anti-reform forces would not be able to prevent some form of rate legislation, and the struggle was thereby centered about the question as to what rights should be granted the railways in the way of a review of the decision of the Commission by the courts. On the one side were those who favored amendments forbidding the lower federal courts to suspend the decision of the Commission. On the other side were those who insisted that there should be amendments providing for the utmost revision on the part of the courts. President Roosevelt has insisted from the first that the Hepburn bill provided for court review sufficiently thoroughly to save its constitutionality. The objections raised by others, however, led him and his representatives to favor an explicit recognition of this right. This decision was good politics as well as good sense, for the Republican majority in the Senate was on the verge of hopeless disagreement.

The Allison Amendment

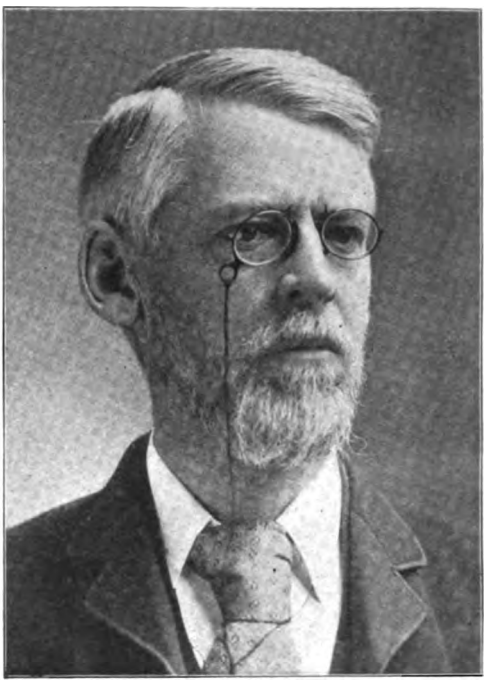
Peace came as usual in a compromise. The Allison Amendment presented by Senator Cullom because of the illness of Senator Allison provides that in cases of dispute jurisdiction is vested in the United States Circuit Courts to hear and determine suits against the Commission, and that direct appeal from the interlocutory order or decree shall lie only to the Supreme Court of the United States. Its retention of the words "in its judgment"

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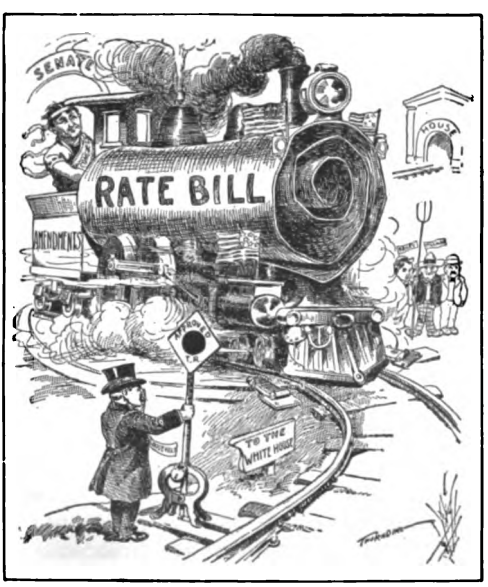
locates power in the Interstate Commerce Commission to declare rates; the abuse of the injunction is prevented by the provisions that proper hearing and notice shall be given before any injunction is issued, and that application for a decree must be made before three judges. Important as any of its provisions is the omission of the enigmatic words "fairly remunerative" from the rate section of the bill. The bill thus amended recognizes the right of railways to get court review of the decisions of the Commission, but at the same time safeguards the Commission. It is a just compromise, but the honors of battle are with the President. There is no great likelihood that the House will fail to concur in the amendment. And thus we enter a new era of governmental control of interstate transportation.

The Resulting "Unpleasantness"

The Democrats insist that the President has surrendered to Senator Aldrich because of a clause which grants the courts full jurisdiction. If this be interpreted as Senators Bailey and Tillman insist it must be interpreted, it would certainly appear that the railroads have a larger loophole than the champions of the bill are ready to admit. But must it be so interpreted? No one can say until some actual case is brought before the courts. At the time of writing it looks as if, apart from the question of court review, the bill would be returned to the House more rather than less radical—perhaps made intentionally too radical for passage as a whole. Among the amendments are those declaring pipe lines to be common carriers, divorcing railroads from mining, manufacturing and other companies, bringing express and sleeping-car companies under the interstate commerce regulations, restoring imprisonment as part of the penalty for rebating in addition to heavy fines and enforcing equal accommodations and service for all persons and races. As might be expected the Democratic senators with whom the President was for a moment collaborating, are extremely bitter over the fact that a bill so acceptable to the public at large should become a party measure. Senator Tillman insists that ex-Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, was told by the President that Senators Knox, Spooner and Foraker were trying to injure or defeat the bill by ingenious constitutional arguments and that therefore the President wished to turn to the Democrats. The



EX-SENATOR W. E. CHANDLER, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
Who was the mediary between the President and the Democrats



READY FOR THE NEW SWITCH
Thorndike in Philadelphia *Times*

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ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL
Jamieson in Pittsburg *Dispatch*

President has denied that he ever made any such statement, calling it a deliberate falsehood. Just what are the merits of the case we may never know precisely. The public is likely to stand by the President notwithstanding he appears a shade too ready to use sweeping terms when branding quotations of his words as false.

The Coal Strike

The coal strike which a month ago faced the country no longer threatens the ordinary householder. Large numbers of bituminous mines are in operation, and there is some expectation that such operators of Indiana, Ohio and Illinois as have not made terms with their miners may appeal to President Roosevelt to bring about arbitration. John Mitchell has refused the offers for arbitration made by these operators on the ground that the proposal involved questions not in controversy. At the beginning of the bituminous coal strike it will be recalled that the anthracite miners suspended work pending the result of negotiations between their leaders and the mine owners. This suspension of work continued until May 11, when the mines were reopened. This action was in accordance with the decision of the convention held at Scranton May 5, which voted to accept the offer of President Baer on the basis of the agreement of 1903. On May 7 the operators and the subscale committee of the miners signed the agreement. While the contract does not give any advance in wages or other new advantages to the miners, it is regarded by Mr. Mitchell as of significance because it is written. The entire situation illustrates the fact that the mine workers have in John Mitchell a sagacious leader. A strike at this time could hardly have won public sympathy and had been so thoroughly discounted by mine owners and the various carrying corporations that it could only have failed. In the long run a national strike to succeed must be supported by public sentiment.

Foreign Affairs

The Douma and the Czar

The meeting of the douma May 10 must be regarded as one of those events to be classed with the meeting of the States Generals in 1789 and that of the Continental Congress in 1776. The Czar received the Council of the Empire and the Lower House of Parliament at the Winter Palace, and read a rather vague conciliatory address from the throne. There was no attempt at disturbance although the government had made all possible provisions to meet any emergency. The douma promptly organized by the election of Professor Morontseff as president, the election of Professor Milyoukoff being made impossible because of his loss of certain civic rights at the present time. The problem of controlling the peasant members and more radical elements of the douma was at once confronted, but the more conservative leaders of the Constitutional Democrats showed themselves good advisers. Thus far they have prevented any violent demand for amnesty for all political prisoners. Such a demand is likely to be made, but in a conciliatory fashion. Polish deputies are already beginning their campaign for autonomy, but the Jewish question is not to be agitated specifically. The Jewish and Polish members are, however, not likely to form independent groups, but to join the Constitutional Democrats. A matter that promises to be of some importance is a proposal made by Shipoff to the Council of the Empire. He favored introducing into the reply to the speech from the throne a request for the revocation of the fundamental law because it was liable

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From *Le Monde Illustré.*

THE RUSSIAN ELECTORAL COMMISSION OF THE EMPIRE AT THE CITY HALL, ST. PETERSBURG

Which supervised and counted the votes cast for the douma

to be a source of conflict with the Lower House of Parliament. Coming as it does from the council, this proposal is an indication of the extent to which the constitutional movement has gone.

The Russian Parties

The elections to the douma were not over on May 10 on which date that body met, but their results testified distinctly to the New Russia. Within the douma there are a number of different political parties. There are the Octobrists or conservative party whose platform is the Czar's manifesto of last October. Before the recent movements in Russia this party would have been regarded as progressive, but in the march of events during the past few months it has shared the fate of the party of the Left in the French Constitutional Assembly of 1789. In point of numbers it is probably second in the douma. The reactionist party is not so large in numbers, but represents a very strong element in the Russian government. To it the Octobrists are as distasteful and dangerous as members of the Constitutional Democratic party. This last possesses a great majority—at least 178—of the members of the new body. This party demands the establishment of a genuine constitutional government, an eight-hour law for all artisans, equal rights for all citizens, and a legislation which will permit the peasants to acquire land on easy terms. There are numerous other parties whose sympathies are divided among the three dominant groups. Chief among the anti-governmental groups are the Social Democrats numbering fifteen, and the "Progressives" numbering thirty-seven. The struggle between these parties, if any struggle is permitted by the bureaucracy, is likely to prove epoch-making. Unless we mistake, however, the reactionary party will not permit the Czar to make any great concessions.

The Preparation by the Bureaucracy

In the midst of the preparation for the douma came the Czar's acceptance of Count Witte's resignation from the Premiership, and also that of Durnovo from the Ministry of the Interior. In the place of Witte, Goremykin, a former Minister of the Interior, has been appointed Premier. Both Witte and Durnovo are to be members of the Council of the Empire and Secretaries of State. The only possible explanation of the act seems to be that

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GOREMYKIN
The new Russian Prime Minister

the Czar wishes in some way to forestall the action of the douma, which, under the control of the Constitutional Democrats, would certainly have been hostile to Witte. The position of the former premier, since the collapse of the revolutionary movement, has been increasingly reactionary. The new premier is supposed to be more liberal, but whether or not that be the case, he is less objectionable to the party which will control the douma. At the same time it is to be borne in mind that it is all but impossible to get at the actual situation in the empire. The press dispatches express partisanship and to a considerable extent are probably subject to censorship. The Czar on May 5 issued a proclamation which may be considered a fair statement of the position of the bureaucracy relative to the new constitutional movement. The douma is not allowed to change "fundamental laws" of the empire. Nor is it to have the right to vote loans. Its action is limited to matters secondary importance and all its decrees are subject to revision by the council, which thus becomes an Upper House. The revision of the army is among those matters concerning which the douma is not to legislate and it is not to be permitted to draw up a constitution. Altogether the prospects for any radical legislation seem small.

The New British Education Bill

The House of Commons and its various galleries for visitors, peers, and ladies were crowded with an intensely interested throng when Augustine Birrell, the well-known author, essayist and lecturer and the present minister for education, brought in his eagerly anticipated Education Bill. Outside the House the interest was no less keen, for the long and bitter controversy that has raged round this question has caused many who would be otherwise indifferent to the claims of education, to take up cudgels in defense of the church, party or principle held by them to be injured by the Education Bill passed by the late Conservative government. Mr. Birrell's bill will please none wholly, but it has features that will commend it to most persons for one reason or another. It completely reverses those clauses of the former act which brought the "Passive Resister" into existence, by placing all State-supported schools equally and wholly under popular control, and by abolishing religious tests for teachers. Some compromise was absolutely necessary to satisfy the Anglican and Roman Catholic sections whom the last bill so largely favored. According to the new bill there will be taught in all the State-supported schools the simple Bible lessons with historical and ethical explanations which have been used with general acceptance. All the Voluntary Schools, as are called those schools that were initially provided by members of the English State Church, will therefore come under this class in future according to the present terms of the bill. But should it be so desired, denominational teaching may be given by teachers provided by the denominations on two mornings out of the week. All religious teaching is removed out of school hours to the first hour from 9 to 9:45 A.M., and denominational teaching is

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not to be given by the regular staff teachers. A further attempt to satisfy all sects, provides that in urban districts, where there is a choice of schools to which children can be sent, denominational teaching may be given every day and by the regular teachers, though not at public cost, should eighty per cent of the parents of the children petition for it. This, perhaps the most far-reaching as well as the novel feature of the bill, gives power to the local authorities who deal with education to make special arrangements in special cases and aims of course at satisfying the Anglicans, Roman Catholics and Jews. The tremendous change that the bill will work in the status of the clergy in relation to State-Church schools will no doubt cause bitter opposition to the bill, as indeed has already been announced by Lord Robert Cecil. There will be no right of entry and the clergy will have no privilege, as heretofore, of assuming authority to interfere with the schools except in so far as they may be elected as managers. The significance of this change can hardly be exaggerated. The school premises hitherto in the hands of the Episcopal State Church are either to be bought outright, or rented for the five days during school hours at a cost of rental and upkeep of buildings. Where titledeeds and bequests render this latter course impossible, the matter is to be brought before a commission appointed to deal with the special cases. Mr. Birrell's bill is admitted to have been a personal triumph, and to be an honest attempt to solve the educational problem in a way acceptable and fair to all.

Insurrection in France

Riotous disturbances in various parts of France culminated in Paris about May 1, and threatened to take on a revolutionary character. The government, however, met the situation with firmness, and had made ample preparation to cope with disorder. In consequence the demonstrations were speedily quelled and tranquillity was restored. The trouble originated with the miners' strikes in the north of France. As mentioned in the last issue of THE WORLD TO-DAY, the mines have been yielding largely increased dividends for several years past, and the miners naturally felt they ought to share in the prosperity through an increase in wages. Some 40,000 of them went on strike. The subsequent disaster at Courrieres with its attendant circumstances of neglect and indifference on the part of the owners still further exasperated the men. Revolutionary and labor agitators recognized their opportunity to nurse the seeds of discontent into insurrection and disaffection. The strikes spread and rumors became current that Bonapartists, Loyalists and anarchists were involved in the proposed outbreak on May 1. Arrests were made by the government of some of the leaders, among them Count Beauregard, an illegitimate son of Napoleon III, M. Bibert, editor of *L'Autorité*, and Citizen Griffuelhes, general secretary of the Confederation of Labor. Houses were searched and it was claimed that documents were discovered showing that conspirators against the Republic were financing the strike demonstrations. A bomb was found on the window sill of one of the President's villas, and another exploded on the Western Railroad near the Argenteuil Bridge, but failed to do much damage. Paris was terror-stricken and many left the city. Troops were stationed at the Bourse and round the banks and other public offices, and massed at various points to prevent the execution of threatened destruction. Although several severe conflicts occurred between the agitators and the soldiers and there was much rioting no serious damage was done, and within a few days the affair collapsed, and in many instances strikers returned to work.

Confidence Restored

The elections which occurred in the days following these riotous conditions were conducted with remarkable tranquillity in Paris and its vicinity. The results proved conclusively that full confidence was felt in the present government. Out of 591 constituencies it carried 262, the opposition having 169. In 155 districts reballotings were required. The Nationalists have now scarcely any representation, while the supporters of the government—the members of the Left—are strongly increased. This indicates approval of the policy of the government, particularly in regard to the separation of Church and State.

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Turkey, Egypt and Great Britain

The sick man of Europe is again in evidence. Ever since the establishment of the British protectorate in Egypt the relations of that country to the Sultan have been hardly more than normal. Of late both British and Turks are pushing railways into the Sinaitic peninsula for the assistance of commerce and pilgrims. In pursuance of this policy the Sultan assembled troops at Taba, a little town at the head of the Gulf of Akaba on the Red Sea. Now the British wanted Taba as one terminus of their railway and held it to be on the frontier of Egypt. Lord Cromer insisted that the Turkish forces should be removed. The Porte refused to remove them, insisting that Taba belonged to the district of Akaba which had been ceded by Egypt in 1892. Thereupon the British military and naval authorities became active. Three thousand troops were ordered to Egypt and the Mediterranean squadron was put in readiness for demonstration in Turkish waters. At the time of writing the Sultan seems to be playing his old game of promise and delay. The most significant element in the affair is the statement from Germany to the effect that the Sultan can expect no assistance in that quarter. For the past few years it has been rather more than suspected that the Kaiser was giving his moral support to Mohammedan peoples gener... If he had really supported the Sultan ... trouble between Turkey and Great Br... would have seriously imperiled the p... of Europe. As it is, it may simply di... tangle Egypt from the overlordship ... Turkey.

Naval Expansion in Japan

Four new war vessels have just b... added to Japan's navy. Two arm... cruisers, Tsukuba ... Ikoma, of 14,000 t... each, were recent... launched, and two 18,000-ton battlesh... Katori and Kashima, have reached c... pletion in England. Another arm... cruiser will be ready in August, and ... building of still another will shortly c... mence, as will also that of a 19,00... battleship, the Aki. This means that ... the end of the year the navy of Ja... will be largely increased. The heroes ... the war are soon to receive promot... Admiral Togo will be made a cour... Count Nodzu, a marquis, and Gener... Kuroki, Oku, Nogi and Kamamura, v... counts. Marquis Oyama has been reti... from the post of field marshal and ch... of the Japanese headquarters staff, bei... succeeded by Viscount Kodama, recen... promoted from a baronetcy and the ra... of lieutenant-general and soon to be ma... a count.

The Drama

An Endowed Theater at Last

Chicago is now assured of an endowed theater; in fact, not impossibly of two. One of the proposals, and the one now assured, is that of the "New Theater," which is to be supported in much the same way as was originally the Chicago Orchestra Association. A board of trustees has been appointed which includes some of the most prominent citizens of Chicago, and a guarantee fund of $30,000 has been established. In addition something like $27,000 worth of tickets has been subscribed for. Steinway Hall is to be transformed into a modern theater seating eight hundred people. Mr. Victor Mapes is to be stage director and Samuel P. Gerson business manager. Any profits which may accrue will be ...ed for the establishment of a permanent ...ter devoted to the ideals of dramatic art. The New Theater is a thoroughly independent movement and is not affiliated with any school. Its season will last thirty weeks and there will be presented fifteen standard modern plays of higher excellence. A second plan for an endowed theater has been inaugurated by the Woman's Club, but as yet no public announcement has been made of its success in finding the necessary support. It is to be in charge of Donald Robertson. It is a pity that the two movements can not join forces.

"A Sabine Woman"

A play by the poet, William Vaughn Moody, called "A Sabine Woman" was acted for the first time by Miss Margaret Anglin, and served to present Moody to the theater-going public as an active play-

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wright. So certain was Miss Anglin of the popular nature as well as the superiority of this play that it was being presented in less than one week from the time the actress first saw the manuscript. It was reckless courage on her part, which was met with an answering note of enthusiasm, but it is doubtful whether the play will ever gain the popularity hoped for it. It deals with the psychological development of a finely bred woman, who as the less of two evils saw herself bartered for a string of nuggets, and it portrays the gradual breaking down of her innate scruples to accept the situation, and love the man who had purchased her. Fortunately he is a strong man and worth loving. Written with the insight of a poet, who is yet not a dramatist, the drama embodies a fundamental problem in sex psychology of powerful dramatic value, but developed with technical crudity. The play is unlovely to look upon, and though Ibsenish in tone lacks Ibsen's simplicity and clear-cut, definite character point of view. Moody has not learned to take his audience by the hand, reveal to it secretly the ultimate desires of his characters, and then bid it watch with him the human struggle of soul against soul.

Farce and Musical Comedy

The fag end of the season is strewn with wrecks. Three new farces and a musical comedy have failed dismally. Few managers will withdraw a piece promptly that has a glimmer of hope in it. Therefore it is generally conceded that "The Optimist," by Sydney Rosenfeld, "Aunt Louisa," by Frederick Paulding, and "The District Leader," by Joseph Howard, which sank together, and "What the Butler Saw," which set the example, were worthless. It is strange that men of Rosenfeld's technical knowledge and Paulding's stage experience would wittingly perpetrate such atrocities as these two final efforts, each a senseless mess of mere talk. "The District Leader" is a poor imitation of a fairly successful type of musical melodrama, and has met a deserved fate. "The Free Lance" and "Rosalie," two typically mediocre musical comedies built in a fashion believed to have become extinct or at least passé, are meeting with a certain amount of public interest in the absence of something better.

Plays Worth While

There was a moment of pleasant anticipation when Minnie Maddern Fiske tried "Dolce," by John Luther Long, on the New York dog, to find the little play built in the timber of good art, tenderly romantic and human and useful for next season's progress. It rarely happens that a western actress, unknown to Broadway, can command the serious commendation of play-bored critics and weary public on her first appearance. But such has been the case of Florence Roberts, an emotional actress gifted with a fine voice, a good presence and rare intelligence. The vehicle of her introduction, "The Strength of the Weak," the work of two comparatively unknown women, was found to be above the average in skilful construction. Arnold Daly has revived Mansfield's former success, "Arms and the Man," the first Shaw comedy presented in America, but he scarcely lends to the chief rôle the distinguished art of his brother player. Richard Mansfield himself is closing his season in the West in an elaborate repertory of all his comedy successes, while Robert Loraine is meeting a distinct triumph everywhere with "Man and Superman," the keenest, most indecently satirical of all Shaw's works when intelligently presented. E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe are closing the second season of their partnership in an enviable shower of encomiums. In "The Taming of the Shrew," in "Twelfth Night," in "Romeo and Juliet," these co-stars have gained in subtlety of interpretation, skill in reading and poetic insight during the past season. Two new plays, as yet neither made nor marred by metropolitan verdict, have met with indisputable favor on the road. The first, "Money Talks," is the maiden effort of a new playwright, Cleveland Moffett, and is a graceful comedy of truly American flavor, affording that inimitable character actor, W. H. Thompson, a grateful rôle. The second is "The Coward," the first really serious effort of George Broadhurst. Its first appearance in Chicago was a veritable triumph for author and players. It is an interesting drama of soul development, rather than

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of action, and Robert T. Haines has created in the title rôle one of the most appealing, finished and virile rôles of career.

Amateur Sport

The Olympic Games

Probably the most successful series of Olympic Games held in modern times was celebrated in the great Stadion at Athens April 22 to May 2. The outcome was a victory for the United States, its athletes winning 75½ points to England's 36, Greece's 27½, Sweden's 26, Hungary, Austria, Germany, Finland, France, Italy and Belgium having only 13 or under. The most interesting races were the runs in which American contestants were especially successful. The Marathon Race in which the number of Greek contestants was twenty-six, British seven, American five, was won by a Canadian, a representative of Sweden and America winning second and third respectively. It is announced that the International Games of 1908 will be held in London.

Football Reform

The progress of football reform if slow seems to be steady. As regards the game itself the eastern and western universities seem to be reasonably at one. The new rules have given pretty general satisfaction and there seems to be a determination to adopt every method which will insure honest and efficient offici To accomplish this end there will be v ious subcommittees in different secti of the country, who will oversee this hig important matter. In the West the mat has been handled rather more from academic point of view than in the E In the Universities of Wisconsin, Chica and Michigan there is a decided moven to force the game into its proper posit in the perspective of university interes Pursuant of this purpose the obvious s as has already been pointed out in th columns was to prevent championsh games during the period of reform. Th step has been taken by the agreement the three universities not to play gam with each other during the present seas Football is not abolished, but the cha pionship fever, it is hoped, will be allay As a result Michigan has already clos a two years' contract with the Universit of Pennsylvania, and the schedule big games with other institutions is likel to be such that interest will be centered i the sport rather than in inter-universit rivalries. In the meantime other reform are in progress which it is hoped will mak athletics a more effective and a less irra tional element in the educational syste



AT THE INTERNATIONAL GAMES AT ATHENS

Jupiter—A bunch of thunderbolts against your big stick, the tall gent with the chin whiskers wins the race
Hercules—By all the gods, Jupe, dost think me an easy mark?

Morris in *Spokesman-Review* of Spokane

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Summer Baseball

The agitation in favor of summer baseball in colleges will not down. The last prominent institution to take up the matter is Cornell. While the decision as far as we know has not been definitely reached, the fact that the issue is frankly faced is an indication of the trend of affairs. We have repeatedly insisted that there is no disgrace in a genuine college student's playing baseball for money during his vacation. The only disgrace comes when he lies about it. Nor is it easy to see wherein college sport as such is exposed to any particular danger from summer baseball, provided an institution safeguards athletics with the necessary scholastic and residence requirements. It is notorious that students make up the teams at hotels where they are paid generous amounts for their expenses. It is this sort of tampering with truth that is far more dangerous than the breaking of an artificial definition of amateur sport.

The Religious World

Will Disciples and Baptists Federate?

The annual congress of the Disciples of Christ was held in Indianapolis during the last week of April. These congresses are apt to result in pretty earnest discussions and the last one was especially notable in that it discussed frankly the possibility of federation between the Disciples and the Baptists. Those familiar with the history of denominationalism in the United States will recall that throughout the middle west the Disciples and Baptists have not always been on the friendliest terms. Of late years, however, not only has there been growing up a general spirit of tolerance, but in the body of Disciples there has developed also a group of active and able men who are laying emphasis rather upon Christian union, one of the great tenets of Alexander Campbell, than upon those various details which separate their body from other Christians. There is no likelihood that the two denominations will ever become merged, but it is greatly to be hoped that some sort of federation may be the outcome of the new movement. Disciples and Baptists are too much alike both in polity and in theology not to coöperate.

Dr. Crapsey's Heresy

Dr. Algernon S. Crapsey has recently been condemned under accusation of his bishop for heresy. The charge was not that of preaching that which was untrue, but that of being disloyal to the creed. The trial developed into a series of purely technical discussions, both sides being represented by lawyers. It is a fair illustration of what any heresy trial is likely to become. Too many clergymen are not interested to prove that a teaching is true but that it is either in agreement with or contrary to some statement or creed made authoritative by a church or



REV. ALGERNON S. CRAPSEY
Recently condemned for teaching doctrines contrary to the creed of the Protestant Episcopal Church

by their own acquiescence. The particular point at issue in the case of Doctor Crapsey was his new interpretation of the statement in the Apostle's Creed relative to the virgin birth of Jesus. Doctor Crapsey believes that Jesus was the son of Joseph, yet at the same time insists that he is in accord with the underlying truth in the clause of the creed. Whether or not this is a fair treatment of the creed

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may be an open question; but, for weal or woe, the number of men is increasing who believe thoroughly in the divinity of Jesus but who do not believe in his virgin birth. These men number among themselves some of the most active religious leaders of the day. Many of them call themselves not Unitarians but Evangelicals. What to do with these men is a question which must sooner or later be settled. Perhaps his bishop's treatment of Dr. Crapsey is a step in the direction. Perhaps it is not.

A Methodist Semi-Centennial

One of the most important though not much heralded meetings has been that held in Evanston, Illinois, May 5-9, in connection with the semi-centennial of Garrett Biblical Institute. The bishops of the Methodist Church (North) held their conference also at the same time, and as a result the meetings were marked by very remarkable addresses, notably those of Bishops McDowell, Andrews, Warren and President Little of the institute. The Methodist Church has developed great energies the past five years, particularly in the maintenance of evangelistic services and in pushing the foreign mission campaign. Throughout May have been held a number of missionary conventions in the West. The results of these activities are already discernible in the increase of attendance upon theological seminaries, additions to churches, and an increase of funds for missionary purposes. In all this enterprise it is gratifying to know that Garrett Biblical Institute has been a large factor.

The Revival at Philadelphia

The evangelistic campaign conducted by Dr. Torrey and Mr. Alexander in Philadelphia has closed. A statement as to the general work of the evangelist will be found in another column. Whatever success has attended the Philadelphia meetings has been due largely to the work of Mr. Alexander and to elaborate organization. There was no spontaneous popular response. The management has been careful to see that the meetings have been well advertised [illegible]

some good has been done. there were 3,615 cards signed of converts, a very large p not a majority, being youn To these Dr. Torrey adds thousand who were converted mal work of the churches – on his part hard to under those signing the cards, juc the figures at our disposal, than one in six is likely t churches. The probability is t same amount of energy and amount of money been put int sion of the normal activities o delphia churches, the results been larger and the good ac more permanent. How far this terest was due to Philadelphia, the lack of personal workers, far to Dr. Torrey's type of p is hard to say.

Religious Co-operation in Maine

Co-operation and reciprocity religious denominations are the which the Inter tional Commis Maine seeks to f members are representatives churches: Baptist, Congr Methodist, Christian and Free During its existence of thirte its records show the names of no fifty-one communities where fric arisen from encroachment or con In twelve of these the executive tee gave formal hearings to the p terested, and in six, the decision Commission were acquiesced in lowed. In thirty-seven of the cases consultation and friendly ence led to an amicable adjustmen difficulties. In many minor insta Interdenominational Commission h of marked service in fostering h Recently it was decided that th dent of the Commission shoul measures to urge upon summer to the state co-operation with th churches in their services and wo consideration of the widely rec fact that summer-vacationists are rious for failure in this regard, hin rather than [illegible]



A MODERN MIRACLE OF FISHES

BY

IVAH DUNKLEE.



A MODERN miracle in fishes may be seen at "T wharf," Boston. It has long been an unquestioned fact that this port is one of the greatest fish markets in the United States, but actually to see the fish that are landed after just one trip is one of the sights of the earth. In business hours the wharf is a whirl of action, and there is neither lack of noise nor picturesqueness. Just as American soldiers fight with a dare-devil spirit that has been admired by all nations, so the fishermen offer their "catch" and the dealers drive their bargains in a seeming pandemonium of recklessness, but there are level heads here as there are on the floor of the stock exchange and the great football gridiron.

"T wharf" has no connection with the one famous for the tea episode, but receives its name from its original likeness to the letter T. In the early colonial days when Long wharf extended way up to the customhouse, "T wharf" was simply an outgrowth of Long wharf. In the course of time the connecting link between the two wharves was destroyed, only the part corresponding to the top of the letter was left, but the ancient name still clung, although lately there has been such a gigantic outpouring of the finny tribe on this dock that it has come to be familiarly known as "Fish wharf."

There has been a remarkable development of the industry. Once fishermen came to the wharf with old dories full of fish and thought they were doing a good business. Later large vessels were pressed into service, but any old tub was considered good enough for fishing, and the

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fleet presented a sorry appearance. Every year there has been a gradual improvement in the boats. Now nearly all are of the yacht type, freshly painted and altogether ship-shape. On the homeward journey, when the woodwork has been freshly swabbed down and the fishermen are singing, it would be difficult to tell these hard-working boats from pleasure yachts. The average cost of one is about $8,000, although many are worth $15,000 and more. Sometimes a captain owns his boat, and now and then fishermen unite and put their money in a craft, but more often the owners are a syndicate of business men, often dealers.

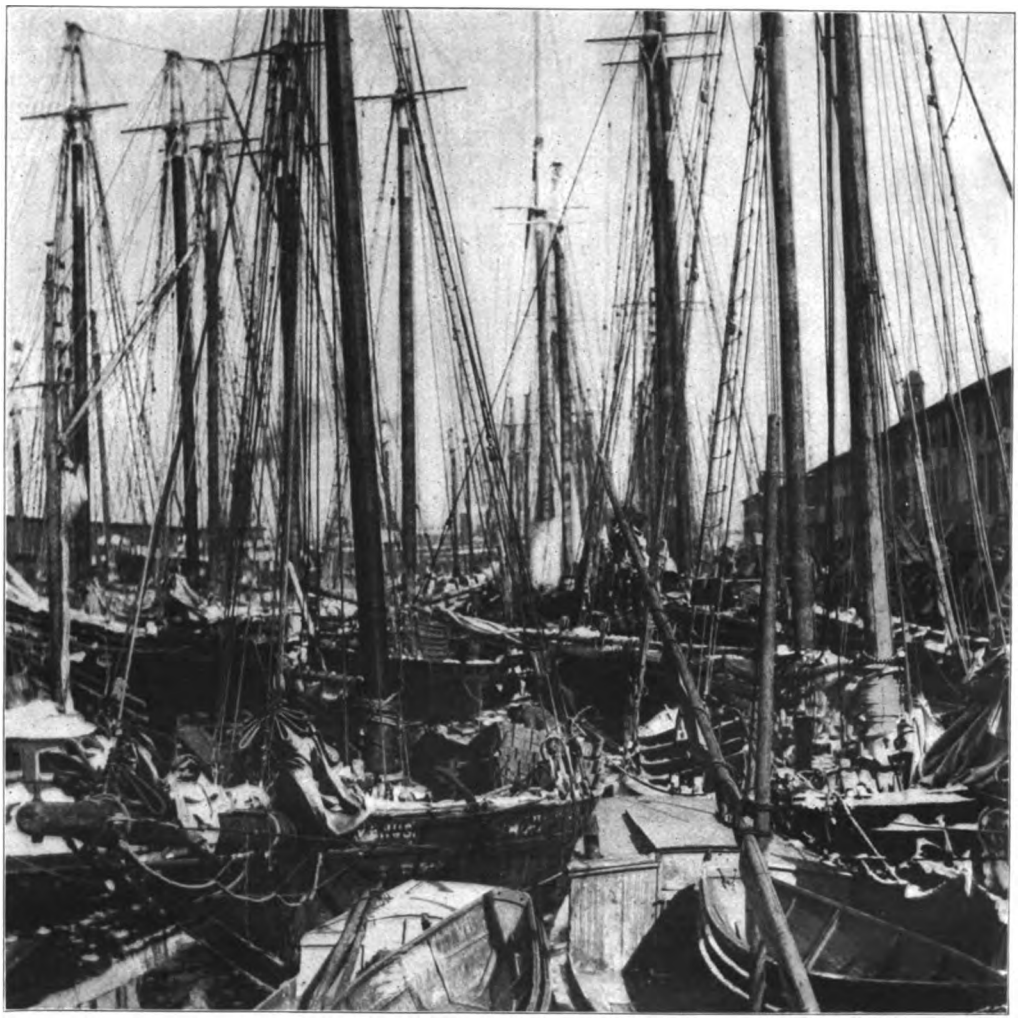
Saturday noon the dock is officially closed, and if there has been good fishing weather, Monday morning is a particularly good time to visit the wharf because of this cessation in business. By Sunday night the tide of industry has again set in. Fishing boats are pushing their prows up the harbor from all the different fishing grounds near and far, some one hundred and eighty miles away. There are boats that hail from La Have Bank, Quereau Bank, off Newfoundland, Cape Shore, Browns Bank, Georges Bank, Cashes Bank, Middle Bank, Jeffreys Ledge, South channel, off Chatham and the shore general.

By dawn they are pressing into their berths on all three sides of the wharf, and often there is a second row outside the first, with the great beam trawler, the new experiment, anchored just outside. The average "catch" of the shore boats is from seven thousand to eleven thousand pounds each, and that of the off shore ones is from seventy thousand to one hundred and seventy-five thousand



BAITING THE TRAWLS

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A FOREST OF SPARS SLASH AND PIERCE THE SKY

pounds. It is not unusual for forty boats to be anchored at once, and frequently the number is far greater.

At arrival time the wharf is its busiest. A forest of spars slash and pierce the sky, all the decks are lost under tons and tons of fish, and the atmosphere is weighted with the rank salt flavor. Simultaneous with docking the boats and wharves are overrun with men of an unmistakable nautical stamp. Men with red, wind-blown faces, strong hands, and sea-rolling, lurching steps; men that are splendidly at ease in their jerseys and oil-skins. A few of them are Yankees, Irishmen and Scotchmen, but many more are Swedes, Italians and Portuguese.

According to dock law the boats are not "hailed" and no business is allowed to be transacted until the captain "ties up," but the instant the dock bell rings at 7 A.M., and the captain heaves the line, the tongues of the dealers are let loose. There are usually twenty or thirty "hailing" each boat, and as every man's voice is somewhat like a foghorn the effect of the sudden vociferous onslaught is remarkable.

"How many pounds of cod have you, Captain?" asks one, and another bawls out, "How many herring?" and the chorus is a loud and continuous medley of inquiries about cusk and haddock and hake and pollack and halibut and mack-

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erel. The Captain, good-naturedly laughing, answers, when he can, and upon learning the number of pounds carried, the bidding begins. " I'll give four cents a pound " shouts one, and another cries, " Four and a half," and another calls " Five." Still another imperatively

men in the boat, with forks that resemble pitchforks, fill the great baskets that are heaved aloft by pullies to the scales and the contents dumped into the weighing box. Then other men with forks fill the great two-wheel handcarts, holding just a thousand pounds. These are wheeled



THE CAPTAIN SETTLES ACCOUNTS

After he has paid for the use of the scales, usually a dollar a trip, and settled the wharfinger's bill on the basis of 30 cents on 1000 pounds, he figures up the whole transaction and gives each man his rightful share

thunders " Six! " and on and on they go at a furious rate.

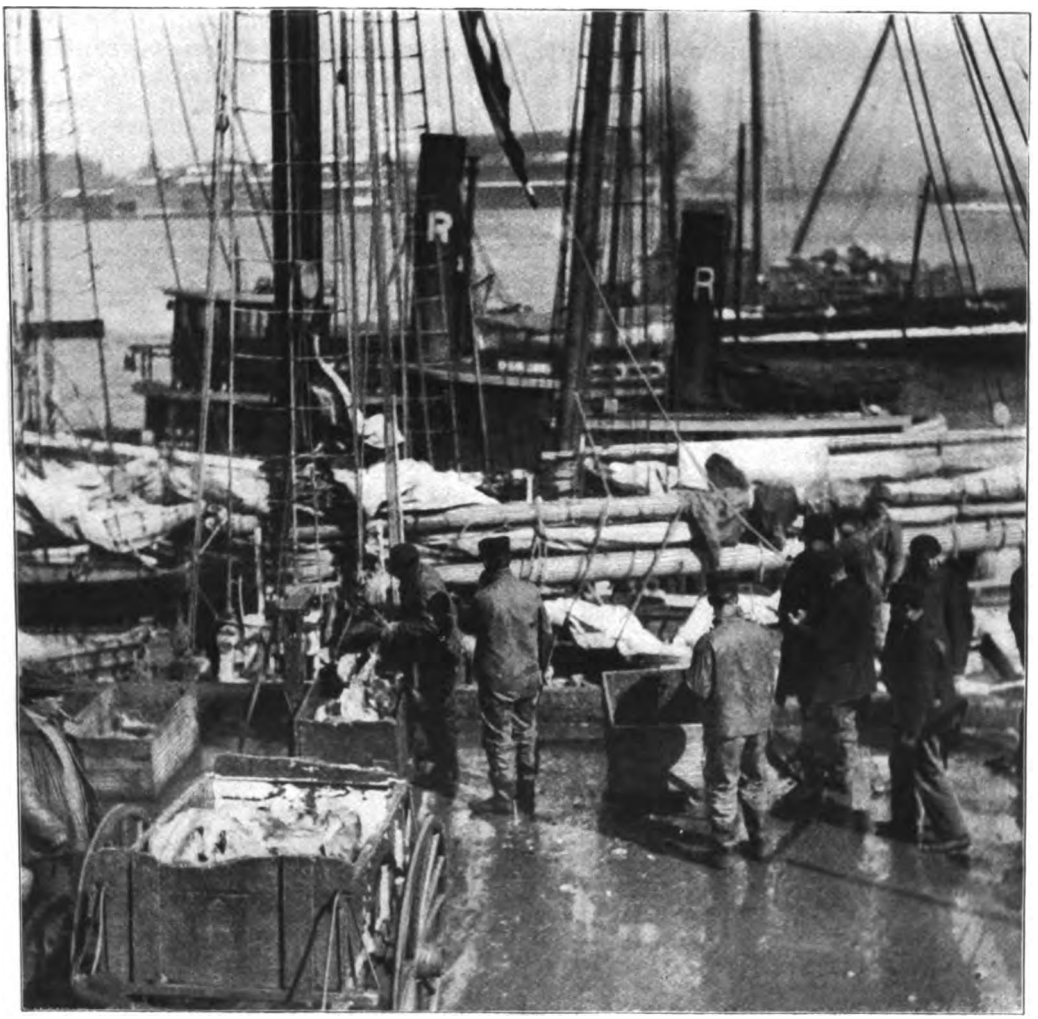
To the uninitiated the competitive bidding is very bewildering. Sometimes a captain is new to it all and "loses his head." In that predicament he has been known to be so confused that he was willing to take four cents a pound when his lowest bid had been four and a half cents. But the experienced captain keeps cool, hears all they have to say, considers the propositions, and then does the best he can, which is hardly ever quite satisfactory to himself as the dealers merit their reputation of being the sharpest of the sharp.

While the bargaining has been going on, the captain has rented platform scales supplied with a weighing box having a capacity of five hundred pounds. When he order to unload is given, the fisher-

up into town to the great fish markets: barrels and great boxes going by express are also filled and quickly headed up. The address tags show that almost every state in the Middle West and even as far west as Omaha looks to Boston for fish. New York and Philadelphia get nearly all their big cod and herring from this port, and Chicago is a heavy buyer.

Men in the hayfield with a storm coming never worked harder than do these men " forking " fish, as they call it: they bend their backs with a right good will while they curse and sing as they pitch and toss the wet, shining beauties until the very air seems full of them. It certainly is full of the rank flavor of fish. The seagulls smell it from afar, and in wing-flapping clouds they dip and dive and circle around and swoop up into the rigging of the boats, there to survey

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UNLOADING THE FISH

afresh the amazing prodigality of fish on deck and dock.

The wonder is that so much business can be transacted in so small a space. There is no unoccupied part of the wharf, whether it be the plank thoroughfare or the packing-rooms and offices in the long low building that runs the whole length of the wharf. Great drays and express wagons laden with boxes and barrels and baskets of fish are driving in and out; the hand-carts are darting everywhere. Fishermen in jerseys, yellow oil-skin coats and long rubber boots are heavily lumbering around; landsmen are hurrying and scurrying, and occasionally an Italian woman in short petticoats, a silken 'kerchief on her head, and a basket on her arm, is thriftily driving a bargain with the fishermen direct.

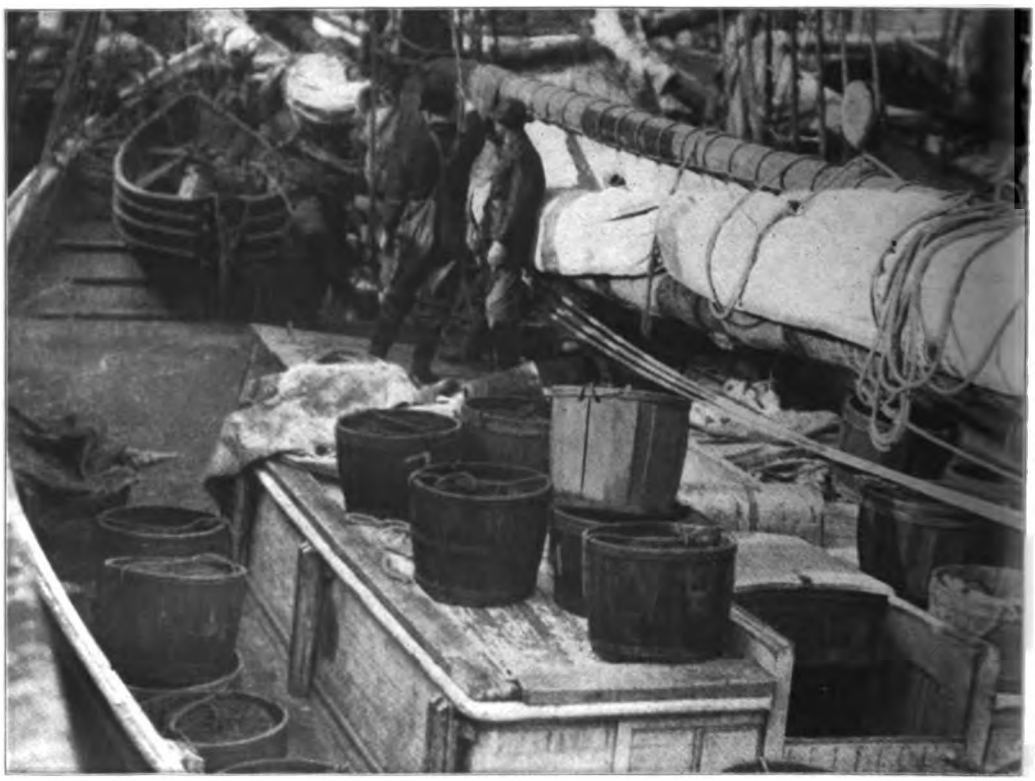
The extent of the business carried on at this wharf in twelve months is something enormous. Commissioner George M. Bowers in his government statement of quantities and values of certain fishery products landed at Boston for the year 1905 gives these figures: 4,280 trips were made; the total number of pounds of fish, including the catch in cod, cusk, haddock, hake, pollack, halibut and mackerel was 101,084,895 pounds and the money value of all this was $2,470,417.

A new experiment is the 250-ton steel boat, The Spray, carrying a beam

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trawl 90 feet long and 130 feet wide. The beam trawler is a successful factor in English fishing waters, and there has been much interest in introducing the method here. The Spray carries a crew of fourteen men. All are inexperienced in this way of fishing except two

lieved, as many of the boats bring in as high as one hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds a trip. Before beam trawling can be successful a study of the fishing grounds along the coast will have to be made. It is expected when this method of fishing is thoroughly understood, and



ALL SOLD OUT

Englishmen, who are instructors in the art. The advantages of the beam trawler are these: the boat can drag with the net to the depth of 250 fathoms; it has also the ability to fish in all weathers and during the night. As yet the proposition is in an experimental stage, but the fish merchants who have subscribed $70,000 for the construction of the boat say they are satisfied and have lost no money. There are, however, no more beam trawlers being made for this particular port at present.

The advent of the beam trawler in the fishing fleet was greatly feared by the shermen, but on its maiden trip it ly brought in about seventy thousand nds of fish, and their minds were re-

there is a perfect knowledge of the grounds, so the nets will not be endangered by rocks, that success will be assured. Surely the casting out of a great net from a beam is a far easier process than the time-honored method of trawling where the baiting and tending of the hooks is done by hand.

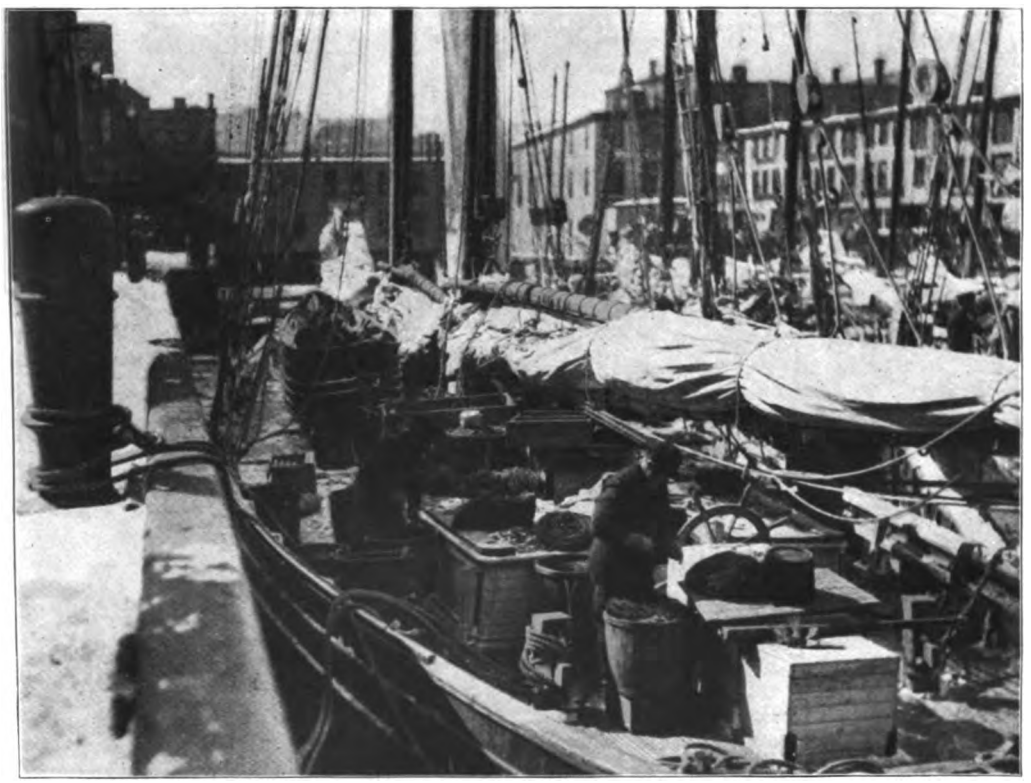
A harvest of over one hundred and one million pounds of fish in one year is proof indeed that an enormous business is done at the wharf. It would seem that the captain and the fishermen should make money fast and become rich, but when the business has all been reduced to figures there is not a great profit for any one and there certainly is much hard work for the fishermen. Yes, and hard work

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for the dealers who reduce the ungainly mass they purchase to a series of captivating window displays on ice.

Here are some of the expenses in fishing. If the boat stocks at $1,000 the vessel's part is one-fourth or $250. The cost of stocking a big boat for a two weeks' trip is about $500. From this sum fully $200 goes for provisions; from $150 to $175 for bait; twenty tons of ice will cost $50, and there will be other expenses. Provided there is no accident there will probably be $250 to be equally divided among twenty-three men. The captain shares alike with the men with this exception: he has a ten-cent commission on the boat part, and in the instance cited he would therefore receive $25 besides his equal share.

In case of accident the profits are of course reduced. Trawls are quite likely to be lost, and as one tub costs $5, the loss of twenty would mean $100, and a serious shrinkage in the profits of each man would follow. Twenty-three men constitute the usual crew of a big boat with ten dories: twenty fishermen, a spare man, cook and captain. Many fish dealers have made money and some fishermen. Not infrequently a captain retires to a snug home with the happy consciousness that his investments are prospering.



EVERYTHING SHIPSHAPE AND READY FOR THE NEW VOYAGE

Shore fishing is more profitable to the crew, as the boat only draws one-fifth of the stock, which, of course, leaves more to be divided among the men, and then they get a better price for the fish because it is fresher. Also, there are not so many men with whom to divide up. What they make depends on the number of trips. If the fishing is good, and three trips in a week are made, the entire expense would be about $150, as the cost of one trip would probably be about $50.

Although the type of the fishing boat has changed the fishermen themselves have not. There is always a surprising number of unmarried men among them and they are very easy spenders of money.

When the day's work is done the cap-

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tain pays the " scales man " for the use of the scales — usually a dollar a trip, then settles the wharfinger's bill on the basis of thirty cents on 1,000 pounds, and, finally, surrounded by his men, figures up the whole transaction and from his leathern bag doles out to each man his rightful share.

By this time the boat has had a ough bath, the trawls have been and all is in readiness for the trip. Sometimes the men all v spend a night in town, but if the is good the boat is usually turned and followed by a cloud of seagull back to the fishing grounds.



SHERBURN MERRILL BECKER

MAYOR OF MILWAUKEE, SURREPTITIOUS REFORMER

BY

WILLIAM HARD

IT seems too bad to expose Sherbie Becker. But the truth must be told no matter who gets hurt. And the truth is that Sherbie Becker is part of the "uplift." Sherbie Becker is a reformer. He tries to divert your attention, ut if you watch him carefully you will see that he is all the while surrey reforming everything that comes

At present he affects to be deey ested in booming the popularit "Becker hat." You can see th Sherbie's head in most of his re tures. It is a pinky-fawn-colo hat punched in at four places.

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spends a good deal of his time laboring with the reporters of the daily papers and trying to persuade them to give this hat a boost by substituting it for their conventional derbies. They are reluctant, but after a while they will submit. Sherbie is popular and if he thinks a certain kind of hat is all right it won't be long before other people think so too.

It is not familiarity to call him Sherbie. It would be affectation to call him anything else. All Milwaukee has known him since he was a child and has called him Sherbie, and has watched him grow up, and as he has not yet stopped growing and does not seem likely ever to do so, it is probable that he will continue to be Sherbie to the end of his life.

Well, there Sherbie stands holding out the Becker hat in his right hand in plain view of the whole audience. Everybody is looking at the hat. The hat seems to be the show. You can not keep your eyes off it. But if you could, you would see that with his disengaged left hand this young performer is preparing to break up the transportation monopoly of Milwaukee, and is getting ready to give the town some new steam and electric railroads in spite of the vehement opposition of vested interests.

Sherbie Becker, of Milwaukee, is the only reformer in America who keeps you feeling happy while your character is being improved.

Sherbie's father is a big banker. His grandfather was a big railroad man. When Sherbie wanted anything he asked for it. So one night a few years ago he went down to a meeting of a Republican club to ask for something that he had made up his mind he wanted. The members were surprised at the intrusion. They were not accustomed to seeing anybody break into the sacred circle. They were still more surprised when they noticed that the intruder was Sherbie.

"Well, Sherbie, what do you want?" said the president.

"I want to be supervisor," said Sherbie.

When the club recovered it[illegible] laugh, and Sherbie and a la[illegible]egan to together ever since. [illegible]ugh have gone

It seemed to th[illegible] club that the joke would be given [illegible] even finer point if Sherbie were really nominated. The district was so heavily Democratic that it would have the pleasure of seeing Sherbie run and yet it would not have the pain of seeing him take office. So Sherbie was nominated and began running. He began running early in the morning and kept on running all day and most of the night, and all the next day, and so on, until when the tape was reached, his competitors were several laps behind. His election then seemed to be even funnier than his nomination and Milwaukee settled down to get a good view of the ensuing comedy.

It did not turn out to be altogether a comedy. The young long-distance champion tandem-driver who, besides driving tandems, seemed to be mainly interested in a series of magic-lantern slides showing himself in the costumes of various nationalities on a tour of the world—this young globe-trotting sportsman was the first supervisor in the history of Milwaukee to dig up the graft which everybody had suspected, but which no one had had the grit and the perseverance to find. He saved Milwaukee scores of thousands of dollars in printing contracts.

Shortly after this when he wanted to be alderman he was just as amusing and just as good an entertainer, but he was also an excellent business proposition.

As supervisor and as alderman, Sherbie made some progress toward growing up. He began by turning in fire alarms to see how soon the engines would respond. He regarded this occupation as part of his official duties. Then he had some fire alarm apparatus put in at his house and began to race the department to the scene of the fire whenever the alarm woke him up. Incidentally he loaded his [illegible] with coffee and sandwiches [illegible]utomobile men. The firemen did [illegible] for the fire-a knocker. The co[illegible] not regard him as removed that [illegible]ee and the sandwiches partment[illegible]uspicion. But the fire de-that [illegible] getting some brushing up now [illegible]herbie is mayor.

Among other friends that Sherbie made at about this time was a man who had paid his way to jail by taking the box-office receipts of a theater. He had some leisure on his hands and he taught Sherbie how to do professional dancing. Then he and Sherbie entertained the inmates of the jail by rendering vaudeville sketches for them. If anybody else, Senator

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Spooner, for instance, should so far yield to impulse as to render vaudeville sketches, it might hurt him, but Sherbie is the pet of the neighbors, and he is growing up, and everything he does is so genuine and so spontaneous that the neighbors say:

"Well, Sherbie wanted to do it and why shouldn't he do it if he wants to? He's sowing his wild oats and they're mighty wild, but they're mighty innocent, too. There ain't any harm in them."

Paupers as well as prisoners were interesting to Sherbie. He heard that they were not properly fed. It seemed to him that as a public official he ought to find out whether the charge was true or not. It was his duty. So he got the names and quantities and samples of the articles served up to the paupers and he lived on that diet for a week. He found that there was nothing wrong with it. By the simple expedient of actually eating the food he arrived at conclusions which another kind of reformer might have arrived at only after months of accusations, recriminations, investigating commissions, dietetical experts and voluminous reports.

Thinking now that he had learned something about public affairs, Sherbie went to Mayor Rose and said:

"Mr. Rose, I want to be mayor." Rose was amused and pleased.

"All right, Sherbie," he said. "Go ahead."

"But I want to be sure it's all right," said Sherbie. "I'm a friend of yours and I don't want to do anything, you know, unless——"

"You run if you want to, Sherbie," said Rose. "I'll be glad to have you." And he was telling the truth. Sherbie still seemed to be the kind of young man that an experienced politician might ardently desire as an antagonist.

"Sherbie was born with a silver spoon in his mouth," said Rose later, during the campaign.

"I am more fortunate than Rose," said Sherbie. "He was born with a tin horn in his mouth and has been blowing it ever since."

The heaviest gun in Sherbie's trenches during the campaign was a four-page paper called *Becker's Bulletin*. The editors of this paper elucidated the careers of William Pitt and Alexander Hamilton and other famous men who were particularly successful in cutting down the necessary interval between the cradle and public office. If Hamilton was a member of the constitutional convention at thirty it did not seem improper that Becker at the same age should be at least mayor of Milwaukee. In fact it would seem to be creditable modesty in Becker that he was not running for governor.

Replying categorically to a question about his age and experience Sherbie said in his *Bulletin:* "I am thirty years, seven months and fourteen days old, and had two teeth when I was born, and talked when I was four months old. I began riding a bicycle at the age of three. I have owned an automobile for five years and have never killed a soul."

In the same issue he remarked: "Perhaps the charge that I lack dignity results from the fact that I try at all times to be pleasant and that I rarely walk a block that I do not meet Tom, Jim, Jack and Joe, either from my own ward or from some other fellow's ward, and it is not my nature to pass without a chat, not necessarily about politics or business, either, for I am inclined to be sociable. If this is a disadvantage, all right. I will be obliged to suffer and it may lose me the election. But I guess not."

So Sherbie went on being sociable, and offered a barrel of flour to the woman who would send in to the *Bulletin* on a post card the best reasons why he should be elected mayor.

But in "Becker's platform" there were several things that the corporations of Milwaukee did not regard as sociable. For instance: "More and better railroad facilities, electric and steam, suburban and interurban." This was a direct hit at the present companies. It warned them that Sherbie Becker was among those who would poke up their comfortable family arrangements. It was a pretty serious business. Many men would have become monomaniacs about it. They would have led a gloomy and soul-racking fight against corporate monopolistic oppression. They would thus have got stamped as radicals and nothing else. Sherbie's sense of humor got him out of that hole. He announced that he was only incidentally a "knocker." Mainly he was a "booster." He would knock the railroads

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whenever they needed it and they needed it now, but there were many things besides railroads in life, and he was going to take a hand in all of them.

So his platform contained demands for straightening and deepening the river channels, for more bridges, for more parks, for more public bathhouses, for better school buildings, for more public playgrounds in crowded neighborhoods and for "a fireproof auditorium and music hall with a seating capacity for at least ten thousand people."

Coming back to radicalism, however, "Becker's platform" also declared for a municipal electric lighting plant. Sherbie comes from plutocratic surroundings, but he had taken a post card referendum on municipal ownership in his district and the result had been in favor of it. This experience had converted him. If the people wanted it they ought to have it. It was their city.

Sherbie's campaign was not personal. He did not emphasize corruption and incompetence. He did not seem to feel that the city was in any great danger. He simply undertook to promise that Milwaukee would have a fine time in every way if he were mayor. Milwaukee seemed to think that this was probably true, because although the Democrats and Socialists thought they had the fight to themselves, Sherbie Becker circled around them and landed at the head of the returns.

When Pfister heard of it he shook his wise head and said: "Well, it may be the making of Sherbie." Many Milwaukeeans seem to have the same feeling. They think that perhaps if they will let Sherbie be mayor it will help him to grow up. As neighbors of his, they appreciate their obligation to him, and they are going to do their best to make him grow up even if they have to make him mayor in order to do it.

Meanwhile Sherburn Merrill Becker is beginning his administration in the same spirit in which he rendered vaudeville sketches and investigated printing contracts. For instance, he has thoroughly reformed a city tug-boat, making it a thing of power and of beauty inside and out. This pleases some people. But he has gravely announced that he is going to rename the boat and call it "The Mayor." This delights everybody. "Sherbie is like this," said a commercial traveler. "He travels for a humor house and carries reform as a side-line."

The testing of Sherbie is yet to come, but his friends feel confident that he will continue to do his reforming surreptitiously, and that he will not allow it to divert him from his greater task of making Milwaukee feel that it is having a good time. But, seriously, if the Becker hat catches the fancy of young Milwaukeeans who would run three blocks from a reform meeting, and if it induces them to vote for a man who seems likely to reform the whole government of Milwaukee, then is the Becker hat humor or is it reform? Well, no one can know all the motives behind it except Sherbie. And perhaps Sherbie does not know. Perhaps he just started the Becker hat because he wanted to. He is the most natural growing thing since Topsy.

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WATCHING A CITY PERISH

BY

WILLIAM H. THOMPSON

OF THE SAN FRANCISCO "CHRONICLE."

ENTOMBED in the ruins of San Francisco's City Hall, there is, or was, a curious manuscript, entitled, "Nowadays in San Francisco." For months past, the writer, a reporter for the *Chronicle,* had spent his odd hours in its composition. Now, along with the great city it was meant to picture forth, the book is in ashes. We San Franciscans have seen the work of fifty years—the chief seaport of the Pacific—perish before our eyes.

Shortly after three o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, April 18, I left my post for the *Chronicle* in the City Hall and took my way up quiet Hyde Street. Before reaching my room I heard a solitary newsboy calling the papers down toward Market Street. Two hours later the City Hall was tumbling about itself; the walls of its stately dome were falling away from their steel frame-work.

Walking through beautiful Golden Gate Park on Tuesday afternoon, my two cousins, young women from Indiana, on their way home, said they had seen everything in California except an earthquake. When, just after 5:14 the next morning, I hurriedly dressed, I remarked to my roommate, Eugene Favre of the *Call,* that California had satisfied them now!

My roommate and I happened to be awake when the first shock came. In our third-story room of the four-story frame hotel, the St. Regis, a few blocks north of the City Hall, it sounded like the rush of a mighty tornado. As we lay in bed the house rocked like a ship in a heavy sea, a rising crescendo of storm, then a lull for a few moments, then stronger than before, an angry shake almost hurling us out upon the floor. Then subsidence. The earthquake was over. Before I left the room six more slight shocks had come, but they were nothing to one who had felt himself in the power of that first awful wrench!

As I went out of the door to go to my affrighted cousins, my roommate philosophically turned over to take another nap. The next time I saw him he was—alive and well—at the Morgue.

All the city's populace were in the streets. In our well-built neighborhood chimneys were down, but little other damage was done, and it was not till I looked down Hyde Street to the City Hall dome that my heart gave a bound. The dome was in ruins. My cousins were in the fifth story of the St. Nicholas Hotel on Market Street just southwest of the City Hall. I sprinted one block to Larkin Street and looked down the long thoroughfare. At its end, upright as a flagpole, stood the wedge-like end of the St. Nicholas.

My cousins, brave girls, when I found them, were weeping mainly because they feared I was under the City Hall, not remembering that I was to leave there at 3. A. M. After eating some bread and drinking some black coffee we went out on Market Street and looked down its mile and a half stretch to the ferry. Black with people running to and fro, the great thoroughfare bore almost its early morning look save that the cable cars were not running. Already all power in the city had been shut off. To get my cousins out of the city and on their east-bound train was my aim, and we started for the ferry.

Thousands of dazed, half-frightened people moved about. The general drift was toward the ferry, but hundreds wandered without an aim. Three great columns of smoke hung over the south of Market district, two far down in the region of Second Street, one near at hand. The sidewalks and the streets were littered with broken cornices fallen from the skyscrapers, shivered plate glass, and castaway goods. Horsemen, fire-engines,

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trucks, automobiles, ambulances, delivery carts, and patrol wagons surged through the mass. Yet in the giant Emporium building the clerks were behind the counters methodically selling goods.

At Sixth Street I looked down toward Howard two blocks away and saw a great hotel blazing like a furnace. At Fifth Street, another. At Fourth Street the fire had reached Mission, one block away. We came to Third Street. The tower-like Call building loomed over us. Behind it the fire was blazing on Stevenson Street not one hundred feet away. Below the Palace and Grand hotels toward the ferry, tongues of flame showed on the south side of Market. With every block we advanced the crowd had grown denser. It was still half a mile to the waterfront. I gave up reaching the ferry.

My cousins and I cut back on Geary to Union Square, across it to Powell, and up Nob Hill past the Stanford residence and the Fairmont Hotel to the Mentone, corner of Sacramento and Powell. Here William Nevegold, its proprietor, an old friend, sheltered us, and from the sky-parlor on the Mentone's roof, I surveyed the fire. It had crossed Market Street and was raging in the commission house district between us and the ferry. It had run out Mission and Howard into the "Mission" and the whole southern section of the town seemed doomed.

Leaving my cousins in what I thought was safety, I retraced my way to the Chronicle building opposite the *Call*. Here City Editor Simpson detailed me to the Morgue, and I went north on Kearny Street to the new Hall of Justice. In Portsmouth Square facing the Hall there were already gathered many hundred refugees driven back from the wholesale district by the flames and other hundreds of Chinamen skurrying out of Chinatown like rats from a burning barracks. The steady tramp of Uncle Sam's soldiers coming down Montgomery Avenue told that the city was under martial law, and that rough justice would be dealt out to looters and lawbreakers.

In the Central Police Station in the basement of the Hall Mayor Schmitz had gathered together the Municipal Government, and the city chiefs were discussing the dynamiting of big buildings to check the flames. Though the water had given out, none cared yet to assume the responsibility of dynamiting whole squares before the path of the fire.

Back of the Hall of Justice in a little two-story building was the Morgue. The dead lay on the tables and the floor. In the dark chamber a candle flared beside each countenance that friends might see and recognize their own. Every few minutes the Morgue wagons brought in more victims. When the room overflowed, we began taking them into the basement of the Hall, and more than forty of the dead were gathered there by eleven o'clock.

Standing in the Morgue entrance between narrow walls shortly after ten o'clock, I felt the earth tremble again. Half a dozen men, reporters and officials, rushed by me and up the narrow driveway, just as half a ton of brick, mortar and broken rock poured down on the sidewalk close by the entrance. No one was hurt, though they all came near it. I had stepped back into the Morgue among the dead and was in greater safety. As they all returned one cheerfully remarked, "We are in the right place if we get killed," and the men settled again to the work of cataloguing and identifying the dead.

When I again entered the Central Police Station, the Hall was swarming with army officers, police, civilians, "specials," and city officials. Half the reporters in town seemed to have gathered during the hour I was in the Morgue, and none of us knew by this time whether all the papers would get out, or none, or whether a combination newspaper would be issued. To clear up this point I started again for the Chronicle building, and when I reached it the Call building across Market Street was a column of flame. In the *Chronicle's* lobby I found Managing Editor John P. Young. "Condense everything," he said, "the papers will get out a union sheet." On Thursday a few hundred copies of the *Call-Chronicle-Examiner* appeared, a unique souvenir of the fire.

As I passed among the rushing thousands on the streets, I had heard all sorts of rumors. "Los Angeles was burning up." "Seattle had sunk in the sea." "Chicago and New York were the prey of flames." "The whole country was tottering to ruin." These reports were be-

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lieved by the terrified in the streets. As a newspaper man, I did not credit the rumors, but it seemed likely enough that the whole Pacific Coast had suffered the early morning shock.

A reporter, given a detail, does not often stop to ask his managing editor the news of the day. But in response to my inquiry Mr. Young said, "No, San Francisco is cut off from the world. We know that Oakland suffered from the earthquake, but had no fire of importance. We can not even hear from Sacramento." If the managing editors didn't know, we could discount the rumors. Los Angeles and Seattle might be saved after all.

Reaching the Hall of Justiee I found pandemonium there. No longer were they bringing in dead bodies. About this hour a file of soldiers cleared the Mechanic's Pavilion of its thousand wounded in just thirty-five minutes and a few minutes later nothing was left of the great wooden structure but a few acres of ashes. All over town the living were yielding before the on-coming wall of flame, and many of the dead were incinerated where they lay.

The Morgue story was completed and there were plenty of men for the "feature" stories. I left the *Chronicle* about one o'clock and for the second time climbed through Chinatown to the Mentone to reassure my cousins. In that steady-going establishment we had luncheon, soup followed by meat, but no one stopped for dessert, and I am not sure there was any.

The fire had turned the flank of the fighters. The booming of dynamite at intervals of every few minutes told how desperate was the battle. The line of flames north of Market Street was eating into the blocks between Battery and Sansome. South of Market the flames had taken their victorious way to the westward beyond the line of the City Hall. The whole of the "Mission" seemed burning up. The red tide had engulfed the whole south side of Market Street from the Call building to the Majestic Theater opposite the St. Nicholas. All morning the air by a merciful providence had been still. Since noon a strong wind from the northwest beat directly into the teeth of the on-coming flames. If it should shift to the southwest?

Our second haven of refuge from the fire was the home of my cousin, Mr. P. Whitworth, a young lawyer of the c... who had erected his household gods ... out on Fifth Avenue between Gol... Gate Park and the Presidio, thirty-... blocks from the Mentone. It was a ... tramp for girls through glass-splinte... streets with the sun hanging red in ... smoky atmosphere above them. C... caution was not ill-timed. The Ment... burned at daybreak next morning.

We were almost in the van of the ... treating host. As we reached the summ... of the hills we passed through thousa... of watchers who calmly observed th... mighty enemy writhing toward the... Before morning all of those thousa... had joined our westward march. But ... the mid-afternoon we did not lack f... company. Delicate women bore rolls ... bedding along the way. Family grou... laden with blankets, provisions, can... goods in soap boxes, clocks, mirro... paintings, all manner of possessions, we... by. One tot of six trudged along with ... big package of breakfast food in h... chubby arms. I saw one young woma... carrying a glass globe half full of wat... in which her precious gold-fish were dar... ing about. A step-ladder lashed to a pa... of baby-carriage wheels made a long tru... on which a brawny young man had load... a dozen suit-cases or more. Canary cage... coal sacks, and every conceivable burde... were borne along on the backs of me... women, and children. High on a great load of trunks piled in an automobile, screaming out his disgust and voicing the merry sentiments of the crowd around him, a parrot squawked above the din. "This is a hell of a fix! This is a hell of a fix!"

Late in the afternoon we were warmly received by my cousins, but as they feared to sleep in their house that night, all of us carried "comforts" and grub to the Presidio grounds two blocks north where we made camp. The wind from the ocean swept over the Presidio hills and the dew fell thickly, but the six of our party—my cousin having both his wife and sister with him—wrapped in a "comfort" apiece, slept warm and safe while San Francisco burned on.

Wednesday night but a few dozen campers were near us, Thursday night the campers numbered hundreds, and Friday

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night there were thousands. From our grassy retreat San Francisco over the hill-line eastward glowed like a caldron of fire into the heavens, and the pillar of cloud which hung over the city by day was lit up into a pillar of fire by night. Wednesday night I easily read by its light. Thursday night I easily told the time on my watch, and Friday night could dimly make out the hour.

Wednesday night there were no soldiers nearer us than the Baker Street entrance hundreds of yards away, and both my cousin and I were unarmed. We were unmolested. But in the down-town Geary Street park-square five night prowlers were shot by the soldiers, and only their armed presence among the multitudes and the stern measures they took saved San Francisco from frightful ferocities. It is true that some of the young boys in the California National Guard shot off their mile-carrying Mausers like a lot of fire-crackers on occasion and many of the city "specials," armed with a revolver, a star, and a little brief authority, flourished their weapons most needlessly. Perhaps, too, a hundred men—not all the executions got in the newspapers or were ever even officially reported—were shot by the soldiers, and a few mistakes were made. These were an inevitable part in the great calamity. But San Francisco owes a priceless debt to Uncle Sam's regular soldiers, and history probably never before recounted as great a disaster with as little looting, lawlessness and bloodshed.

Thursday morning early, to bear from the stricken city the news of our safety. I walked across Golden Gate Park, where already thousands had encamped, and through the hills by the County Asylum, making for Palo Alto. A poor woman in the middle of the Park asked me, "When will the fire get here?" But few people in those days that tried men's souls lost their self-control. I never in a small calamity saw people behave half so well as did almost every one in San Francisco during the great catastrophe.

Sending out word and telegrams by a friend from the Valentia Street station, I started into town through the burned-over district. The southern half of the "Mission" had escaped, and did escape, the fire, though another blaze raged fiercely there the following night. In a countryman's farm wagon filled with chairs, by the grace of a party trying to reach the ferry, I bounced along over the well-worn cobbles of Mission Street. We headed for the dismantled City Hall. Approaching the margin of the living fire, our driver zigzagged westward. As we advanced, I surveyed the night's work. The City Hall, ruined by the earthquake, had been swept over by the flames. Leaving the wagon at Van Ness, with some curiosity I approached my old home, the St. Regis, at the corner of Hyde and Ellis. It was standing, but the fire was in the house just behind it, and running up its deserted stairways shouting "Anyone in this house?" for fear some crippled lodger had been overlooked, I seized my suit-case with a second suit of clothes in it and hurried out of the building. That is why, for the last few days, I have been one of the rich men in San Francisco.

The brightest recollection of Thursday afternoon I have is the memory of a bath! In all San Francisco water was almost as hard to get as whisky. The town was perishing for the lack of it. No water was in the mains, even in the Richmond district. But in my cousin's kitchen I discovered a coffee-pot with some stale coffee in it. A wash-rag and about a pint of the brown fluid made possible one of the most luxuriant baths I have ever enjoyed, one of the few taken that day among four hundred thousand people!

Friday morning early we were again afoot, for, like us, other thousands would be pressing to the wharves to leave the doomed city. Nine o'clock found us at the Presidio wharf, where we met scores coming back. "They would take no more to Oakland; fifty thousand refugees already landed there," they said. But we pressed on and finding the Napa City loading for Vallejo, sent down by the good people of the town of Napa, to Vallejo we went.

The Napa City steamed along near North Beach to touch at the Powell and Mason Street wharf. The main fire of Friday morning was burning but a few blocks up from the beach. At the fo[illegible] of Powell Street was a great lumber y[illegible] flanked by a large gas tank. As we [illegible] by the wharf taking on a few passen[illegible] we talked over the rail with one of

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soldiers on guard. His shoes were cut through with much tramping over the glass-strewn streets and he was almost worn out with the day and night watches. So were his twenty-five hundred comrades on duty still. But as my cousins talked with sympathy to the soldier, his iron resolution almost gave way, and I could see him tremble as he told us, pointing to the hill, "I placed a stick of dynamite yesterday in the home where I was born up yonder."

In Vallejo our party separated, my Indiana cousins going east that same evening, and Mr. Whitworth taking his wife and sister to "the ranch" in Sonoma County. Blessed is the man who has a farm to fall back upon!

I had made known my calling to the officers of the Napa City before landing, otherwise I would not have been allowed to return to San Francisco. Thousands of anxious men at Oakland and other Bay points, having families or friends in the city, wished to enter, but martial law forbade them. The St. Helena, another boat chartered for relief by the good people of Napa, leaving before the Napa City, I came back upon it, reaching the city about four o'clock. When still ten miles out we could descry the North Beach fire yet raging, and another higher on the hill, apparently far out in the western addition, but which fortunately proved to be between Van Ness and Franklin. The St. Helena was to land at the Howard Street wharf just below the Ferry building, and we steamed along the waterfront.

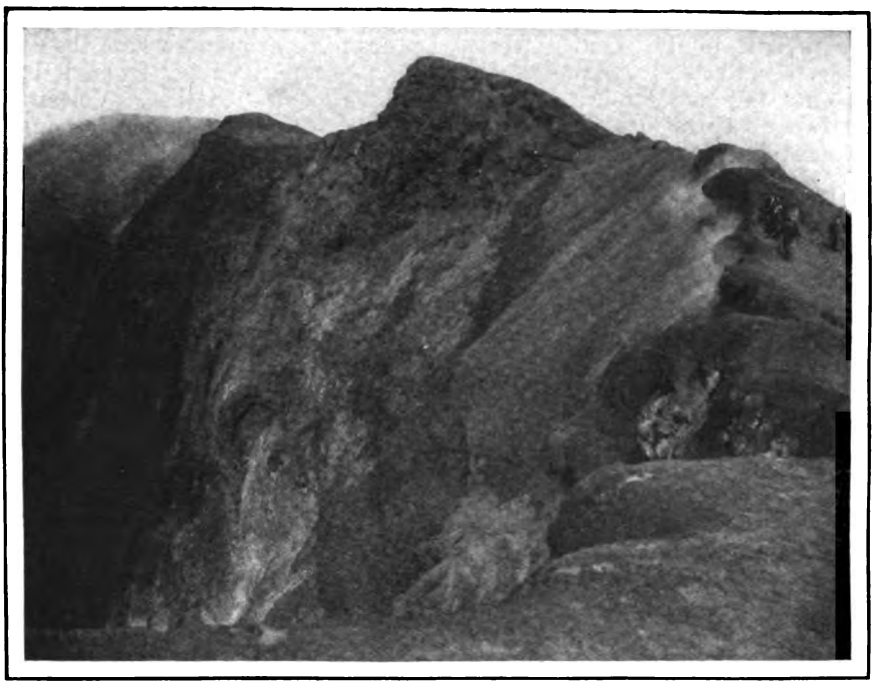
The last great fire was burning. Where North Beach bends away from the sight of the Golden Gate and the long line of eastward facing wharves begins, above the great elbow of the seawall, the wharf of the American Milling Company, filled with tens of thousands of sacks of grain, had caught fire. As our boat headed straight south the wind was with us, and it was blowing fiercely. The black wharves to the southward with their big wooden sheds seemed doomed. Silhouetted against the lurid glare of the burning city beyond, we watched the black forms of men running along the crazy roofs of the sheds. Right in the teeth of the gale and the flames the devils were hoisting hose to the roofs to play the salt water of the bay over the smoking shingles. It looked like a fight. Every minute we expected the fighters would be forced to the water edge and to jump into the bay with plank or shingle or anything, or be engulfed in the red tide. But here water, and here again the fight was One wharf beyond the granary burn and the rest of the waterfront was

On foot, up Howard, Mission, Market streets, I recrossed the ruin city. For three days the steady exod of people had gone on, and I fairly breasted a human tide flowing eastward down Market's cleared thoroughfare. The sight of the burning city from the hill the day before had been awe-inspiring and sublime, the serried miles of wooden houses blazing from a thousand roofs, the huge masses of fire where skyscrapers were toppling to their death, smoking to heaven like an undreamed inferno, but now the splendor of the sacrifice was over. Smoke still rose in mighty volumes making blood-red the sun, basement fires still smouldered between brick walls, around the rim of the great devastation isolated blazes marked the passing of its power, but the heart of San Francisco lay desolate as a forsaken battlefield.

Far out in the old western addition, on busy Fillmore Street, I came to the heart of San Francisco beating again. Here were the headquarters of the relief committee, of the great stores, of the wholesale houses, the banks, and the larger firms, here too was "Newspaper Row." Bush and Fillmore streets, the latest homes of the *Chronicle, Call, Examiner*, and *Bulletin*. Nothing cheered the thousands more than the reappearance, after the joint four-page issue of Thursday, of the old papers with their old heads, printed in Oakland, it is true, but still the San Francisco dailies.

The rest is another story. The fire was dying out. The first mad rush out of the city was over. Martial law was relaxing. The impressment of men to work at the point of the bayonet had ceased. The spontaneous outpouring of relief had thwarted the wolf of starvation. Now come the weeks and months and years of up-building. Godspeed these years till the Queen of the Pacific is once again a new, and a greater, San Francisco!

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WHAT MAKES A VOLCANO?

BY

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THE recent renewal of explosive activity in Vesuvius with the death-dealing showers of ashes brings forward once more the old question: "Why do volcanoes become active?" In the early days when natural phenomena were explained as the results of gods or demigods, it was easy to ascribe the activity of Etna to the restlessness of the imprisoned Titans. At a later day it was easy to infer that the outbreaks were divine means of punishing a sinful and perverse generation. At a still later period, it was relatively easy to give a quasi-scientific explanation when it was the common view that the earth resembled an egg with its thin shell and vast interior filled with liquid which would ooze out at the first opportunity.

To-day one of these views seems as naive as another. After years of study by many trained observers in many lands, numberless facts are at hand which set the metes and bounds of any explanation of this most impressive of natural phenomena. Even a century ago little careful work had been done on any other than the modern Italian volcanoes, and most savants of that day thought that igneous rocks were of limited geographical and geological extent. Now it is known that volcanic activity has marked many of the geological eras from the remote Archean, millions of years ago, to the present. It is also known that active volcanoes are to-day found scattered over the earth on, or near, all of the continents, and even

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rising from the depths of the oceans. They are present in the Arctic (Hecla) and Antarctic (Erebus) regions and in the temperate and torrid zones. In fact, there appears to be no greater tendency toward volcanic activity near the equator, where the outward pull is greatest, than at the poles, where the rotation of the earth is slowest. The explanations now in vogue, based on these and many other facts, are numerous, and no one of them is able to account satisfactorily for all of the facts which are commonly accepted by the best authorities. Among such facts may be cited the following:

Volcanoes, with few exceptions, are elevations above their immediate surroundings, composed of finely comminuted fragments of rock, occasional lava flows and radiating dikes of consolidated lava, from which at times are discharged molten lavas, immense volumes of gas and finely comminuted rock or ash. The relative amounts of each may vary in different volcanoes and in the same volcano at different times. The lavas from a given center usually possess the same general character in all the eruptions since the beginning of historic time, although older volcanoes show varieties possessed of certain family characteristics. These lavas are usually hotter than 2500° when they leave the volcano and generally are more or less saturated with gases which they give off on cooling. Among these gases the most prominent is superheated water and steam with which are varying amounts of carbon-dioxid, compounds of sulphur, such as hydrogen sulphid, sulphurous acid, chlorin and hydrochloric acid, fluorin and nitrogen. The ashes are the result of the explosions which shatter the brittle rock to fragments. There is little or no combustion, or fire and smoke, in the ordinary meaning of these words. The smoke is usually steam and the "fire" the glow of the molten lavas reflected from the overhanging clouds of steam.

Volcanoes, as a rule, are remarkable also for their linear arrangement along the seacoasts, or along the summits of submarine ridges. Thus some of the most active modern volcanoes are found in the Java-Philippine and Kurile islands, along the western coast of North and South America and bordering the Mediterranean. The most marked activity appears to be at points where the coast lines of two continents bordered by ocean depths come together. Volcanoes likewise show a tendency to arrange themselves or migrate along these great fracture or "fault" lines of the earth.

Volcanoes, moreover, show a marked tendency toward a periodicity in their activities. Thus all the known and carefully studied volcanoes show periods of marked activity and explosive force separated by longer or shorter intervals of quiescence. The length of the intervals may vary from a few minutes, as at Stromboli, to a few years, as at Vesuvius, or to great intervals of time as in Santorin, a volcano in the Egean Sea.

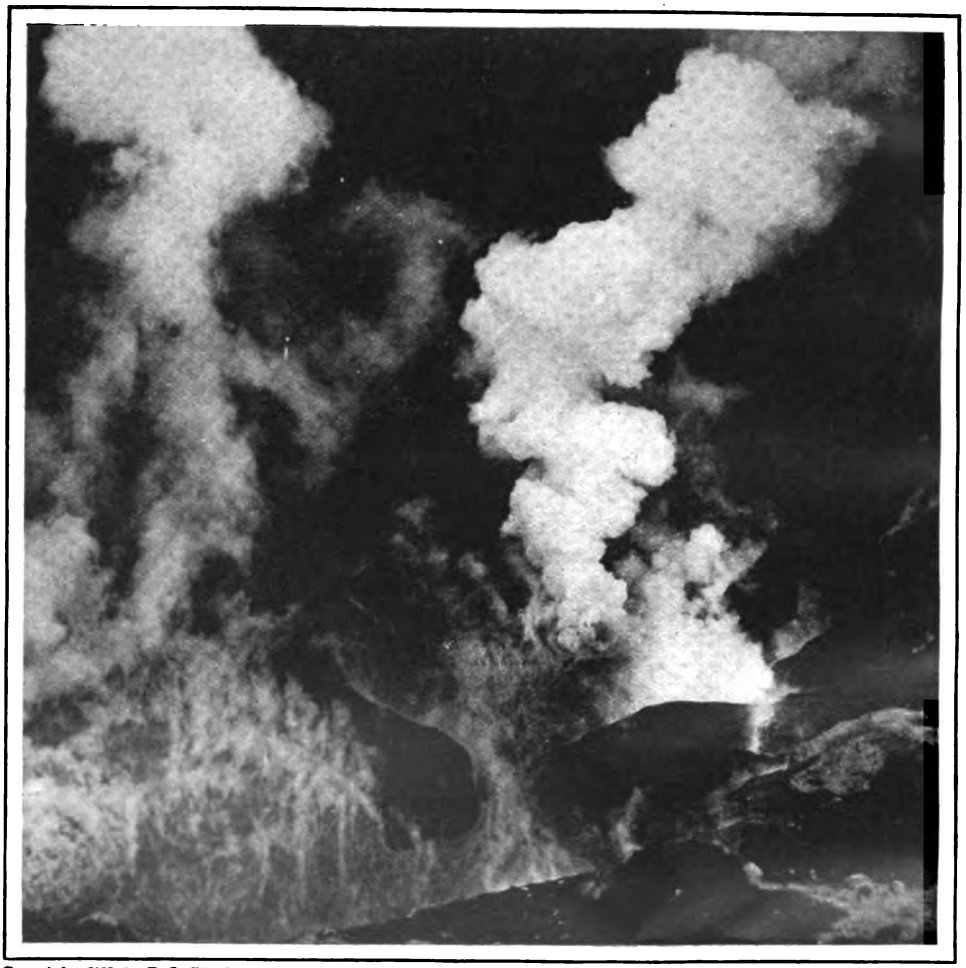
Out of these three sets of facts, which are accepted by all, it is possible to form an opinion regarding the character of volcanic action, and the attempt will be made to answer, at least in part, the two questions involved in the title of this article. The questions are: "Whence come the materials of a volcano?" and "What are the forces which bring these materials to the surface?" If these can be answered the major question is also answered.

Whence the Lava?

The outpouring of molten rock heated to over 2500°, at irregular intervals, for long periods of time, and in quantities sufficient to form masses four thousand to six thousand feet thick and two hundred thousand square miles in extent, as on the Deccan Plateau in India, or the lava fields of Idaho and adjoining states, is a phenomenon of such vast magnitude that one hesitates to undertake an explanation. The amount of material and heat is beyond comprehension, and yet these more modern lava sheets are scarcely a quarter of the estimated thickness of the great Keweenawan flows of Michigan in ancient times.

Moreover, the rocks of given areas are characterized by certain family traits which have persisted from Cambrian to Tertiary time. No local explanation, such as the fusion of sediments or a temporary rise in temperature, is sufficient to account for the uniformity of material and its fused condition. One is driven back to the grand earth forces centered in the interior of the globe and intimately bound

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THE MAMMOTH CRATER, SOUFRIERE, AT ST. VINCENT, BRITISH WEST INDIES

This volcano has been more devastating in its eruptions than Mount Pelée. In six minutes, on May 7, 1902, the streams of hot mud and ashes flowed six miles, destroying everything

up with the life history of the earth itself. Here the problems are great and the facts so few that in handling them one enters the realm of hypothesis.

The generally accepted view is that the earth was once a highly heated gaseous whirl which has gradually cooled and solidified into a more or less homogeneous mass with a great store of heat inside which is slowly given out into space. A more modern view assumes that the earth has grown by slow accessions of meteoroidal matter and that the internal heat is due to compression and contraction. The explanation of the heat for volcanic action must therefore vary with the fundamental assumptions regarding the origin of the earth itself. Volcanism is first of all a heat problem, its explanation that of the molten condition of the rock material.

According to whichever hypothesis we may select to explain the ultimate origin of the heat, there is a zone beneath the outer crust of our globe which is under greater pressure and at a higher temperature than the surface. According to the generally accepted view that it takes more and more heat to fuse a substance as the pressure increases, the rocks in the interior of the earth may be hot enough to melt at the surface and yet be solid on account of the great pressure. But there is a state (maximum fusion-point) beyond which this elevation in the melting point

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ceases. In the middle zone of the earth, which lies from sixty to one hundred and eighty miles beneath the surface, there may be fusion or at least latent plasticity. This fact seems to give us a clue to the origin of lavas and their fused condition; and here we seem to have the answer to the question of the origin of volcanic eruptions. All that appears necessary is a fracturing wrench in the crust of the earth as it settles on the contracting interior and the problem is solved. The liquid or plastic material would be squeezed, so to speak, out through some



VULCANO, A SMALL VOLCANIC ISLAND IN THE LIPARI GROUP
It has given its name to all volcanoes

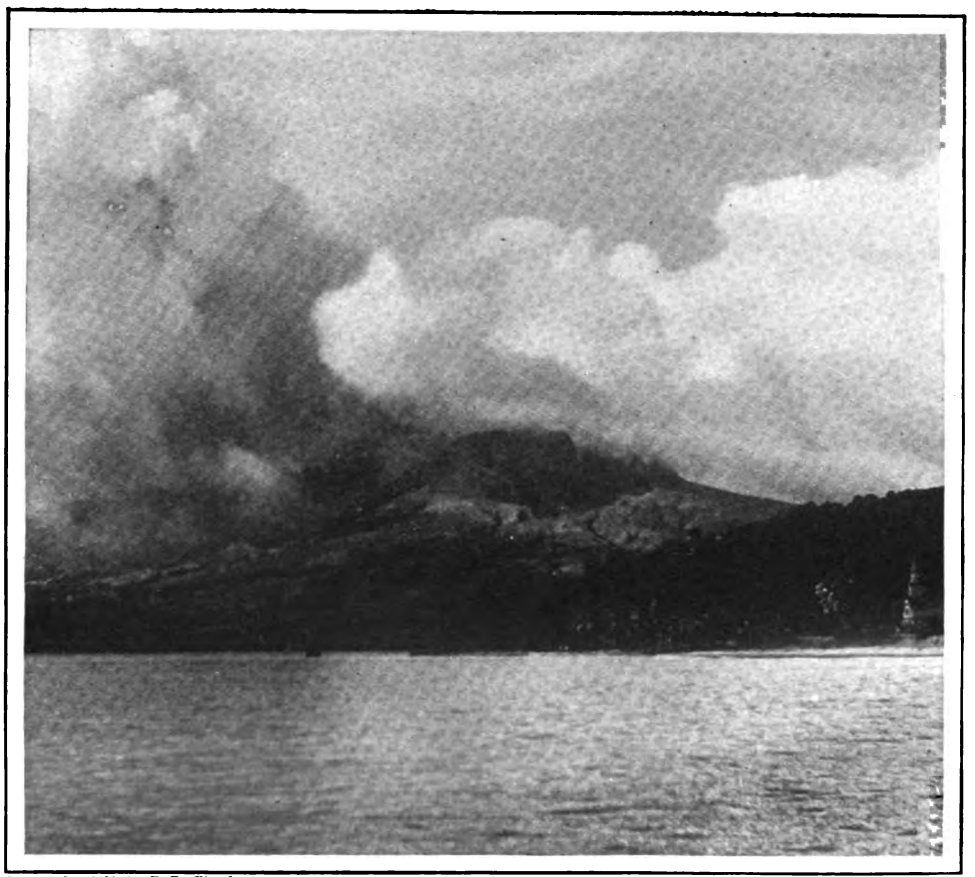
crack, or weakened point, on the earth's surface.

But at this point come conflicting facts. Volcanic origins are not so deep as this theory demands. The great Krakatauan eruption of 1884, which reddened the sunsets of the world for a year or more with its ashes driven miles into the upper atmosphere, has been computed as starting not over fifteen miles below the surface. The focus of the little volcano of Monte Nuovo is thought to have been less than four thousand feet below the surface. Again, cracks and fissures can not extend as far into the interior. It has been shown by Van Hise and others that open cracks or fissures can not extend over six miles beneath the surface, as they would be closed by the pressure of the rocks. Even this estimate is regarded as representing more than the average depth of the greatest fissures. The simple explanation thus outlined can not be adopted. The layer of molten matter beneath the crust of the earth is a sufficient source for all the lavas which have been discharged from volcanoes and fissures, but it is probably too homogeneous to yield, without some modification, the differing rocks of individual volcanic fields with their distinguishing family characteristics. The heterogeneity of the raw material, so to speak, of the rock or magmas, may have been caused during the ascent of the material from its deep-seated source to its place at the surface.

What Causes the Lavas to Rise?

This question is, perhaps, the most difficult of all. It involves the forces which determine the time and place of volcanic eruptions. The forces themselves are the result of the interaction between the crust and the earth's interior. The ascensive

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MOUNT PELÉE IN ERUPTION, AS SEEN FROM THE SEA

The village of St. Pierre lies in the shadow skirting the sea. The church on the extreme right indicates the proximity of the little village of Carbet to the fires of Pelée

force may be a function of the molten mass or of the external forces acting upon it. If the power to rise resides in the magma itself it is doubtless the result of an increase in volume due to an increase in heat; to a change in form from solid to liquid as a result of a general or local relief of pressure; or to the expansion of gases. On the other hand, as some authorities declare, the rise of the lavas may be a simple hydrostatic problem in which the more mobile and lighter liquid is forced through the cracks of a more rigid and heavier crust.

How a Volcano Originates

Assuming that there is a fair modicum of truth in each of the various views expressed above, and not hampering the imagination with too many facts, it is possible to construct a picture of how a volcano might be formed.

Starting a hundred miles beneath the surface, in the zone where the balance between the fused and solid states is very delicate, one may assume a time and place where part of the material becomes fused by the continued addition of heat from the center, or by the local relief of pressure from above. The material, or magma, is made lighter by the change to a liquid form and there is a tendency to work its way upward by corrosion or mechanical intrusion into a zone a little higher than its point of origin. In its new position two opposing forces are at work. The surrounding rocks are cooler and the lava may solidify. On the other hand, the pressure is less and hence the amount of heat required for fusion is less and the magma may remain liquid and continue to work its way upward. These two conflicting conditions cause the up-

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ward progress of the molten material to be halting and irregular.

Step by step, with successive increases in temperature due to the constant outflow of heat from the interior or by sudden releases of pressure, and the consequent changes from solid to liquid and from liquid to solid, the magma reaches the zone where fractures begin, at a depth not exceeding five or six miles. This progress may take eons of time, and no evidences beyond possible earthquakes are given at the surface. It is probably during this period that some of the changes in the composition of the materials take place. This conception of the progress of intermittent movements of material from the depths toward the surface explains the independent activity of adjacent volcanoes such as Mauna Loa and Kilauea in the Sandwich Islands, which erupt without relation to each other although they are situated on the same mountain mass.

When the magma reaches the zone of fracture conditions change. The material now insinuates itself mechanically along the fractures and lines of least resistance. The advent at the surface may be quiet or explosive, according to the favorable or unfavorable conditions for escape. If the way is open the material may gently well-up and overflow the crater rims. If, on the other hand, the passage is blocked at the surface one of two things may happen. When the ascensive force is sufficient, the obstructions are blown out like the cork in a popgun with explosive force, as was the case at Krakatau. When the force is insufficient the lava pauses in its upward course and begins to solidify by the formation of crystals such as are found in great profusion at Monti Rossi, a parasitic cone on Mount Etna. This crystallization releases heat and gases which add to the expulsive force of the lava, which may now blow out all obstructions and scatter the crystals and liquid over the surface. In its passage through the air, the liquid cools to glass, which often carries included crystals, and falls to the surface, forming the ashes and bombs so frequently accompanying volcanic eruptions.

After the main explosive period, the forces of the volcano are temporarily exhausted and the central vent becomes

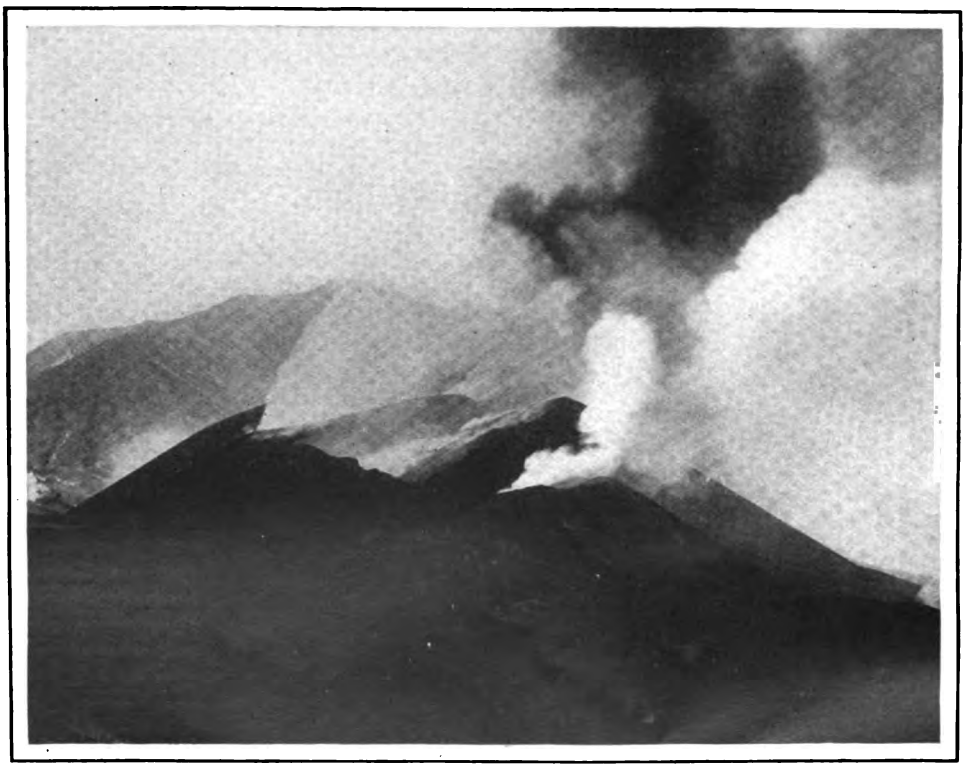


A VIEW OF THE OLD LAVA FIELD
On the way from the Observatory on Mount Vesuvius to the lower railway station

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clogged by the rock masses and ashes which fall into the crater, and by the consolidation of the cooled lava at the top of the central volcanic canal.

Slowly the supply of heat and material gathers from below, marshaling new forces to overcome the obstructions gathered at the vent. If these are too resistant the lava may work its way through the mass of ash forming the cone, producing subsidiary outlets on the slopes of the main volcano, thereby strengthening the major cone by radiating ribs of solid material when the lava in the ducts cools. If the earlier volcano becomes too strongly buttressed for lateral extrusions the newly ascending lavas in the course of time may blow off the top, as was the case at the time of the destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum, in 79 A. D., when the southern side of Monta Somma was blown out and Vesuvius formed, and as was true also in the recent eruption of the same mountain, when this cone itself was blown off. At times even this can not be accomplished and the ascending lavas seek an easier exit at some point on the fissure which first determined the line of approach to the surface.



THE PARASITIC CONE ON THE LOWER FLANKS OF MOUNT ETNA
Formed by a lateral eruption after the formation of the main volcano

The foregoing description of the formation of a volcano illustrates how volcanic eruptions may be formed, why our most active volcanic centers are along the sides of the continents near the seacoasts, the places where earth movements and the consequent fissures are most abundant, and why some volcanoes are relatively gentle while others are marked by recurrent explosions. It is well, however, to recall in conclusion the statement of the late Professor Dana: "The origin of volcanic heat, the source of the lava column beneath the volcano, the cause of the ascensive force in the lava column . . . are subjects on which science has various opinions and no positive knowledge."

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AN OFFICE BUILDING FOR THE PUBL

COOK COUNTY'S $5,000,000 COURTHOUSE

BY

WILLIAM C. GRAVES

FORMER SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF COOK COUNTY

ONE morning in January, 1904, an explosion occurred in a room at the south end of the top floor of the old Cook County courthouse. Instantly a shower of broken glass pelted stairways and corridor floors. An elevator, loosened at the top of its shaft, slid rattling to the ground level. It struck with a crash that jarred the building. Then from the top floor came screams of horror and bellows of agony from a fatally injured man. Then silence. Then smoke and fire.

Employees rushed from their offices in fear that the old ruin at last was falling in pieces. That is what they had reason to expect would happen some day. When it was all over two county employees were dead and the building was so damaged that $150,000 was the estimated cost of making it habitable.

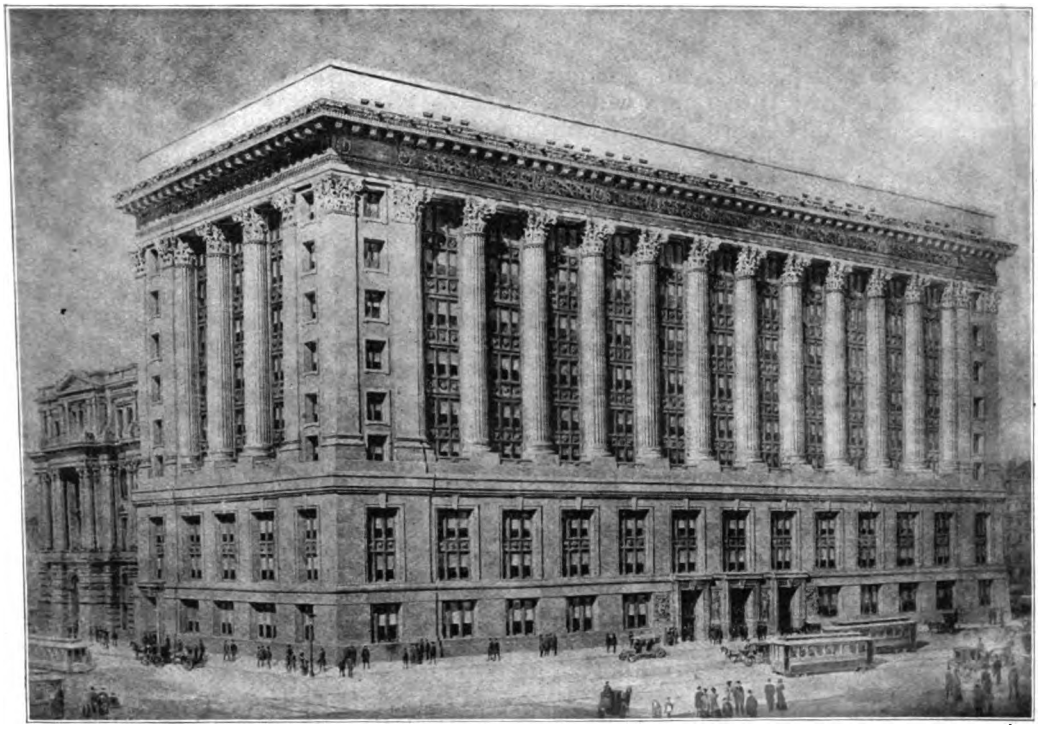


EDWARD J. BRUNDAGE
President of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County

The fatal visitation created the psychological moment to raze the old courthouse and erect a modern building. The need of such action long had been apparent, especially to county officials. The weather had loosened stones so that expensive trimming had been done from time to time. Even with this precaution chunks of rock had fallen on several occasions, smiting the flagstones below mightily, but not injuring a single one. The people of Chicago were well aware that the old pile had become a menace to human life, but it required the boom of the January explosion to jar them into activity. And active they speedily became.

President Edward J. Brundage, of the Board of Commissioners, quickly realized the moment to act had come. He acted. He appointed a commission of business men and county officials to make a survey of the building and report to the Board of Commissioners. Such men as the

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COOK COUNTY'S $5,000,000 COURTHOUSE, NOW IN PROCESS OF ERECTION
Its size may be inferred from comparison with the old City Hall to the left of the picture

late Graeme Stewart, John G. Shedd, Harry G. Selfridge, Walter H. Wilson, Judge Axel Chytraus, Edwin K. Walker and William McLaren were chosen to be members of this commission. They recommended the erection of a new courthouse to cost not more than $5,000,000. The Board of Commissioners concurred. At the ensuing April election the people gave their endorsement with a majority of more than 38,000 votes.

With some additions the same commission that recommended the new courthouse was continued to judge a competition of architects invited and allowed to compete with designs and plans for the building, and to be advisors of the Board of Commissioners during the construction period. The citizen members gave their time, manifesting a most admirable public spirit. Holabird and Roche, of Chicago, were selected as the architects, and John M. Ewen, also of Chicago, was chosen consulting engineer. The actual work of wrecking the old building began on September 18, 1905.

Towering eighty feet above the City Hall and seventy feet above the Chicago Opera House block, the new gray granite county building will be a majestic and dominating landmark in its part of Chicago. From the street it will appear to be a half city block of solid stone, striped with columns, glittering with windows, and pierced with doors. Seen from an airship it would have the form of a huge E, with the Clark Street portion for the long shaft of the letter and the Randolph and Washington Street sections for the end pieces. Two large open spaces to the west, toward the City Hall, are light courts.

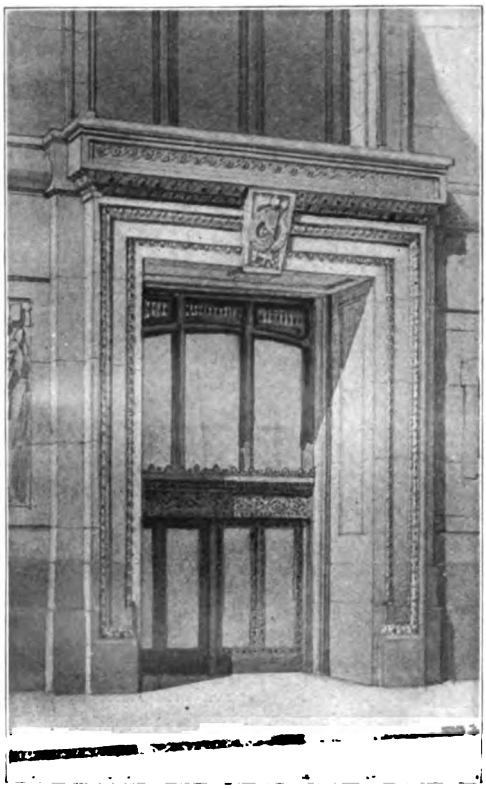
Dimensions, Materials, Style

The new courthouse will have a frontage of 374 feet on Clark Street, and 157 feet on Washington and Randolph Streets. It will be 205 feet high. It will have twelve stories above the sidewalk and below it a basement for records, and subbasement for coal storage, boilers, etc. Its foundation piers penetrate to bed rock from 115 to 120 feet below the level of the

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street. The building from its lowest base to its roof top will be 325 feet.

The outside material will be gray granite. This will be polished for six feet above the sidewalk. The granite will extend to the cornice, which will be of gray



ONE OF THE CLARK STREET ENTRANCES

terra cotta. The inside materials are to be steel, marble, mosaic, and wood.

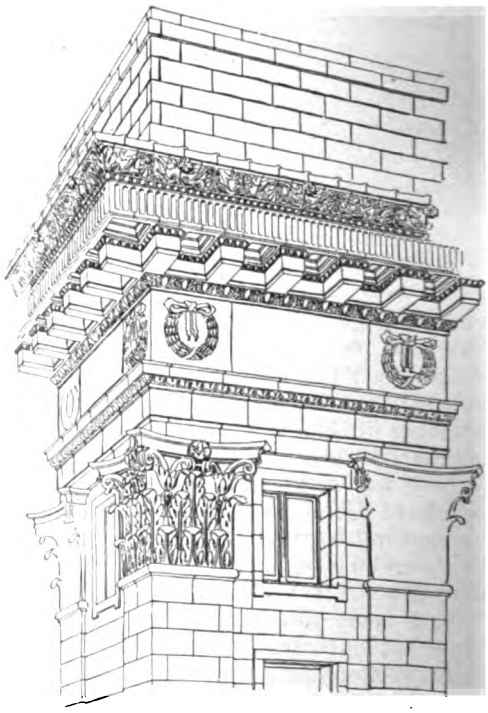
The style is modern classic of the Corinthian order, modified in detail with reference to the height of the building and the view-point above the street.

An Imposing Exterior

The exterior will be striking, because of its huge columns. Ten monsters, each ninety-four feet in height, will stand like sentinels along the Clark Street front. At each end of the building, facing Washington and Randolph Streets respectively, will be two like columns. These colonades stretch across the faces of six of the twelve stories of the building. The colonnades are surmounted by the entablature of architectural frieze and cornice. These are crowned by a parapet. Except for carved capitals, the screens between the columns, and the doorways and their adjoining panels there will be little exterior carving or ornamentation. Simplicity, good design, detail, and the best materials and finished execution will be relied on to give desired effects.

To the west the light courts will be covered at the second floor level by skylights giving abundant day illumination to the first floor. These courts will be faced with enamel brick or white enamel terra cotta. The west wall will be treated architecturally in gray brick or terra cotta. Thus the back of the building will present a finished appearance.

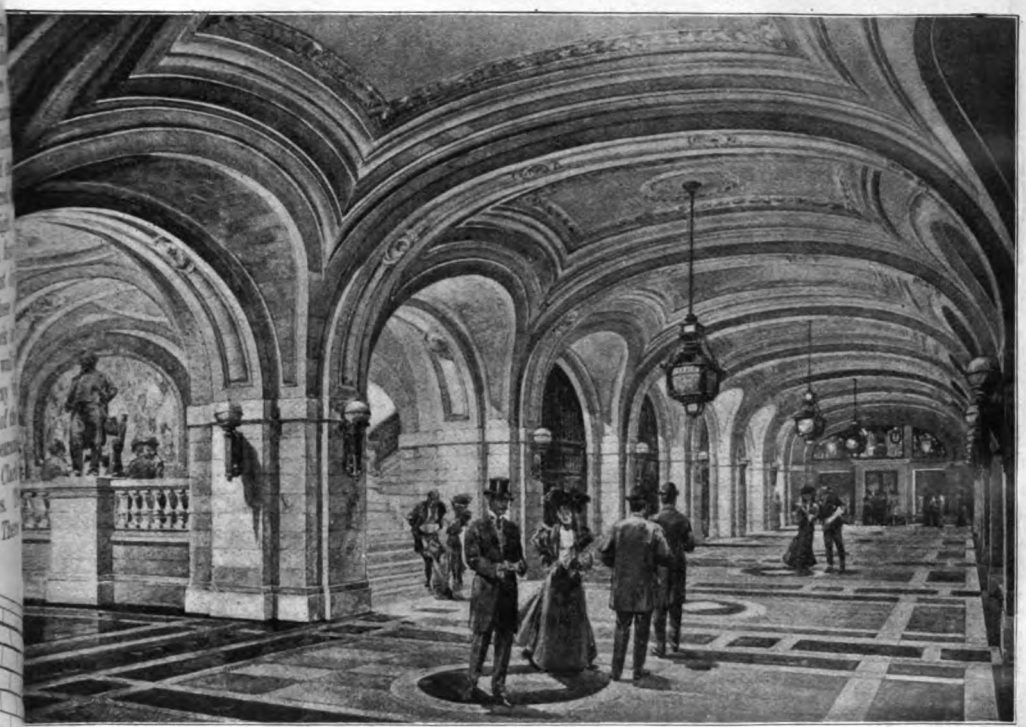
In the middle of the Clark Street facade will be three entrances. These will lead into the main hall. There also will be



THE CAPITAL OF ONE OF THE HUGE COLUMNS

entrances on Washington and Randolph Streets. At the intersection of the west corridor and main hall a doorway will be provided for connection with the City Hall. The elevator inclosures will be set in the lateral arches of the main hall, two elevators in each arch, and will be formed of richly wrought ornamental metal grillework of scrolls, flowers and foliage.

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THE INTERIOR OF THE MAIN CORRIDOR
It will be finished in polished marble



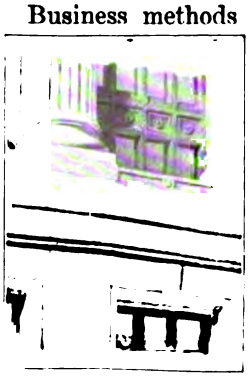
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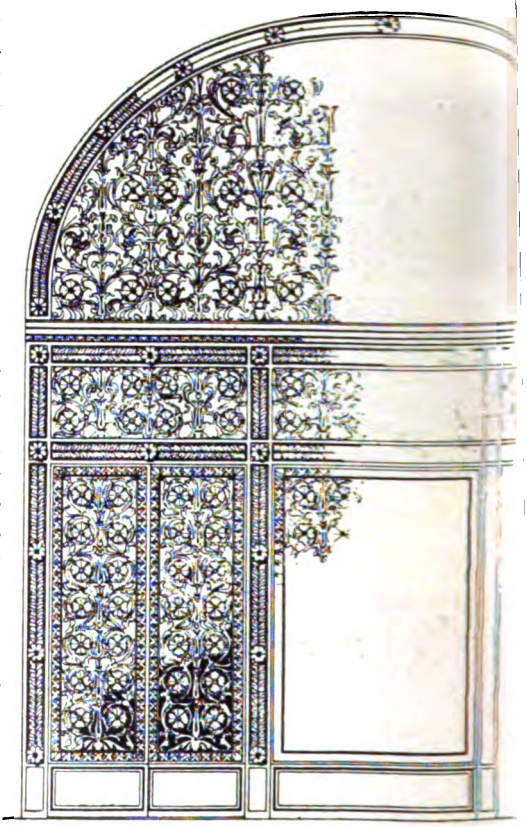
The building will contain thirty well-lighted, handsome courtrooms, and adjoining each will be the judge's chambers and also his private consulting-room, jury-room and the witness-room, with closets, basins and toilets for each. Besides these courtrooms, there will be the Probate and County Courtrooms, with the assistant judges' courtrooms. Every modern business device, of proved value, will be provided for the safe, accurate and quick transaction of public business. The building complete, with furnishings, will cost $5,000,000.

Cook County's new home for its departments, courts and offices will crystallize into concrete form the application of business principles to municipal administration. It will combine commercial utility with beauty and dignity. It will not be a mere box with openings for windows resembling a factory building, as some early critics said. While all the modern accessories of office service will be provided, any one looking at the new courthouse will be impressed with its expression of the majesty, power and dignity of government. Yet it can not be called a monumental building, like Chicago's new postoffice, which requires vistas or perspectives to bring out its lines. The new courthouse will be adapted to its purpose, to its site, and to modern times and needs.

Business Methods Dominate Movement



Business methods dominate the entire movement for a new courthouse. Every transaction has been carried on as corporations or private concerns go about such matters. One evidence of this is the absence of the breath of scandal. Another is the clock-like accuracy with which the w is proceeding. At this writing, A 21, fourteen months from the i tion of the idea, grillage beams are ing and the rest of the steel will co fast as the contractor can set it. thousand carloads of granite will a along in a procession as needed; an



A SECTION OF THE GRILLEWORK ON THE ELEVATOR ENTRANCES

with the other materials. All contracts are let, except a few items in the mechanical plant.

It may be added, for the satisfaction of those who have had something to do with similar buildings, that the new courthouse will be ventilated by the blast system, which introduces washed air and does not require the opening of windows.

If the plans are carried out, as there is every reason to believe they will be, Chicago will have a completed courthouse on May 1, 1907, two years after the start.

What a record for a public building!

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HOW ONE FAMILY SOLVED THE VACATION PROBLEM

BY

A COLLEGE PROFESSOR

IN these busy days when the vacation has become a necessity of modern life, sooner or later the practical question presents itself to the family head: How can my family enjoy a vacation without extravagant outlay and with real profit? To the man of moderate income distant resorts are prohibited by the expense of travel. The fashionable summer boarding house or the farmhouse hostelry are likewise undesirable for this and other reasons that need not be mentioned.

Some years ago the writer was confronted by this problem and after various experiments, all more or less unsatisfactory, he determined to carry out a plan which had been maturing in his mind for some years. He would take his family into the wilderness of upper Wisconsin and try the role of Swiss Family Robinson. I need not say that three lusty children, just reaching adolescence, greeted the proposal with a shout of enthusiasm and that from that moment until spring copy-books and fly-leaves abounded in sketches of wigwams and bark shacks, bear traps, muskrat traps and boats. The mother suggested possible flower gardens, but the proposal met with no enthusiasm. "Flowers! We can get those in Chicago."

So it was determined in full council meeting of the wigwam that hereafter we would seek our vacation in the wilderness, our wilderness, under our own trees and with our own squirrels skipping and chattering in our own tree tops. Of course, there had been long and careful calculation on the part of "the slave of the lamp" before this vision of El Dorado had been sprung upon "the oligarchy." An advanced guard, in fact, had already penetrated the north country to spy it out, and had found a charming little lake whose Chippewa name, *Sagaragung*, "Lake of the Crescent Moon," proves that others besides ourselves had been touched by its beauty. The lumberman, with his desecrating ax, had been this way seeking out the tall timbers, but so long ago that the scars had long since disappeared. Only here and there some huge stump, moss-grown and regal even in decay, or some mournful pine, towering in solitary grandeur above the forest of hemlocks and hardwoods, told of the greater forest that had gone. Here surely was the spot that we were looking for for our experiment. Eighteen miles from the railroad, sixteen miles from the last farm, and beyond, the limitless wilderness, there was solitude primeval, so grateful to jaded mind or shattered nerves. We had found, moreover, a bit of woodland that afforded about a quarter of a mile of lake front with an ideal beach for bathing, and an ideal point for our building site. The material for our house also—for a log-house we must have—lay within easy reach, hemlock for the walls, tall firs for the rafters and boulder stones in profusion for fireplace and chimney. And all to be had for a song!

Still, to the novice, the difficulties of building, to say nothing of living, in this solitude, seemed insurmountable, and possibly our courage would have failed us altogether, had we not been strengthened by the canny Scot—a Scotchman by way of Canada—who owned the land. Two years before he had settled on Sagaragung and had opened a fisherman's resort a half mile from the spot where we proposed to rear our penates. He knew exactly what we needed and exactly what each item, whether of material or work,

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THE LOG HOUSE—THE VACATION HOME

would cost, and very soon, encouraged by his optimism, we had figured in everything, even down to tin wash basins for the bedrooms. Six hundred dollars would cover all!—land, house and furnishing.

"So it was decided; so it was done," as Tacitus once said of another august assembly, and June found us in the midst of sweet-smelling balsams and gleaming hemlock logs, peeled and ready for the building. Did we build the house ourselves? Well, no, not exactly. At first we had an idea that "any chump" could build a log house; but we soon decided that only a "chump" would try it. So we fell back upon our Scot, who was a born woodsman and as skilful with an ax as a sculptor with a chisel. We built, therefore, as Mark Twain climbed the Matterhorn, by proxy, and it was well that we did. The building site had to be cleared; mighty stumps had to be torn out by dynamite, no work for children or green hands, that! Then the big hemlock logs had to be hoisted by derrick and chain to their places on the rising walls. Then came the notching and cutting as each log was fitted to its fellow and locked by its own weight into a grip that nothing but an earthquake could loosen. Next followed the rearing of the rafters, each rafter a fir spar twenty feet long and as straight as a shaft of light.

So far our house looked more like a high-class elephant pen than a human habitation; but very soon by skilful application of ax and saw doors and windows began to appear, and at last, with roof shingled, floor laid and the chinks between the logs nicely calked with oakum, the work of our Scot was done and there was something more for the Swiss Family Robinson oligarchy to do than bossing and asking questions.

Do not think for one moment, however, that even thus far we had given our good Samaritan a carte blanche to go ahead and slash into our "woods" as the whim seized him. We had early discovered that he had no very great respect for trees *per se*, and had been very careful to tell him what trees he might take for his building

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and what he must not touch under any conditions. The plan, also, was ours: the result of many a conference in the early spring days. And then, too, we could give him some ideas about house building, at which his blue eyes twinkled with amusement, but it was our house and not his, so we had it built our way.

In the first place we insisted that the "mud sills" as he called them, should not be "mud sills" at all. They must be set up on stone pillars so that the air could play through under our floor. He assured us that we would have other things than



"THE PARTHENON," ALIAS WORKSHOP AND BOATHOUSE

air playing under our floor, that we were, in fact, only bidding for skunks. The prophecy has come true not once, but many times. One old fellow in particular, "our basement lodger," as we call him by euphemism, seems to have formed quite an attachment for the place. Each year, about the first of September, as regular as a Peruna almanac, he appears and takes up his quarters. He is a lordly fellow of aldermanic proportions, and as we have always respected his quiet dignity, for a skunk he has really made us very little trouble. And then even a skunk has his compensations. As soon as he appears the deer-mice vanish. For we have deer-mice, lots of them; saucy little fellows, with soulful eyes and big ears. The sterner sex pled for them, but we were in a hopeless minority. They were mice and that ended it. By a three-fifths vote the council passed the death sentence and by a combination of mouse traps and various breeds of cats, a merry war of extermination is carried on during the early summer, but when our "basement lodger" appears, by some mysterious coördination the deer-mice vanish.

The raised sill was not the only idea we could give our builder; we insisted upon big windows. We did not expect to be attacked by Indians; neither did we expect to occupy our summer home in January. We did want fresh air and sunlight and much of it. Thus instead of adopting the small window of the conventional log house, we had our windows cut about four feet wide. The frames were set in the full depth of the logs, making a very inviting window seat. We excluded the unsightly American sliding sash altogether, and hung our sashes by

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"Sings the blackened log a tune
Learned in some forgotten June"

hinges at the side after the German fashion, thus permitting the opening up of the entire window spaces when needed.

The porch presented a real problem.



ORGIES WITH FRYING PAN AND COFFEE POT

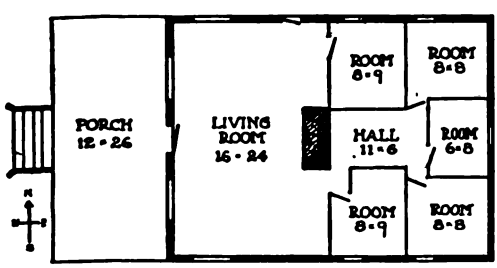
We had protected the house against the heavy snows of the Wisconsin winter by a high pitched roof. But for the porch this was impossible because of the low hanging eaves of the house. At best there was room only for what the carpenter calls a "quarter-pitch." The roof must be made very strong therefore to hold an accumulated weight of snow. This we secured by a simple combination of bracket and post, and after eight years, the lines of our porch roof are as true as the day we first took possession. In laying the porch floor we also had to figure on the gathering of snow and ice. First we laid an underfloor of heavy planking and upon this a second floor of matched boards, first carefully filling each groove with white lead, so that when our veranda was done the floor was as taut as the deck of an ocean liner. From the first our porch has paid its way. It makes a prime reception room, for occasionally our friends have sought us out, and in the delicious cool of a summer evening, with trees and lake on three sides, it is a charming place

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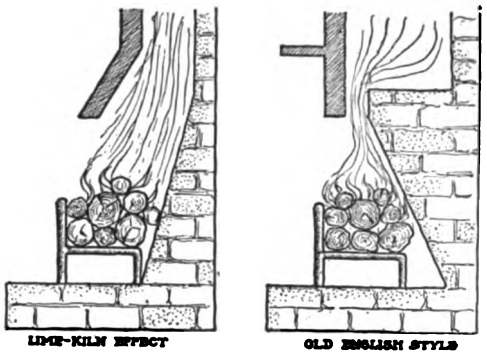
for a friendly game of chess, or just to swing in a hammock and smoke and dream and watch the dying day.

If the porch was our joy the fireplace was our pride. First, we were proud of our chimney because, built of the boulder stone, it was a very artistic thing. Second, it was a scientific thing; it would draw and it would throw out heat. My friend over the lake, like ourselves, a pioneer in the woods, had had a fireplace built by an average "mud dauber" who guaranteed draft, but said nothing about heat. His fireplace, when done, would draw like the elevator shaft of a burning tenement building, but with a half cord of maple racing up the chimney, you could stand three feet away and catch cold. With the help of a young Chicago architect who told us how English fireplaces were made, we were able to avoid this limekiln effect and get the real thing—very simple when you know how, as are most scientific contrivances.

So, at last, our dream drew near to its realization. Our house inside was 24 x 32, and 23 feet from floor to peak. Then began the fun of putting in the partitions. This we could do ourselves with results something like this:



Then there were outhouses to put up; one our special pride: a workshop in summer and a boathouse in winter, built by the help of the oligarchy and christened "the Parthenon" because of a fancied resemblance of the roof to the classic slopes of that famous structure. Our furniture we built. The word is used designedly. Settees, tables, chairs, book-case, washstands, dressers and bedsteads, or more truthfully, just bunks, real double deckers, the delight of the children, we built. We were learning the glorious independence of simplicity. Our springs and our mattresses we bought in Chicago, but everything in the heavy furniture line we built.



THE FIREPLACE

We did not expect to move right away. As to kitchen, our friends, the Scotsman and his good wife, have proved such genial and satisfactory hosts, the sense of independence and freedom so sweet, that our kitchen is still one of the unsolved problems of the future. We have needed neither cook nor kitchen yet and we hope it may be long before we do.

All this was the work, not of one summer, but of many. Strictly speaking, our house, or rather the things that we have planned to do, are not done yet. Of course it would hardly do to work all the time, even in vacation. Even in that first summer, when the novelty of proprietorship kept our enthusiasm for building things at fever heat, there were glorious trails along the lake shore to be cleared; there were sickly trees to be cut down and made into firewood; there were endless expeditions to neighboring lakes to be made with paddle and oar. Then there was the mysterious Flambeau, in whose depths lurked the mighty muskallonge, ever calling us to adventurous voyages of discovery. Again, when the autumn comes on with its mild Indian summer haze and the partridge begins drumming in the thicket, only a dead and lusterless soul will care to putter around a cabin. Such nights, too, spent by the open camp fire! such miracles performed by frying pan and coffee pot! We confess it: the first summer passed and we had hardly begun to do the things we had planned. But there were other summers before us and we could always take up the last task exactly where we left it.

And now the years are passing The "Slave of the Lamp" is getting grizzled; the oligarchy are far on their way through the university, but with each passing

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winter our thoughts turn again to our lodge in the wilderness. Shallow people, with the best of intentions, warned us that we would weary of it. But the years have passed and we are not weary. There is joy in the very sense of changelessness, the eternal now of the forest, where time loses its terror, where middle age forgets the years that are gone and young people grow into sturdy manhood and womanhood. And it cost? Well, not much more than our original estimate.

EARTHQUAKES AND THEIR CAUSES

BY

ROLLIN D. SALISBURY

PROFESSOR OF GEOGRAPHIC GEOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO. AUTHOR (WITH T. C. CHAMBERLIN) OF "GEOLOGY"

THE recent disasters in Italy and California have attracted popular attention to volcanoes and earthquakes, and have led the citizens of many communities to inquire whether they too are threatened with disaster from the troubled condition of the earth's interior. The approximate correspondence in time of the recent outbreak of Vesuvius and the shock at San Francisco have also given rise to many conjectures concerning the connection of these phenomena, thousands of miles apart.

Though some earthquakes are a direct result of volcanic eruptions, more of them appear to have no immediate connection with volcanoes, and in no case, so far as known, has an earthquake resulting from a volcanic explosion been seriously destructive far from the volcano itself. It seems quite safe to conclude, therefore, that there is no direct connection between the Italian and Californian disturbances.

In another and larger sense volcanic phenomena and movements of the earth's "crust," as the outer portion of the earth is called, probably have some connection, because both are expressions of the general fact that the outside of the earth is not in perfect adjustment to the inside. It is the belief of most geologists that the inside of the earth is essentially solid and very hot. How this heat originated can not be asserted, for the origin of the earth is still a matter of speculation. However it originated, the heat is now being slowly conducted from the inside of the earth to the outside, and radiated thence into space. So far as can be inferred, this process must have been in progress many millions, probably hundreds of millions, of years. During this time, the crust has become measurably cool, while the great body of the earth has remained hot. At present, the temperature of the outside appears to be little affected by the heat that comes from within, for the heat is passed on about as fast as it is received; but the inner and larger part of the earth is losing heat and must, therefore, be contracting, since rock contracts as it cools.

The result is that the cooling and contracting interior is tending continually to shrink away from the crust. But actual separation of the inside from the outside is impossible, since the crust, with its very gentle curvature, is not nearly strong enough to maintain itself as an arch. It follows that as the interior and larger part of the earth shrinks, the outside must somehow accommodate itself to the diminishing volume within. It is probably this accommodation which is responsible for the calamity which has visited San Francisco, as well as for most similar disasters of other times and places. Since the processes which lead to these disturbances of the surface are constantly in operation, it is probable that the disturbances will continue. There is, unfortunately, no reason to assume that earthquakes will be less frequent or less violent in the future than in the past.

The outside of the earth adjusts itself to the shrinking inside in different ways. In some cases it wrinkles. Some of the

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wrinkles or folds thus produced have, in the course of ages, grown to the dimensions of mountains. Ranges and systems of mountains which have originated in this way may be recognized by their structure, for in them the rock strata are folded. The Appalachian mountain system is an example, though the folds here have been much modified by erosion since they were formed.

The layers of rock folded are sometimes miles in thickness, and there could be no folding of such thicknesses of rock without some slipping of layer on layer. All such slippings would cause vibrations which would make themselves felt at the surface as earth tremors, or if more violent, as earthquakes. Since mountain folding is probably a very slow process, the disturbances which the folding generates are often trivial; but since the folding continues for a very long period of time, the accompanying disturbances are distributed through an equally long period.

In the folding of rock strata into mountains, the beds of rock sometimes break. Such breaks start vibrations which likewise constitute earth tremors or earthquakes. In the regions where rocks are folded, the planes of breaking are sometimes more nearly horizontal than vertical. Where the plane of fracture is far from vertical, the rock on the one side of the break may be shoved up (faulted) over that on the other. The shoving of a great mass of rock on one side of a plane of fracture, over the rock on the other side, would set up vibrations which would spread some distance from the center of disturbance. It is probably the folding, the breaking of strata incident to folding, and the shoving of rock masses over one another, which make mountain regions, and especially those where the mountains are still growing, more subject than most other regions, to earthquakes.

Neither faulting nor earthquakes are confined to mountains, much less to mountains produced by the folding of rock strata. Even when the beds of rock are nearly horizontal, great cracks are sometimes developed extending down to great but unknown depths. The rocks on one side of such a plane of fracture sometimes slip against those of the other side. As in other cases of faulting, vibrations are generated which spread far from the plane of faulting. Vibrations started in these ways spread over the surface, somewhat as waves spread on the surface of water; hence the term "earthquake wave."

Vibrations produced in any of these ways may be strong enough to be destructive near their points of origin or foci. All such vibrations decrease in force as they spread from their foci, and are not usually destructive far from them. The center of disturbance in the recent earthquake will probably be found to be a plane of faulting in the region which suffered most.

The actual amount of displacement or faulting necessary to set up destructive vibrations is not great. It may be a few inches only, and in no case which has been actually observed on land has the amount of slipping at any one time been more than a few feet. There are some indications that the slipping along fault planes in the Mediterranean Sea, near the coast of Greece, has sometimes been much more considerable at certain times when earthquakes have been severe.

Once a plane of slipping or faulting is established, movement along it is likely to take place again and again, giving earthquakes or earth tremors to the same region. repeatedly. Numerous faults are known where the amount of the slipping has been thousands of feet. In all such cases, it is probable that the total amount of displacement is the sum of numerous small slippings.

No prediction can be made safely as to future earthquakes in any particular region. If any conjecture is warranted, it is merely that regions which are known to have contracted the earthquake habit are, on the whole, more likely to quake in the future than are regions which have long been free from seismic disturbances.

No part of the continent seems less likely to be shaken than the Mississippi basin. Yet there were disastrous earthquakes about the mouth of the Ohio River in 1811-13. Regions covered with thick layers of clay, sand, gravel, glacial drift, etc., like much of the basin of the Upper Mississippi, are less likely to suffer severely than those where solid rock comes to the surface, for the loose material acts as a cushion to deaden the vibrations which come to the surface from the solid rock.

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The movements which result from crustal adjustments due to the shrinking interior may be more or less periodic, even though their cause is in constant operation. The crust yields only when the stress at some place has become too great for the strength of the rocks of the crust at that place. Yielding in one place, or in one great area, often seems to afford adjustment or relief over a wider area. Earthquakes in California therefore are no indication that earthquakes are imminent in Denver or Chicago or New York.



THE EARTHQUAKE REGIONS OF THE WORLD

The faulted condition of the rocks beneath the surface of the land in many regions not now affected by earthquakes, leads to the inference that these regions must have experienced earthquakes when the faulting was in progress. Earthquakes in a given region, therefore, do not appear to have continued indefinitely. This may be interpreted to mean that the centers of crustal adjustment shift from place to place, in the course of time. The Appalachian region must once have been a center of seismic disturbances, but this was long before the age of man. The earthquake of Charleston twenty-odd years ago, though distinctly outside the Appalachian mountain region, reminds us that serious disturbances may still take place in the eastern part of our country; but in times which are modern, geologically speaking, that is, within the last few millions or possibly tens of millions of years, earthquakes have been much more common in the West, for here crustal adjustments have latterly been more extensive. The fact that many earthquakes have been recorded in California each year since the state was settled, shows that these adjustments are still in progress.

Whether the end of destructive disturbances for this region has come, no man can say; but in the rebuilding of the city which has so largely disappeared, it would be foolhardy to assume that future seismic disturbances will be less violent than those of the past. Few other parts of the West are known to have been affected by earthquakes so frequently as the region about San Francisco; but earthquakes have probably been more common than is now known in some other parts of the West less thickly settled, and less well prepared to record minor disturbances.

Though most earthquakes are not connected with volcanoes directly, all violent volcanic eruptions must give rise to earthquakes. Krakataua in 1883 was a terrible example. Earthquakes and volcanoes often affect the same region, but their common location is perhaps the result of a common cause.

Landslides, the collapse of underground caves, and perhaps other superficial causes give rise to local and minor quakings. Though landslides themselves are often very destructive, the vibrations to which they give rise are rarely of consequence.

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RATE REGULATION AND RAILWAY POOLS

BY

J. W. MIDGLEY

EX-COMMISSIONER WESTERN TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION

Since 1868 Mr. Midgley has been intimately connected with great railway systems. It was he, as much as any one man, who brought about the present method of charging for the use of freight cars in America and who, two years ago, originated the discussion concerning the abuses incident to the use of private freight cars. In his present article Mr. Midgley emphasizes considerations that are involved in President Roosevelt's recent message.



CCORDING to Robertson, in the dedication of his "Charles the Fifth," "history claims it as her prerogative to offer instruction." In similar vein, Lord Bolingbroke, quoting from Thucydides, observed, "history is philosophy teaching by examples." Heedless, however, of the lessons experience should convey, there is danger that in pending rate legislation "history will repeat itself." As a precaution let us glance at the record, which should convince that anything short of a "square deal" to all concerned, railroads as well as shippers, will be likely to prove disappointing.

The demand that authority be conferred upon the Interstate Commerce Commission to substitute a rate for one held to be unreasonable, has frequently been urged; indeed, the reports of that body abound with pleadings that the commission be so empowered. Railroad companies have uniformly opposed the grant, and as they are vitally concerned, the contest has been stubbornly conducted. Furthermore, railway managers desired authority to make contracts with each other and that those should be enforceable at law, but their wishes in that respect were defeated. Greater authority than has hitherto been exercised should doubtless be conferred upon the commission; yet that was not thought attainable unless the corporations would coöperate. With keen appreciation of the situation, Colonel W. R. Morrison, while chairman of the commission, remarked to the writer: "The railroads can defeat any change in the law that the commission may recommend, and we can beat any amendment the railroads may desire. We shall have to 'get together' before any marked improvement in conditions can be obtained."

The Interstate Commerce Law was approved February 4, 1887, and took effect April 5, following. For the first six months it was quite generally observed. Soon afterward railroads and shippers became less mindful, owing largely to the initial opinion, in the Louisville & Nashville case, which encouraged the carriers to assume to interpret the law. This was especially true as to the avoidance of unjust discrimination and of compliance with the long and short haul clause. At the time mentioned, Judge Cooley, wearied with his task, had retired from the commission. That was a calamity, he being an eminent jurist, a clear thinker, and exceptionally qualified to command respect for the commission.

At the outset, leading railroads, by their joint representatives, were disposed to aid the commission in administering the law. With that view I was authorized by the commissioners of the Trunk Line and Central Traffic Associations to proffer assistance in adapting existing methods to the new requirements. The offer was declined on the plea that the commission

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could not afford to consort with those who had become widely known as "Pool Commissioners."

The attitude described accounts for the indifference which railroads subsequently showed toward the commission. In 1892 the failure to coöperate had become so pronounced that the operations of the law were notoriously unsatisfactory. In hearings before the commission, railroad companies did not submit all evidence in their possession, but would reserve important facts and produce the same on appeal to the courts. Thus, not infrequently, the case when it came before a circuit court materially differed from that which had been presented to the commission, and accounted in great measure for some of the reversals. The situation became embarrassing to the commission, therefore overtures were made to ameliorate the conditions by mutual concessions.

From its inception to the present time, a majority of the commission has always been fairly disposed toward corporations. Yet an obviously just complaint is that the membership has never comprised one who has had actual experience in traffic affairs. It has seemed strange to many who knew the intricate problems which enter into the due establishment of freight tariffs that persons familiar therewith should have been studiously excluded. Such course apparently is as unwise as would be the filling of a medical or legal commission with men untutored in medicine or in law. Not that all or a majority of the Interstate Commerce Commission should necessarily be drawn from among traffic men, but at least one or two such should have been, in fairness and to ensure proper results, experienced in railroad affairs. That is the rule in Great Britain, and its adoption in this country must precede marked success in the regulation of transportation charges.

Reverting to the desire in 1892 for an era of better feeling between the commission and the carriers, it should be said that the time was thought to be opportune. The Democrats were in control of both Houses of Congress. As this is a government by committees, it was suggested that work be commenced with those bodies. Accordingly, call was issued for conferences of executive officers and general solicitors in the East, South and West, respectively. The outcome was the appointment of Mr. John K. Cowen, general counsel of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, to represent Trunk Line and Central Traffic roads; Mr. E. B. Stahlman, of Nashville, to represent southern roads; and the writer to act for western roads. A meeting of those named was called in Washington, and to that conference I was accompanied by Mr. John W. Cary, general counsel of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Mr. T. S. Wright, general solicitor of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; and Colonel W. H. Blodgett, general solicitor of the Wabash Railway. Mr. Cowen was accompanied by Mr. Hugh L. Bond, assistant general solicitor of the Baltimore & Ohio. Messrs. Cowen, Cary and Wright have since passed away.

When the conference met, Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, was Speaker of the House, and Mr. Gorman, of Maryland, was leader of the Senate. The conference drafted a bill, which was introduced in each House and referred to the appropriate standing committee. Originally, Mr. Gorman had charge of the bill in the Senate, and if I remember rightly, Mr. Wise, of Virginia, presented it in the House. He was chairman of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce. That body appointed a subcommittee, of which Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, was chairman, with instructions to revise the bill. The committee did its work, the bill was reported to the House by Mr. Patterson, and became known by his name.

The foregoing occurred during the long session of Congress, and although it was believed a majority would favor the bill, it was not deemed advisable to press it to a vote before the fall election, when a new House would be chosen. Unfortunately, during the recess, a contretemps occurred. Mr. Cowen became a candidate for Congress from the city of Baltimore and was elected. During the canvass antagonism sprang up between him and Senator Gorman, who was the leader of his party in Maryland. As Mr. Cowen also was a Democrat, his preferment was thought to jeopardize the leadership of Mr. Gorman. This incident precipitated the defeat of the bill. On the assembling of the House it was adopted by a majority of seventy-one, was reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce and

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placed on the calendar, but was never taken therefrom, although it was believed to be sure of a three-fourths' vote in case it could be put upon its passage.

Another reason which contributed to the defeat of the bill was a demand that authority be conferred on the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix rates in lieu of those held to be unreasonable. This was put forward by the chairman of the commission, who for years had led the Democratic party in the House. He insisted that the proposed liberty to enter into pooling contracts after the same had been approved by the commission, should be dependent upon the explicit right of the body named to control the rates. Railroad companies would not assent to the provision, whereupon a deadlock ensued, and as Congress expired by limitation March 4, the opposition was strong enough to prevent the bill being taken from the calendar. Had the railroads then assented to the commission being given authority over rates to the extent that is contemplated by the Hepburn Bill, they would, in addition to acquiring the right to make pooling agreements, have been relieved by the elimination of the imprisonment clause. Those were important concessions which most railroad companies were anxious to obtain; but their directors were not then and have not since been willing to purchase them at the price demanded, namely, recognition of the commission's control over the rates that should govern on interstate commerce.

I have been thus particular to recite the history of the nearest previous approach to Federal regulation of rates, in order to show the striking difference between the Patterson Bill of 1893 and the measure attributed to Mr. Hepburn, which passed the House last February. The latter is devoid of features that would be desired by railroad companies, or could fairly be regarded as in their interest. It is true that a senator who favors the bill is reported to have declared it would be advantageous to the public and to the railroads. Such contention must rest on the assumption that railroad managers do not know what is good for the properties they represent. They are not to be given the right to enter into pooling contracts, nor is their liberty of action in any respect to be enlarged; on the contrary, so far as the corporations are concerned, it is wholly prohibitory and restrictive. The President, with his natural spirit of fairness, intimated in his message to Congress last December that if the commission were empowered to prevent unreasonable charges on the part of interstate carriers, it would be no more than just that the latter be given the right to enter into agreements with one another. Obviously, if railroads were to be estopped, by arbitrary authority conferred upon the commission, from enforcing any rate or regulation held to be unreasonable, and were obliged to conform to tariffs established by the commission and by that body declared to be equitable, then no injury could accrue to shippers through the action of railroads and the public would not be concerned in the disposal of money that had been properly earned. Yet, that eminently just and wise suggestion of the President was ignored by Congress, and undivided attention given to the restraint which should be imposed upon common carriers. Under the circumstances, keener observation than is ordinarily possessed would be requisite to discover the remotest semblance of a "square deal," when the Hepburn Bill is regarded from the standpoint of the corporations.

There was a further provision in the Patterson Bill that would have contributed more to the standing of the commission than could possibly result from its endowment with authority to control rates. I refer to a section which provided that in hearings before the commission, defendant carriers should make a complete case; and on subsequent appeal from an order, the circuit court was to decide whether evidence not produced at the aforesaid hearing, because not then at command, was sufficiently material in the determination of the question at issue to warrant its admission. In other words, none but new evidence was to be submitted on appeal from the commission's finding, and it was not to be admitted unless the court should decide that it had an important bearing upon the case.

Here it may be remarked by advocates of the bill that the foregoing ignores advantages likely to flow from the subjection of private cars and "industrial roads" to the obligations imposed upon common car-

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riers. My contention is that excessive allowances for the use of shippers' cars and abnormal divisions to "industrial roads" for mere switching services, are devices such as the existing law sternly forbids, and would therefore have been stopped had the statute been strictly enforced. The fact is, under the laxity which has prevailed, railroads have been, as the federal court at Kansas City recently decided, at the mercy of large shippers who held them up and compelled concessions, in effect rebates, through fear of diversion of traffic to less scrupulous carriers. That deplorable situation resulted from the prohibition of pooling.

The usual method is to play upon the weakness of an inferior line. A route that is much longer than its competitors, and has other disabilities, notably that of being new or not well established, seldom can, on even terms with its rivals, secure a satisfactory share of the tonnage at a common point. Large shippers are, therefore, asked upon what terms they will accord to the inferior line a liberal percentage of traffic. If the shippers control enough cars wherein to handle their products, the maximum they are willing to pay for transportation is named, also the lowest rental they will accept for their equipment. In the case of "industrial roads," an abnormal division of the through rate to a given destination is extorted, and in consideration of the concessions described shippers guarantee to deliver twenty or twenty-five per cent of the tonnage they control to the suppliant line. Such arrangement determines the conditions which other carriers must "meet" if they desire to participate in the traffic in question. In that way freight tariffs are so reduced that although they may equal or possibly exceed the cost of operating, the tonnage referred to does not bear its fair proportion of the general transportation tax.

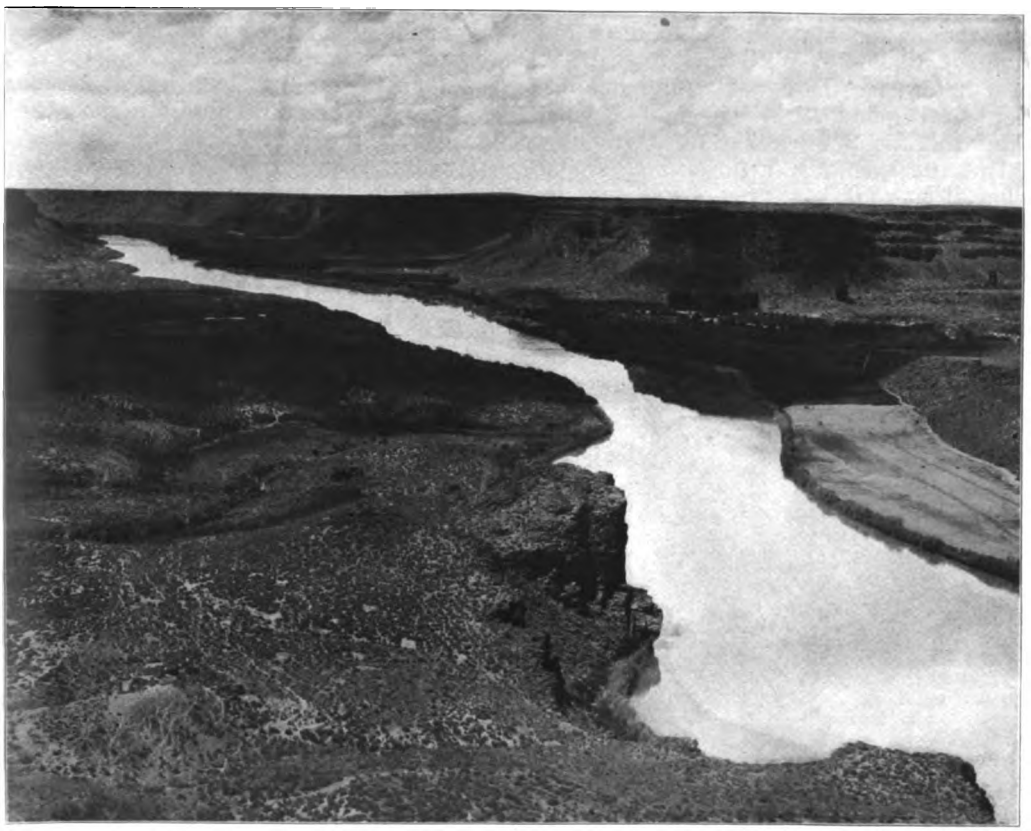
Contracts thus made contradict recognized principles of tariff construction and do more than anything else to neutralize the plea that the establishment of freight schedules is a task so complex that only those who have spent many years in close contact therewith are qualified to undertake it. Furthermore, they confirm the assertion that no national commission, however adversely constituted, could work such injury to conservatively managed railroads as frequently has been inflicted upon them through the reckless acts of parties whose necessities constrain them at any sacrifice to secure enough tonnage to defray expenses.

To protect themselves from such assaults railroad companies desired to be free to enter into agreements whereby, in consideration of the maintenance of reasonable tariffs and regulations, liberal percentages of traffic should be assured to less favored rivals. Such procedure is on the same principle that impels individuals to insure against loss by fire or other calamity, and that governs in the taxation of reputable citizens to maintain order and repress crime.

The wisdom of the foregoing is exemplified in England and Canada, whose parliaments delegated to commissioners duly appointed, authority to regulate the charges of railways operating within their borders. The right to enter into "joint purse" agreements, as pooling contracts are termed, has not been denied in Great Britain or Canada; while in Mexico it is recited in the general railroad law that carriers operating thereunder shall be at liberty to divide, as per agreement, traffic in which they are jointly interested. The distinction would, therefore, seem to be peculiar to the United States of withholding from railroad companies that equality of treatment which other countries cordially extend.

To recapitulate: It is because the proposed amendment would not restore to railroad companies privileges annulled by the Interstate Commerce Law, and also would restrain them in a respect deemed vital to their successful operation, that its failure to realize popular expectation, in case it should be put upon the statute book, is regretfully predicted. No law, urgently demanded though it be, is likely to succeed that is addressed solely in a threatening spirit to an interest the continued development of which is essential to the welfare of the nation. Moreover, a revulsion of public sentiment is sure to follow as soon as the facts in the case have been fairly and fully presented; for to our credit be it spoken, one-sided legislation is repugnant to that love of fair play which is characteristic of the English-speaking race.

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SNAKE RIVER CANYON AT BLUE LAKES
It is 600 feet from the river to the top of the canyon

MAKING GARDENS OUT OF LAVA DUST

BY

HENRY F. COPE

AUTHOR OF 'THE ROCKIES AS A WINTER RESORT," "THE AMERICAN INVASION OF CANADA," ETC.

THE Oregon Short Line train was slowly making its way through the desert that lies beyond Pocatello when, waking on a bleak November morning, I peered out of the window of my berth. Was there ever a more dreary prospect? One long, gently undulating, apparently unending sweep of desert, with jagged stretches of naked lava crust, broken by islands formed of drifting ash and sand and offering a foothold to sagebrush. There it grew, brave and gray, its pungent odor striking in through the crevices of the car along with the irrepressible sand. That sand, a soil as fine as dust, the product of the grinding of the mills of the wind and the rocks on the lava ash for ages, seemed to cover the pillows, to sprinkle itself through the bed, to be in my hair and eyes.

Just then from across the aisle came the voice of my neighbor, a quiet little woman who had made the journey from Chicago. First there was a long sigh of content and then she exclaimed, "After

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all, there's no state like our dear old state of Idaho!" With that gray prospect before me there was strong temptation to respond, "It's a mighty good thing there is no other like this."

But the woman's intuition was seeing what it has taken several years for our dull eyes to discover. Mighty changes have taken place in that desert land. From the drear desolation peopled only by the coyote and the jack-rabbit, producing only sagebrush, to the smiling fields of grain, divided by rows of poplars, where villages are springing up and white cabins look out from laden orchards; from a real desert to the state that led all others in the matter of farm displays at the St. Louis Exposition, taking the gold medal, and also won the

It calls for such intuition woman possessed, such faith and as belong to but few, to bring recent transformation, not of Id but of all the arid West. M lessly think of irrigation as that has simply happened. The that some ranchers conceived t bringing the water from the s stead of waiting for it to fall heavens. That was irrigation, to Brigham Young, the sim which applied to the little pate has made the stretch of what w great American desert about look, when viewed from Temp a carpet of emerald. That s sufficed for lands lying adjace ful volumes of water. But th



A GENERAL VIEW OF DRY CREEK RESERVOIR

Clark cup offered at the National Irrigation Congress to the state showing the best display of fruits grown on irrigated lands.

What magic wand has wrought such great transformation? My neighbor on the train knew the answer; she could see, from her side, what I could not; the far-off snow-beds which winter was already packing down tens and, in places, hundreds of feet thick. Late in the spring they would give up their hoarded wealth and it would go swirling down the dry gullies and creek beds and find its way to the Snake River and then to the sea. Those streams, held in bondage and made to serve the will of man in refreshing the thirsty soil, would account for all the changes that had taken place.

projects that are now exercisi plevin over the powers of sand of dust and desolation, are va ent in scope and character fro

To-day the rancher must water as many miles as there in his old ditch, and he must w land and desert high abo stream beds or far removed f where it had seemed that neit grass nor even rabbit-brush c His own tools and toil accom the riverside rancher needed: present projects demand armi steam shovels and mighty mech pliances; things that spell m money. And the millions are ing, for the men of faith have l the dust and the alkali and the s

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they have seen the visions of the fields of alfalfa that move like the waves of the sea, the orchards that gleam with blossoms and glow with fruits; they hear the music of the running streams, and, better yet, they see many of these things already realized.

rolling lava and marveled at its weird dreariness, on the other at the gigantic Tetons, looming up on the east. But between the Tetons and the great stretch of lava there runs a stream; few would notice it at that stage. It is the Snake River, which has a watershed of over



THE MAIN STREET OF THE TOWN OF TWIN FALLS WHEN TEN MONTHS OLD

In the State of Idaho alone private enterprise is investing a total of $10,000,000 in irrigation projects. And the government of the whole country, after the most careful investigation, evidences its faith in this redemption of our lost lands, for the estimation of the appropriation for irrigation work in the first eight years of this century amounts to about thirty-seven millions of dollars, being for each year as follows:

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING

June 30, 1901	$3,144,821.91
June 30, 1902	4,585,520.53
June 30, 1903	8,713,996.60
June 30, 1904	6,826,253.59
June 30, 1905	4,757,978.87
June 30, 1906	3,250,000.00
June 30, 1907	3,000,000.00
June 30, 1908	2,750,000.00

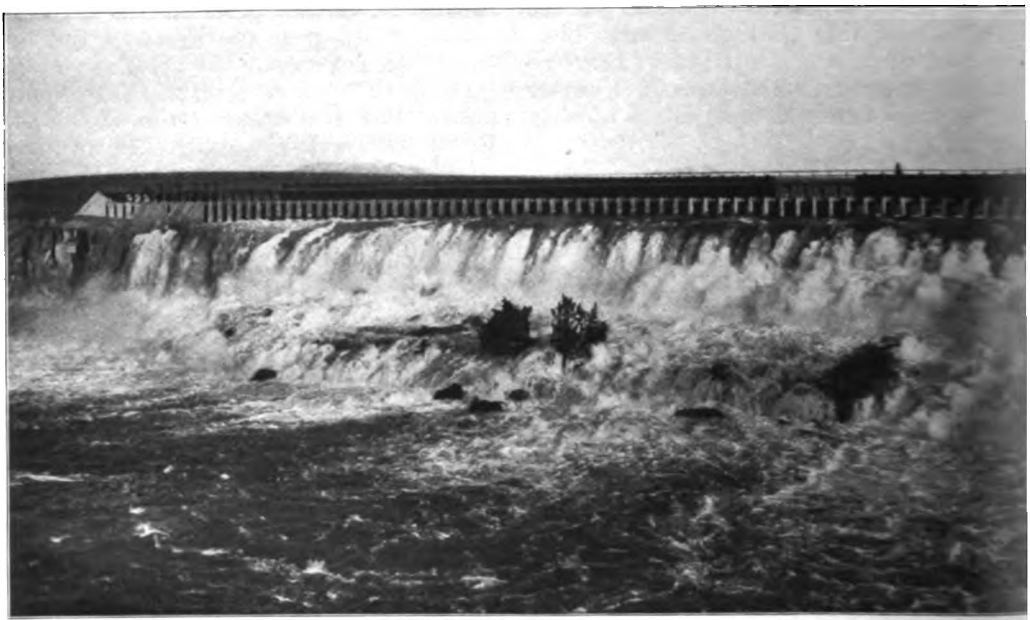
The estimates for 1906, 1907 and 1908 are made by the General Land Office.

Thousands of visitors to the Yellowstone National Park have gone slowly up the long climb to the continental divide; they have looked out on one side at the

ten thousand square miles. By the time it is swinging across the southern half of Idaho, in the course of its one-thousand-mile pilgrimage through the state, it is a grown-up river. With a roar it plunges down a forty-foot step in the lava at American Falls. Seventy miles farther it enters a gloomy crack in the earth's crust, a canyon 500 feet deep, in which it flows for miles to leap, at length, over a precipice of 210 feet at Shoshone Falls into another canyon 700 feet deep. It is hard to believe that there is such a wonderful water feature in the very heart of the so-called arid West. Yet there are the falls, nearly a thousand feet wide and 225 feet high, often equaling the marvel of Niagara. Three miles up the river are falls of 187 feet, where the great volume of water is picturesquely divided by a tree-studded island, forming the far-famed Twin Falls. Six miles below Shoshone Falls are Auger Falls, a series of rapids, in which the fall is 140 feet.

Standing here there seems to be water

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SPILLWAY AND GATES OF TH
The dam is 1,980 feet long, the spillw

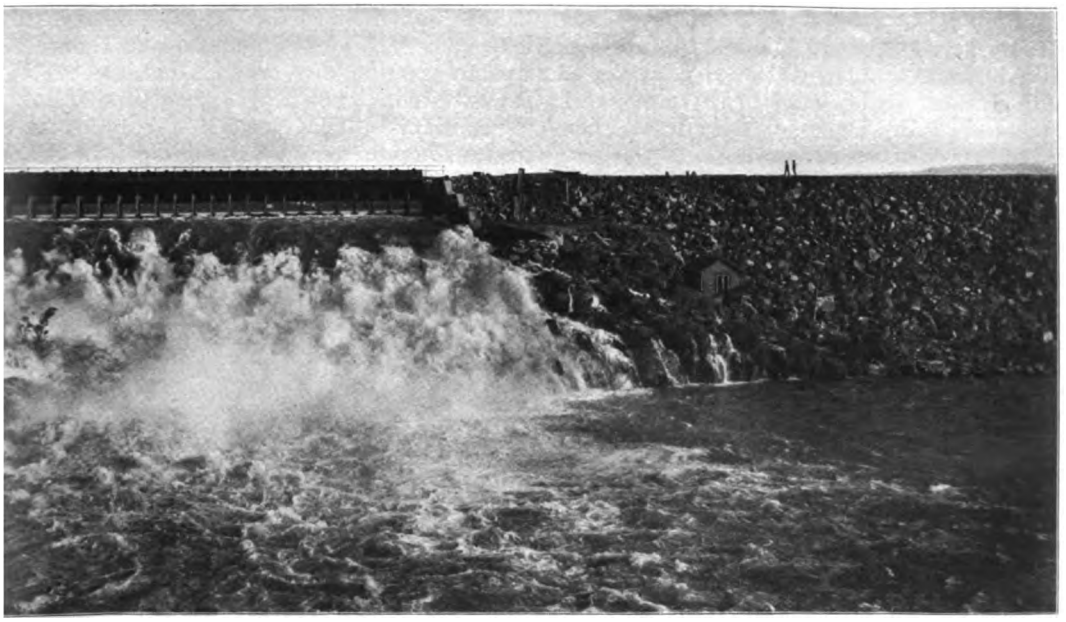
enough to wet down every root in the state. At times 50,000 feet per second flow over these falls. The truth is that through all the West there is plenty of water. Next to Montana, Idaho is the best-watered state in the West. It does not look it and it does not feel it by any means, but it is nevertheless. One would think that this distinction belonged to the region of the web-foots, but the trouble is that in those North Pacific states the water drizzles down all the time, while in the Central Mountain states it rushes down the great rivers or lies stored in the snowbanks or the thousands of lakes, great and small, high up in the hills. But without counting on these lakes at all, there is enough water flowing through the state of Idaho to cover all the available land in the great Snake River valley to a depth of seventy-six inches each season.

All these states are well watered. The difficulty has been with the usual arrangements for carrying the waters from their courses, via the clouds, to the waiting lands, and also for distributing the supply through the whole season. This presented little difficulty in the days when settlers were few and room was plenty; the ranchers could tap the rivers as necessity arose. But those days did not last long. The glorious climate of the mountain region drew men to it and, on the other hand, the increasing congestion of population in the East forced the men who loved room to breathe farther west. All the land next to the rivers was taken up and later arrivals were forced to take what they could get, back toward the benches. Then they saw that the water in the river was going to waste and they began to plan ways of saving the surplus and getting it where it was needed.

As soon as the necessity of occupying the desert places and turning them into ranches and orchards arose, then there came also the men of vision and faith who laid their plans for doing what the cloud had refused to do. They began to hold back the waters rushing down in these impetuous streams; they regulated their flow, they placed them on deposit and trickled them out in canals, sending them over fields many miles from the rivers, fields that had seen no drop of moisture save a wandering snowflake, for ages. And the fields are answering back with their pent-up stores of grain and fruit, yielding energy.

Some day we shall sing the heroism o

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TWIN FALLS DAM AT MILNER
500 feet, and there are ninety-nine gates

the men who, standing alone, a day's journey or more from a highway, and many days from the batteries of the world's physical forces, looked out over that tawny bleak desert and then commanded the wild, wide rushing stream to stop, turn aside and do their bidding. It took more than fiat to accomplish that; it took currency. And it seemed often that they might as well be making the attempt literally to dam the stream with dollars.

But they brought the gangs up and carried them overland; they built a retaining wall along the side of the canyon, turned the water in — and had a flume to furnish power to the electric powerhouse. That was a strange sight, an electric power station way out there in the desert. But the silent servant took up its task. Along the copper nerves flashed the energy and the shovels dug deeper, and farther and farther, and the drills bit into the rock. After a while the electric fingers reached out and lifted great pieces of the rock, loaded them on electric cars and then threw them into the right spots in the bed of the river. They worked on until they had built up, in the bed now laid bare, a wall about seventy feet high and, taking in both rock and earth, six times as wide at the base and twenty feet wide at the crest, a wall 1,980 feet long. They set, in their proper places, great gates, ninety-nine of them in a row, to regulate the banking up of the waters. There it stands now, a great hand of rock, with sinews of steel sluices and frames, and fingers that open and close at will. The site of this dam constituted a remarkable feature of the enterprise, two islands of solid rock in the middle of the stream furnished an anchorage for the work of construction and one of them was converted into a great spillway.

Above the dam the waters are backed up to a height of nearly fifty feet, and here are cut the great canals, the first arteries carrying a depth of ten feet of water, and these branching off to smaller ones running to the lands which are rapidly becoming orchards and ranches. The seventy miles of main canals, and somewhere about two thousand miles of smaller canals, carry the waters everywhere over a tract of two hundred and forty thousand acres; the whole area to be irrigated ultimately is to be approximately four hundred thousand acres.

The water was turned on and the canal system opened in April, 1905, and al-

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ready, in but a few months, a desert of lava dust as barren as a billiard ball boasts a city springing up with substantial buildings, a city that already looks out across fields being cultivated and studded with homes. A railroad has reached out a seventy-mile feeder to get its share of the prosperity. This project represents an outlay of $2,500,000; but it already promises a return of manifold that amount in wealth to the people of Idaho.



TWIN FALLS, 187 FEET HIGH, WHICH IS HIGHER THAN THE FALLS AT NIAGARA

Yet this gigantic project, said to be the third largest irrigation undertaking in the world, now completed at Twin Falls, and the transformation taking place in that desert, are but typical of what is going on in greater or less degree all over these mountain states. Irrigation is turning them from mining to agricultural states.

An astute and experienced western mining man, who had made a by-no-means despicable "pile" out of the precious metals, sat in his office at the mine not long ago. "I believe," said he, "I shall live to see the day when Montana will produce more wealth by agriculture than by mining." That seemed a ridiculous proposition to men who could catch the smoke from Anaconda and the Amalgamated. But foolish as it seemed, figures then available tended to support it. That was five years ago. In the ten years preceding, agricultural products had increased in that state five hundred per cent, while the value of gold, silver, copper and lead, the principal metals, had increased only fifty per cent. The ratio of the actual values of the two classes of products at the time of speaking still stood about two to one in favor of the products of the mines. But those familiar with the conditions know that the ratio has been rapidly changing since despite the almost fabulous increase in the production of

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DRY CREEK RESERVOIR AND CONTROLLING GATES

copper. Water has been turned on barren fields and bench-lands and every train from the East and South has brought in its contribution of settlers.

One year after the conversation with the mining man already quoted, I rode across a bench where for twelve miles scarce a blade of grass seemed to grow. The soil looked as inhospitable to crops as the average macadamized road. It was apparently a fine gravel which for nearly three hundred days of the year would be as dry as a buffalo bone. To-day, only four years later, that free-roving wagon track is fenced in, and behind the fences all the way along, alfalfa and oats wave their glowing wealth. And these crops are not of a sparse or stunted character; but the yield has been phenomenal, even for that country of bounty.

In Idaho, with its more genial climate, the possibilities of products under irrigation are even more striking. At an elevation of about four thousand feet, with dry air and sunshine almost three hundred days of the year, with a mean temperature for the whole state, including the cold northern panhandle, of 45°, it is an easy matter to raise all kinds of fruit, and, of course, all kinds of garden truck, including the succulent, saccharine beet, the pet of the Senate and the pride of the West.

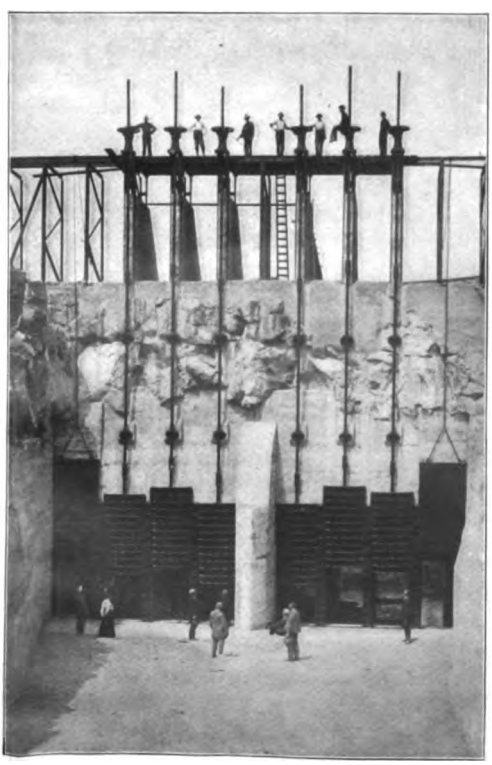
Travelers who had experience with the dusty trails of the eastern and southern parts of the state, either by wagon or railroad, will not be likely to forget it. And yet that trail has changed wonderfully in the past few years. In spots where the dust was most suffocating there are now rows of prune trees; where, not long ago, I have seen men camped, deep-bedded in gray dust, in a wilderness of sagebrush, there now stretch the orchards of apples, prunes, peaches and plums, and the vineyards. Last year that one-time arid mountain state shipped out considerably over two thousand cars of fruit.

But it is coming to be recognized that such magnificent results can not be produced and maintained in a haphazard fashion. The peculiar conditions of farming in this soil and under the exigencies of irrigation are being carefully studied. Private enterprise, as, for example, at Twin Falls, is doing for the settler what the Department of Agriculture seeks to do for the farmers elsewhere. An experimental station is established and placed in the charge of a professional agriculturist who not only tests out all the varieties of crops possible to the climate, but who also gives popular lectures in schoolhouses at different centers and supervises the practical instruction of the novice in

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the art of irrigation. The schoolhouse is thus becoming a center of popular education in scientific farming as well as of the training of the young.

Striking as the results of irrigation have been, they are but the promise of what will be. About two and a quarter million acres are now under irrigation in Idaho, though less than half of these are really cultivated, the holdings having been too recently acquired to be fully worked. At this time a third of a million acres are being brought under irrigation by six great companies. These are taking up their tracts, ranging from six thousand acres to the great Twin Falls plant of two hundred and forty-four thousand acres, under the Carey Act. This provides that the work shall be done under the supervision of the state land board, that the land shall be held as security to the constructors and that when the work is completed the land shall be thrown open to settlement, the company to be reimbursed at a stated rate for the water rights. Besides the tracts under the Carey Act, about half of which are taken, there remains over ten million acres of surveyed, unappropriated land and a much larger area of unsurveyed land. On a large portion of this water could be readily brought and crops could be raised. Five million acres lie in the southern belt along the Snake River valley alone.



THE GATES TO THE TEMPORARY TUNNEL

During the construction of the last section of the dam the river was diverted through a tunnel cut through the island

The people of the East are, as a rule, familiar only with the different irrigation enterprises undertaken by the United States government. But in the West there is not a little difference of opinion as to the practical merits from the settler's point of view of the federal plan of reclamation and settlement, and the state plan under the Carey Act. The latter, which is best illustrated in the Twin Falls project, empowers the state to undertake or to contract for huge irrigation enterprises, permits the settler to contract for a quarter-section or less, and, when the water is ready to be delivered in his ditches, to settle and begin to improve and make a living off the land. He is then able to acquire title to his holdings provided he clears and cultivates at least one-eighth within a year, when his property becomes taxable and the community can begin public improvements. Under the Newlands Act the federal government conducts the enterprise and the settler must wait five years before he can acquire his title, and must move on when he files his claim, irrespective of the prospect of obtaining water. Taxes can not be levied since the property is not taxable. There is no doubt, of course, that the Carey Act, allowing of a more flexible method of bringing great areas under cultivation and turning them over to settlers, must be counted as a highly important factor in the development of the great West. Nor is there as yet danger of huge corporate holdings. At present the average holding is approximately ninety acres.

But, whether the enterprise be conducted by the federal government or under the Carey Act by private capital, the fact remains that the desert of lava dust is becoming a garden, that the land that seemed worthless is providing homes and sustenance to thousands who seek independence and prosperity, and holds out its promise of opportunity to many more

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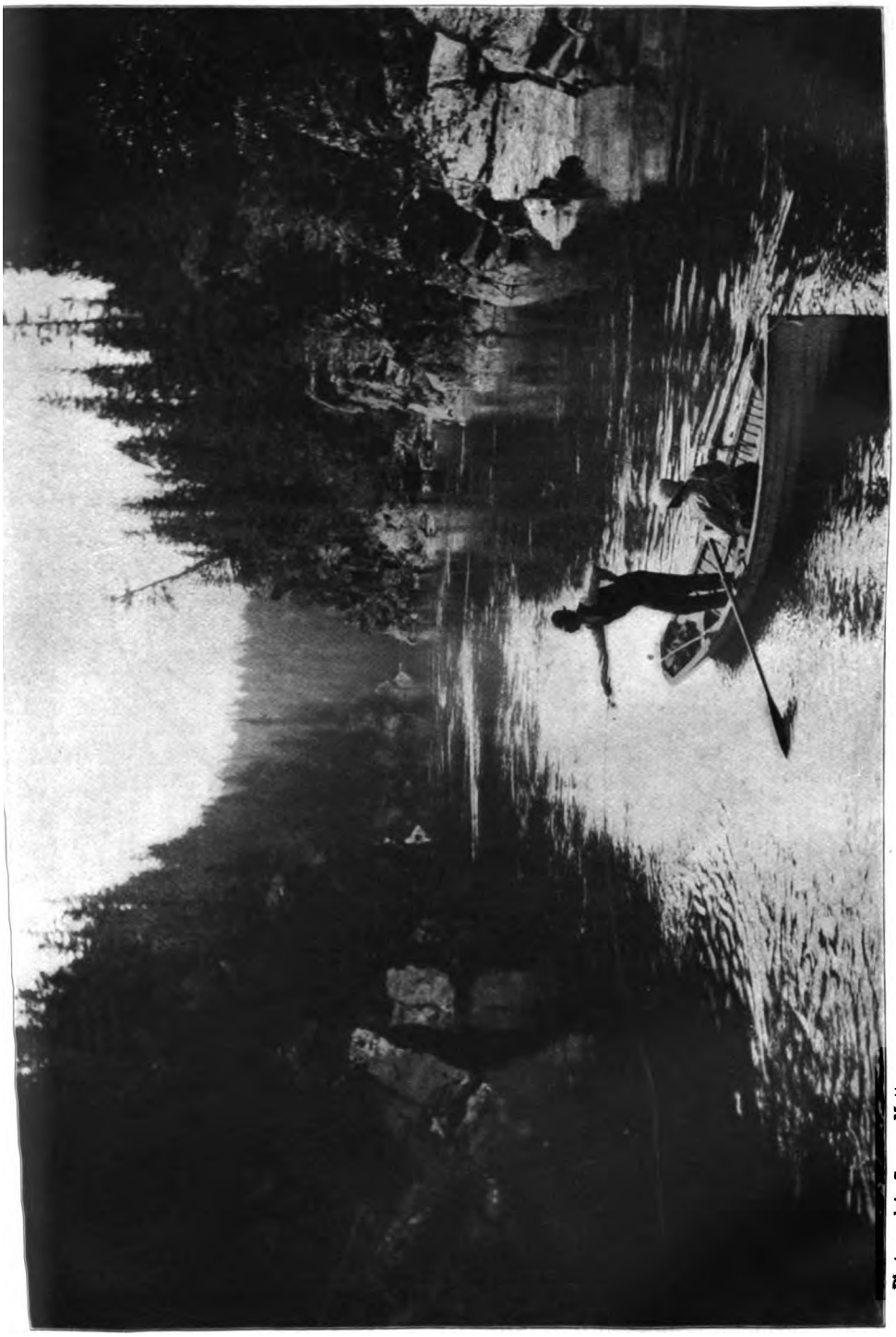
Photograph by Sumner Matteson

WORKING UP STREAM

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A LONG CAST

Photograph by Sumner Matteson

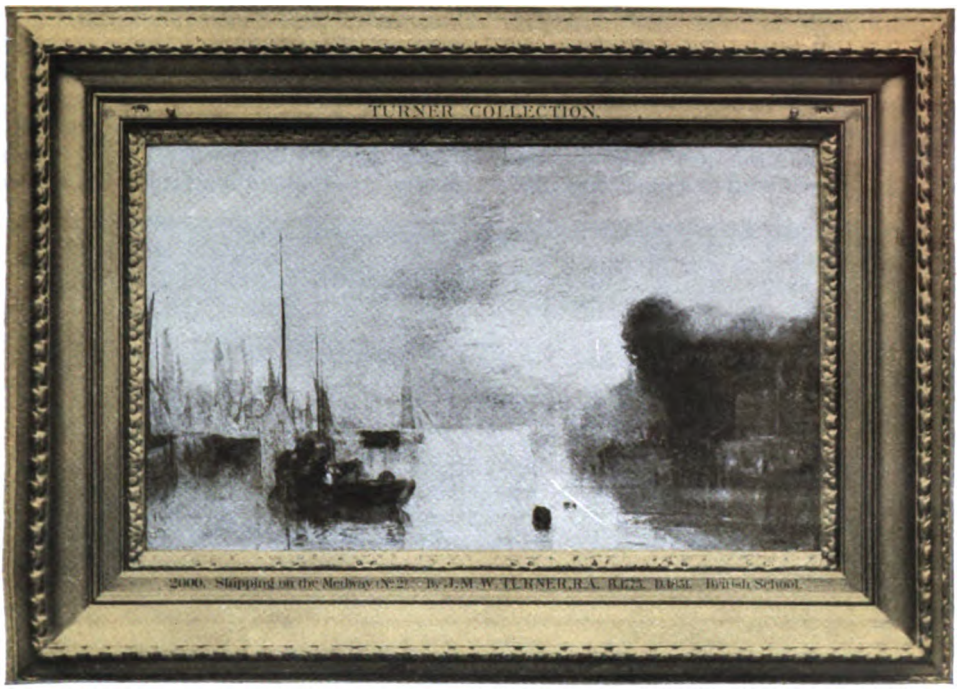
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Photograph by Sumner Matteson

AT SUPPER TIME

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SHIPPING ON THE MEDWAY

THE NEW TURNERS

BY

E. DOUGLAS SHEILDS

THE latest sensation in the world of art is the discovery of several hitherto unknown pictures by Turner. It is in a double sense that they have been discovered, for although they have latterly lain concealed and forgotten in the storerooms of the National Gallery, London, they have in former times been submitted to committees of directors and successive boards of trustees, and pronounced, "from their slightness of execution or their more or less wrecked condition," unfitted for exhibition.

It is now fifty-five years since Turner died and left his paintings to the nation. The legacy consisted of 362 pictures, 135 finished water-colors and no less than 1,757 studies in color with sketches innumerable. These latter were the result of Turner's method of work, which included a most painstaking and minute study of nature. The story is told by one who knew Turner, that on one occasion when he and several other artists were in the country, they all planned to go out one morning to their respectively chosen subjects and compare results in the evening. Shortly after leaving the inn at which they were staying, they had to cross a bridge. Here Turner lagged behind, and eventually called to them to go on without him. At the end of the day the returning party found him still on the bridge, and as the result of his work he showed them numbers of studies and notes he had taken. They found that he had spent the whole day throwing pebbles into the water and noting the broken lights and shadows that resulted.

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But although he was most comprehensive and minute in his studies, he was in a sense most independent of nature, at once truthful and independent of what is usually understood as true. Turner has been called the dumb poet, and he and Shelley are considered the most poetical, most learned and the most spiritual, or least material, of English poets, each in his own sphere.



A REGATTA ON THE MEDWAY
This picture is in Turner's happiest vein. It is full of life and pleasurable exhilaration

That twenty-one paintings by such a man should cumber the underground premises of the National Gallery seems almost unbelievable, but such is the case. And the sight of them only makes the mystery deeper; for they have merely been washed, one or two of them relined and slightly varnished, and they hang in what is known as the Tate Gallery on the Thames Embankment, hailed with delight by the art critics, and viewed by a constant stream of people. Visitors to England this summer will therefore have the experience of seeing paintings by one of the greatest, if not, as many think, the greatest landscape painter, fresh and brilliant as if just from the artist's ha Many of those that have been on exhi tion since his death have, as time pas become cracked, darkened or faded.

No one has succeeded in unraveling t reason for the neglect of these mast pieces. On the one hand it is an exampl the astonishing want of expert knowled which characterizes many painters, ev those prominent enough to be chosen directors of a national art gallery. the other it emphasizes the change th has come over English art in recent year the "unfinished" paintings of fifty yea ago being the finished pictures of to-day

These Turners in their freshness a purity come as a fresh revelation of th artist's genius. Ruskin even could n have dreamed of a greater triumph fo the master he worshiped than the co that fate has accorded him. The picture seem, however, to vindicate Ruskin als and defend him from some of the belittle ment that is leveled at him, for the bes that he admired in Turner is here befor us. The variety of Turner's subject

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gives opportunity for this. We have a gorgeous interior of Petworth, almost finished. The rich coloring, the impression of height and distance in the great hall, the two dogs chasing each other, an arch leading to further rooms, form a glowing and convincing presentment.

series. Chief among the former is one entitled "Breakers on a Flat Beach." It is a marvelous wide stretch to the sea wrapped in whirling mists — a stretch of glistening sand with rifts of green seaweed, great cracks and hollows, in one of which is a pool with reflections in rich



YACHT RACING IN THE SOLENT

Turner was one of the few painters whose yachts do not suggest a toy shop. They have evidently battled with the elements

The studies of yacht racing have great power and charm. We are reminded in looking at them of the truth of the saying that Turner was one of the very few painters whose yachts do not suggest a toy shop. They have evidently battled with the elements, and present from the point of view of composition a most delightful example of art concealing art. They are merely a medley of tossing boats, things that are featherweights to the turbulent waves beneath them.

"A Regatta on the Medway" is in the artist's happiest vein, full of life and pleasurable exhilaration. Crowds of people and boats, and all of them bathed in sunshine. It stands midway between the pictures that form what one may call the gray series and those that form the gold

green and brown. In the middle distance there is that wonderful gleaming object, merely a bit of broken spar, by which Turner gives reality and life to the scene. Above and beyond all this are huge breakers on which light streams from a stormy sky. Another picture of Margate from the sea is a marvelous representation of the powers of nature in collision.

Several of the paintings have the blaze of light, the effect of illumination and the glowing depths beyond it, which one especially connects with Turner's name. In great contrast to these is the one entitled "The Evening Star," the peace and infinite calm of which come like a benediction. The quiet sea and shore, the delicate beauty of the twilight, human, not weird or unearthly; the figure on the

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shore with the capering dog, the form of the fisherman instinct with life, and there, not because it adds human interest to a painting, but because his work took the man to that place at that time.

In the picture called by the committee "A Rocky Bay With Classic Figures" the main interest is in the deep blue water. It is a remarkable study, and the closer one examines it the more amazed one is at the masterly ease, simplicity and



A ROCKY BAY WITH CLASSIC FIGURES
One of the most finished pictures of the collection

swiftness of the work, which, with the addition of the beauty of the coloring, becomes a dream of delight. These sea studies of Turner's, in their freshness, suggest very strongly the underlying reason for his wonderful power in depicting it. One feels that he never lost sight of the real thing in his painting of its surface. He always had in his mind the life in the ocean, its multitudinous currents and eddies, its monsters, its gleaming, jeweled depths with forests and scaly denizens. One feels that a photograph of his seas taken by a Roentgen ray would reveal all this to us. It is the same with Turner's trees and people and animals. He always seemed to be looking at them not as things but as expressions of life, and his main object, whether conscious or unconscious, was to portray the life in its sheath or vesture.

An extraordinary effect is produced by his painting of "The Visit to the Tomb on Easter Morning." The stone is rolled away, but even this, the wide scene and the people in the foreground are all subordinated to the light, undefined in form but dominating and wonderfully luminous, that rises from the foreground into the air.

Several of the paintings belong to the latest period of Turner's art, when he was broken in health, living, as always, his strange double life as an artist-poet and dissolute, ignoble man whose one wish was to avoid his fellows. At that time also a wave of adverse taste in art inclined the younger men to laugh at the old and broken painter of a past generation. It was from this that Ruskin rescued him by the writing of "Modern Painters."

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CHICAGO'S TRACTION QUESTION

BY

EDGAR B. TOLMAN

FORMERLY SPECIAL COUNSEL FOR THE CITY OF CHICAGO IN TRACTION LITIGATION

The first instalment of this article appeared in the November number of THE WORLD TO-DAY. *It began with Chicago's first street railway ordinance, that of August 16, 1858, and brought the history of the question down to the "twenty years' truce," July 30, 1883. Particularly it defined the scope and character of the controversies in regard to the so-called "Ninety-nine-year Act" of March 6, 1865, translating into plain colloquial English, which any intelligent layman could understand, the technical legal contentions of the city and companies respectively.*

The second instalment of this article was expected to appear in the December number, but before that time the Supreme Court of the United States advanced the traction cases and set them down for oral argument immediately after the Christmas recess. In view of this fact, it was determined to defer the publication of the second instalment hereof until after the decision of the appeal by the Supreme Court so that it could bring the history of the question down to the point of the final disposition of the legal questions involved.

The decision of that great tribunal sustained all the essential legal contentions first formulated by Mr. Tolman when, as Corporation Counsel of the City of Chicago, he was charged with the responsibility of the city's defense. As a result of the great victory, due largely to his conduct of the case, Chicago has acquired complete control of the situation and a rational solution of the "traction problem" seems to be within reach.

AFTER the passage of the ordinance of July 30, 1883, which granted the companies twenty years' extension of all existing street railway rights and postponed the settlement of the controversy for twenty years, the companies proceeded to reap the rich harvest which the twenty-year extension granted them. This harvest was composed of legitimate and illegitimate profits. No reasonable person has ever objected to those profits which the street railway companies might realize from the collection of lawful fares in exchange for good service, but the profits reaped by setting the printing presses at work and turning out huge quantities of stocks based upon mere wind and water, and by the sale of these "securities" to innocent and often ignorant investors, is a method of money-getting which judged by any code of right and wrong, is utterly indefensible.

The Financial Operations of the Street Railway Companies During the Twenty Years' Truce

Public franchises are impressed with a public trust. The consideration of the grant is the performance of a public service at a fair price. In exchange for the service the grant should insure to the investors adequate returns upon the value of the property used by them in the public service, but such grants should never be made a means for the issuance of bogus securities, to be passed off on an unsuspecting public, by a species of confidence game at outrageously inflated prices. The reader will not find it difficult, from the facts and figures hereinafter set forth, to

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determine the nature of the financial operations of the Chicago Street Railway promoters.

(a) Chicago City Railway Company.

The Act of the General Assembly of Illinois passed February 14, 1859, incorporating this company, fixed its first capital stock at $100,000, and provided that it might be "increased from time to time at the pleasure of said corporation." The company availed itself of the exercise of this unrestricted privilege. Its capitalization increased by leaps and bounds until in 1901 it reached the aggregate of $18,000,000. These figures, however, do not represent the actual capitalization. During the greater portion of the time ten per cent dividends were uniformly paid, and the stock sold at from $200 to $400 a share. The average market price may perhaps be fairly put at $300 until the beginning of the litigation between the city and the company in regard to the expiration of its franchises, and even then in 1904 a majority of its stock was purchased by the "Morgan syndicate" at a price of $200 per share. The increase of the capitalization is shown in the footnote hereunder.*

At the instance of a committee of the Civic Federation in 1897, an examination was made of the books of this company, from which it appeared that its total liabilities, including the stocks and bonds shown in the footnote above referred to, amounted to $16,851,988.22 and its total tangible assets to $11,603,960.71, thus leaving an actual deficit of $5,248,027.51.† During the entire history of the company not a dollar had been charged off the company's books for depreciation, although it had worn out its tracks many times over, had abandoned its horse railway equipment, substituted cable and electric motive power and reëquipped its line several times with new rolling stock. Apart from the disputed value of its franchises, which have now been decided to have long since expired, its stock, although then selling at about $300 per share, was really worth but little more than sixty-five cents on the dollar, or, stated otherwise, one-third of the face value of its capitalization, and seven-ninths of the average market price of its capitalization was "wind and water." The value of this company's tangible property was estimated on November 19, 1902, by Bion J. Arnold, consulting electrical engineer of the committee on local transportation of the city council, to be $11,747,818.69.† Its outstanding stock was then and still remains $18,000,000. A material allowance should be made for the depreciation of the system since that time.

It is, of course, only fair to say that what has above been termed "wind and water," is in reality the stock speculator's guess at the value of the privilege of collecting a five-cent fare during the ninety-nine years claimed by the company. If this "guess" had turned out to be correct, the proper term would have been "franchise value." Since the Supreme Court of the United States has declared the "guess" to be erroneous, the valuation can be nothing but "wind and water."

It has been frequently claimed by those speaking on behalf of the Chicago City Railway Company that it was entitled to special consideration in dealing with the city because every dollar of its capitalization was represented by actual money paid into the company's treasury. This statement may be accepted as literally true, but two circumstances should be considered in connection with this claim of financial rectitude on behalf of the company.

(1) The Civic Federation report, above referred to, shows that not a dollar was ever charged off on the company's books for deterioration. No mercantile set of books would be considered honest under such circumstances.

*

		Stocks and Bonds Increased to	Total Capitalization.
1859	Original issue	$ 500,000	$ 500,000
1881	Stock outstanding	1,500,000	
	Bonds outstanding	750,000	2,250,000
1882	Stock increased to	2,500,000	
	Bonds increased to	1,500,000	4,000,000
1883	Stock increased to	3,000,000	4,500,000
1885	Bonds increased to	2,500,000	5,500,000
1886	Bonds increased to	4,000,000	7,000,000
1888	Stock increased to	4,000,000	8,000,000
1889	Stock increased to	5,000,000	9,000,000
1890	Bonds increased to	4,500,000	9,500,000
1891	Stock increased to	7,000,000	
	Bonds increased to	4,620,000	11,620,000
1893	Stock increased to	9,000,000	13,620,000
1895	Stock increased to	10,000,000	14,620,000
1896	Stock increased to	12,000,000	16,620,000
1901	Bonds taken up and stock increased to		18,000,000

†Chicago Street Railways, Civic Federation Report, pp. 71, 72.

†"Report on the engineering and operating features of the Chicago Transportation Problem."—Bion J. Arnold, Nov. 19, 1902, pp. 196-199.

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(2) For the greater part of the increased issues of stock and bonds, no real money changed hands. The money in the treasury which had accumulated as profits and was due as dividends was simply retained by the company, and the increased capital stock and bonds issued to the stockholders, at par, in lieu of cash dividends.*

Moreover the market value of the stock on the different dates of its issue varied from $440 to $220 a share. This allotment of stock was, therefore, a direct bonus to the stockholders. In the sixteen years from January 1, 1882, to January 1, 1898, the total dividends paid by the company in money and stock bonuses, according to the Civic Federation Report, aggregated "the enormous sum of $37,602,187.50, or, an average of 44.63 per cent per annum."

Mr. M. R. Maltby, in his analysis of the operations of the Chicago City Railway Company, published in the Civic Federation Report, above referred to, says:

"The Chicago City Railway Company could give the city twenty per cent of its gross earnings and still pay eight per cent dividend upon the *actual capital invested.*"

(b) The Yerkes' Companies.

No adequate account of the extraordinary financial operations of Mr. Yerkes can be given within the limits of this article. Only a bare outline will be here presented. A full account of the legerdemain of this wizard of finance would fill a volume.

The North Chicago City Railway Company was incorporated in 1859. Its original capital stock was only $500,000. At the time of its purchase by Mr. Yerkes, its total capitalization was about a million and three-quarters. The Civic Federation Report declares, and supports its statement by figures, that this road was constructed principally if not entirely from profits. The actual value of its plant at the date of the Yerkes purchase, allowing for depreciation, was about a million and a quarter. The market price of its stock was then $500 per share, although its tangible assets were considerably less than its liabilities.

The Chicago West Division Company was incorporated on February 21, 1861. In 1863 it purchased the West Side lines from the Chicago City Railway Company, and the extensions thereof into the center of the city, for $300,000. At the time of the Yerkes purchase, October 20, 1887, its outstanding capitalization was $5,320,000. The cost of its total tangible assets, without depreciation, then aggregated $5,448,635.98. In view of the fact that it was necessary to abandon its horse-power equipment and reconstruct its lines for cable and electric power, its tangible assets could not then have been more than one-half of its capitalization.

Mr. Yerkes acquired the control of the North Chicago Street Railway on May 18, 1886, under a 999-year lease. A portion of the consideration thereof was that he should equip its principal lines with cable power, rehabilitate and equip the road, pay interest on all its outstanding bonds, pay a half-million in cash and guarantee dividends of thirty per cent per annum on its capital stock payable quarterly. One month later he purchased a controlling interest in its outstanding stock at $600 per share.

On October 29, 1887, he acquired the property of the Chicago West Division Railway Company under a 999-year lease at a rental equal to thirty-five per cent per annum on the capital stock of that company, the lessee to assume the outstanding bonded debt then exceeding $4,000,000, equip and rehabilitate the lines, and purchase a control of the stock, at a price concerning which there is serious doubt and controversy. His own version fixes the price of the stock at about $815 per share.†

Mr. Yerkes, therefore, started the financial operations of his North and West Side companies by purchasing the property and the control of the stock of the two original North and West Side companies at a price enormously beyond the tangible value of the property and the par value of the stock, notwithstanding the fact that each of those companies was already overcapitalized nearly one hundred per cent more than the actual value of its tangible

*In the annual report of the company to its stockholders with regard to the issue of bonds July 1, 1882, is the following statement, "$500,000 of these bonds were issued to the stockholders at par and the money used in paying a dividend of twenty per cent to the stockholders." (Civic Federation report, p. 72.)

†Civic Federation Report, pp. 136, 138.

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assets. The enormous premium that he paid was, of course, merely for the value of the right of those companies to continue to collect a five-cent fare during the remainder of the twenty-year truce, that is, until July 30, 1903, and for the supposed value of the disputed right to continue in the operation thereof for the balance of the disputed ninety-nine-year term.



CHARLES WERNO
Present Chairman of Committee on Local Transportation, a champion of immediate municipal ownership

But Mr. Yerkes had devices by which he could recoup himself for these enormous payments. The proposition was to him a very simple one. He merely organized three new corporations, the North Chicago Street Railway Company, with a capital stock of $5,000,000, the West Chicago Street Railroad Company, with a capital stock of $10,000,000, and the United States Construction Company, with a capital stock of $10,000,000; he credited himself and his associates with $5,000,000 for "negotiating the leases," above referred to and applied it on account of the payment of their subscription for capital stock. The contract between the North Chicago Street Railroad Company and the United States Construction Company (both of which he and his associates controlled), provided for the payment of more than $6,000,000 for work which cost not more than $3,000,000, and the contract between the West Chicago Street Railroad Company and the same construction company provided for a similar profit certainly not less in amount.

There still remained the unlimited opportunity of issuing bonds by his two street railway corporations, and of raising through their sale all the actual cash which he needed to carry on the work of rehabilitation of the properties. When this plan was put into operation, Mr. Yerkes found it so "easy" that a little later on he organized an additional street railway corporation, the Consolidated Traction Company, obtained control of practically all the outlying suburban lines, issued about six and one-half million dollars' worth of bonds and fifteen million of stock. He then made an operating agreement by which all these street railways should be practically consolidated, and the outlying companies given a right of way into the center of the city over the other lines.*

The last of Mr. Yerkes' financial operations was the organization of the Chicago Union Traction Company by which $32,000,000 of capitalization was superimposed upon the millions already issued, without adding a dollar to the actual value of the properties. With this last operation Mr. Yerkes cleaned up his profits, left Chicago, and proceeded to exploit larger fields. The total amount of stocks, bonds and receiver's certificates now outstanding against the Union Traction system approximates $60,000,000, while the tangible value of the properties was estimated by Mr. Arnold, in the report above referred to, at less than $15,000,000.

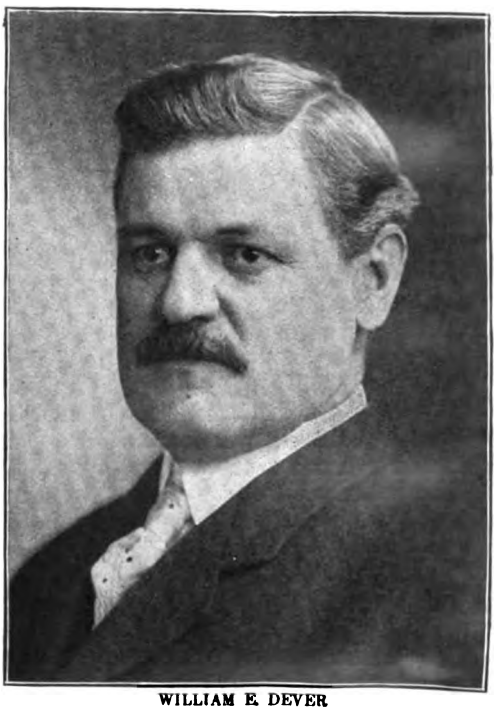
The Evil Results of Overcapitalization

It is perfectly clear to any person familiar with the street railway controversy which has been for so many years vexing the people of Chicago, that the practical difficulty in coming to an adjustment of

*This mere "thumb-nail sketch" of the Yerkes financial operations can be supplemented by reference to the records of the Circuit Court of the United States, Northern District of Illinois, in the case of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York v. The Chicago Traction Company et al. A complete record of this litigation, in fifteen volumes, can be found in the Chicago Public Library and in the library of the City Club of Chicago.

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matter arises from this enormous over-pitalization. But for the necessity of ying dividends upon this tremendous gregate of stocks and bonds, fares could ve been materially reduced and the neys would have been available for a habilitation of the properties, so that icago, instead of having the worst ansportation system of any great city in e world, might have had the best. But r these obstacles, it would also have been simple matter long ago to have deter-ined upon a concrete plan either for the unicipalization of the system, or for its peration by private capital on terms fair nd advantageous to the city. This is to-ay the only obstacle to an immediate set-lement of the traction question. The wners of bonds and stocks are still hold-ng out for terms which will, in part at east, put value into their securities. Space does not permit a discussion of the emedies for this condition of affairs, but t is at least perfectly obvious that if municipalities are to deal safely with private capital, in the administration of street railways and other public utilities, the most important requisite of all is a plan which will absolutely prevent the evil of overcapitalization.



WILLIAM E. DEVER

The chief representative in the council of Mayor Dunne's original plan for municipal ownership

The Yerkes Legislative Campaign

Mr. Yerkes' talents were by no means confined to the mere organization of corporations, the negotiation of "fat construction contracts" and profitable "operating agreements," the printing of stocks and bonds and the finding of purchasers eager to purchase them at high prices; but in the halls of municipal and state legislatures he was a past master in the art of promoting the passage of friendly laws and ordinances. His campaign here was conducted with consummate skill, and his failure was due to no fault of his own, but to an awakening of the public conscience and an organization of the civic forces which will always remain one of the most brilliant pages in the history of Chicago's achievements.

In 1897, six years prior to the expiration of the twenty-years' truce, Mr. Yerkes and his friends secured the passage of the "Humphrey Bill" through the Illinois Senate. This bill purported to extend the rights of the Chicago street railways, by direct grant from the state, for a term of fifty years. Various civic organizations of Chicago, aroused by so flagrant an attempt to purchase at Springfield title to the streets of Chicago for half a century, gave organized battle, and the bill was defeated in the House. But Mr. Yerkes, though checked, was not beaten. He promptly caused a bill to be introduced in the House, authorizing municipalities to grant fifty-year franchises to street railway companies. This so-called Allen Bill he succeeded in getting passed. Carter H. Harrison, II., was then mayor of Chicago. As the leader of the Democratic party in Chicago, he brought into the fight against the Humphrey Bill, the organized forces of his party, and he was no less earnest in the fight against the Allen Bill. After the passage of that bill he made a public pledge to veto any ordinance which should pass the city council extending street railway rights, and vowed that if any such ordinance passed, over his veto, he would "eat his brown fedora hat in public." No such ordinance ever passed.

Thus far the people of Chicago had been on the defensive, but now they took

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up the attack. Out of sixteen retiring senators who voted for the Allen and Humphrey bills, only two were reëlected, and out of eighty-two retiring representatives, only fourteen were returned to the legislature.* This was due in no small part to an aggressive campaign in which the press and people of Chicago united. A movement was immediately instituted to procure the election of a legislature pledged to repeal the Allen law, and at the next session of the legislature the Allen law was repealed.

The people of Chicago were now thoroughly aroused. A decided public sentiment sprung up in favor of the municipalization of street railways. Nothing contributed so much to the growth of this idea as the action of the street railways themselves. Their assaults upon the principle of local self-government, their refusal to consider on any fair terms an improvement of their service, their contumacious resistance of city ordinances for cleaning and sprinkling their right of way and for the issuance of transfers to passengers, convinced the people of this community that the service of public transportation could no longer be safely entrusted to persons who should exploit their privileges for private gain.

Mayor Harrison, in his messages to the city council and on the stump, announced that he would oppose any extension of street railway franchises or any settlement of the existing controversy which did not include a waiver of the "ninety-nine-year claim," and the acquirement by the city of the right to own and operate street railways, and he served notice on the railways that if they desired an extension of their rights, they must not only assent to these terms, but must also coöperate in procuring the passage of an enabling act from the legislature.

In 1903, with the aid of Mayor Harrison and of practically all the civic organizations, together with the aid of the united press of Chicago, the Mueller Bill became a law, but notwithstanding the powerful support of this bill, it might not have passed but for the fact that the Speaker of the House, evidently carrying out a preconcerted arrangement, and in flagrant defiance of the constitution, refused roll calls on the bill, and under the gavel, hammered through a spurious substitute. This produced a revolution in the House, and one of the most dramatic incidents of Illinois's legislative history. Representative Burke headed a charge upon the Speaker's platform. That worthy took to flight and barricaded himself within his private room. The house was called to order, a temporary Speaker elected, the unlawful action of the Speaker formally rescinded and the Mueller law was passed. This bill gave power to such municipalities as should adopt it by popular vote, to own and operate street railways. The street railway campaign at the State Capitol thus ended with complete victory for Chicago, and to the people of Chicago and to its city council was relegated the duty and the power of solving this problem for themselves.

Chicago entered into this work with energy and intelligence. Preliminary work of the highest order had already been done, and most important of all, the city council had been redeemed, the dishonest elements reduced to a helpless minority, and the places thus vacated taken by men of the highest standing and character. The city council, during the eight years of Mr. Harrison's incumbency as mayor, was a legislative body which, in character and capacity, took rank second to none in the land.

The committee on local transportation of the city council invited the companies to deal with it in open session for a settlement of the controversy, and after more than a year of arduous work that committee reported favorably to the city council an ordinance known as the Tentative Ordinance, which provided that the companies should completely rehabilitate and modernize their lines, should issue universal transfers on their own lines, and transfers over specified routes from one company to the other; provided for a greatly increased compensation to be paid to the city, calculated upon a percentage of gross receipts; reserved complete control under the police power; provided for ultimate municipal purchase and offered to the companies a thirteen-year extension of all their lines. In reality this was no extension, but was a mere mathematical equivalent for their existing rights as

*A most able and interesting account of this legislative campaign may be found in the Atlantic Monthly of November, 1903, by Edwin Burritt Smith, who was an active participant in those stirring events.

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declared by Judge Grosscup in the then pending litigation in the Federal Court. "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." The street railway companies declined to accept this ordinance, the more extreme elements of the municipal ownership advocates opposed it, Mr. John M. Harlan, the Republican nominee for mayor, repudiated it, and it failed for want of organized support. The rejection of this ordinance by the companies proved to be their utter and complete ruin.

The Battle in the Courts

(a) The litigation with the Union Traction Company.

The effort to secure an extension of street railway rights from the legislature, or from the council, having failed, and the twenty years' truce drawing near its close, the companies, being still unwilling to settle their controversies with the city on the terms held out to them, namely, a waiver of the alleged ninety-nine-year rights and ultimate municipal ownership, determined to submit their claims to the courts.

In the year 1901 bills were filed for this purpose by Elkins, a non-resident stockholder, but the city defeated this proceeding on the ground of jurisdiction, and inquiry was not made into the merits. In May, 1903, the companies permitted judgments to be rendered without defense in favor of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. Creditors' bills were filed in aid of these judgments in the Federal Court and receivers appointed. These receivers promptly filed ancillary bills against the City of Chicago to ascertain and protect their rights, under the ordinances of the City of Chicago and the legislative acts of the State of Illinois, including, of course, the so-called ninety-nine-year act of February 6, 1865.

The writer then held the position of Corporation Counsel of the City of Chicago, and the defense of these suits fell upon him. He associated with himself, Mr. John C. Mathis, who had previously represented the city in the Elkins suit; Mr. Edwin Burritt Smith, who had been retained to represent the city before the transportation committee in the drafting of the "tentative" ordinance, and Mr. David T. Watson, of Pittsburg, and he now desires to make public acknowledgment of the inestimable value of the assistance brought to him by these able and distinguished associate counsel, as well as of that contributed by Messrs. Clarence S. Darrow and Glenn E. Plumb who participated in the argument of the appeal



F. I. BENNETT
Leader of the aldermen favoring the "Tentative Ordinance"

before the Supreme Court of the United States. The trial of the case was expedited in every possible way. Instead of a long contested trial, a stipulation was made of all the record facts and the case argued before Justices Grosscup and Jenkins. The opposing claims of the companies and the city have been stated with sufficient fulness in the former instalment of this article and can not be here repeated.

The Circuit Court, after argument of the case, handed down an opinion overruling the contentions of the railway companies as to all lines except those constructed under ordinances passed prior to the adoption by Chicago of the Cities and Villages Act of April 10, 1872, but holding that the rights of the company

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MILTON J. FOREMAN
One of the chief supporters of the "Tentative Ordinance"

acquired prior to that date, while not extended directly by the ninety-nine-year act, were none the less indirectly extended because the corporate life of the companies was thereby enlarged; that the pre-existing street railway rights were derived not by the city ordinances but by direct grant from the state without limit of time and endured for the corporate life of the companies.*

Appeals were taken by both sides to the Supreme Court of the United States. The case was there advanced for speedy hearing on account of the importance of the public questions involved, argued in January of the present year, and on March 12, the Supreme Court handed down an opinion written by Mr. Justice Day, reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court. This opinion repudiated the theory of a direct state grant, held that the city ordinances were valid as made, including the time limitations thereof; that the language of the so-called ninety-nine-year act was ambiguous and consequently inoperative to extend the term of the city ordinances. In thus deciding, the opinion merely applied the rule of law often enunciated by the Supreme Court of the United States and followed by every court of the land, that an ambiguous grant of public privileges must be construed against the grantee and in favor of the public; and that "a doubt destroys the grant." As a consequence of this decision, the ninety-nine-year claims of the company have been annihilated and the City of Chicago is put in complete control of the situation.

This decision leaves the company with only such rights in the streets of Chicago as are granted by ordinances of the City of Chicago which have not yet expired according to their terms. Of the North and West Side systems of the Union Traction Company (excluding the lines of the Consolidated Traction Company) approximately two-thirds of the mileage have expired and are now being operated without warrant of law. Only one-third of the mileage of these companies is protected by unexpired ordinances, and these lines are rapidly falling in and will all expire within ten years. The lines of which the Union Traction Company acquired control by virtue of the operating agreement with the Consolidated Traction Company constitute a mileage of 59.2 miles. These ordinances begin to expire in 1909 and fall in rapidly until 1911. All of the unexpired lines are on streets in the outlying districts of the north and west divisions of the City of Chicago, and are not to be compared in importance with the trunk lines running into the business center.

(b) The litigation with the Chicago City Railway Company.

The litigation above referred to, originally involved the Union Traction system only. The Chicago City Railway Company had been negotiating with the city for a settlement of the controversy. Early in 1903, it appeared that this company would make no settlement which the city could afford to accept. It declined to go on record as accepting the "tentative ordinance," and instituted litigation in the Federal Court to prevent the city from enforcing an ordinance with regard to the exchange of transfers on certain lines. Mayor Harrison became convinced that this company was contemplating an appeal to the Federal Court similar to the proceedings instituted by the Union Traction Company. On March 20, 1903, he

*Govin v. City of Chicago, 132 Fed. Rep., p. 848.

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addressed a message to the City Council, explaining the situation, and submitting an ordinance directing the Corporation Counsel to file a bill in the state courts for the ascertainment of the company's rights, and to enjoin it from operating its cars upon the streets where its ordinances had expired.

When the message of Mayor Harrison was read in the council, it produced a profound sensation; that body quickly grasped the situation, the ordinance was promptly passed, the bill in chancery, which had been prepared in advance, was signed and sworn to by Mayor Harrison, taken to the courthouse and filed. The city had thus anticipated the City Railway Company, prevented the controversy from being submitted to a forum of the company's choosing, and vested jurisdiction in the state courts. It was then the almost unanimous consensus of opinion that the decisions of the state courts were much more in favor of the city than those of the Federal Court, and that it was a great advantage to the city that if the case went to the Supreme Court of the United States, it should go there by appeal from the Supreme Court of the state, so that the Federal Court should have the advantage of an expression of the views of the Supreme Court of Illinois upon the construction of the Illinois statutes which were involved. At a later date *quo warranto* proceedings were filed by the State's Attorney and Attorney-General against the Chicago City Railway Company and the Union Traction Company in the state court, and the suit above referred to was dismissed.

In an attempt to escape from the jurisdiction of the state court, the Chicago City Railway, long after the decision of the Circuit Court of the United States had been filed, caused itself to be made a party defendant to the receiver's suit above referred to, so that it might reap the advantage of Judge Grosscup's decision, and participate in the appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. This was accomplished against the strenuous objections of the city's legal representatives, but the real mourners to-day are the able and astute counsel of the City Railway Company, who now find that they took passage on a boat which foundered in mid-ocean.

The Solution of the Problem

It is beyond the scope of this article (mainly historical in its character) to discuss the relative merits of municipal control and municipal ownership. The former has by actual and long continued experience been tried and found wanting. The latter is regarded by many as necessarily attended with serious dangers, but the record of the vote on the various municipalization proposals submitted to the people of Chicago at the polls, clearly shows that a majority of the voters have become so thoroughly convinced of the inherent evils of the present system of private exploitation of the public service of transportation, with resultant bad service, overcapitalization and debauchery of the public servants, that they are willing to risk the possible evils of public ownership, with the belief that the conditions can not be made worse than they are now.

Some intermediate stage of limited private ownership will probably be necessitated during the rehabilitation of the lines and the expiration of the remaining fraction of the present companies' unexpired terms in the outlying parts of the city, but unless some system is devised by which the municipality may be assured of real control and regulation, and the public may receive good service at reasonable cost, together with protection against the evils of inflated capitalization, the demand for municipalization can not be resisted. However this may be, the decision of the Federal Supreme Court has greatly simplified the solution of the problem, and if intelligent coöperation between the executive and legislative branches of the municipal government can now be had, the end of Chicago's Traction Question is near.

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THE MAKING OF TO-MORROW

HOW THE WORLD OF TO-DAY IS PREPARING
FOR THE WORLD OF TO-MORROW

The Potential Value of a City Roof

By George Ethelbert Walsh

"I'D like to make a contract for all the roofs on this private house block," said a speculator in real estate in New York city. "There are upward of twenty or thirty thousand square feet of roofs here that represent waste space. But the owners don't seem to realize its value, and they won't rent it to those who know its worth."

There was a quiet shake of the head, which may have indicated anything from despair to shrewd speculation. Then in reply to a query, he added:

"What would I do with it? Why, convert it into an open air sanitarium in winter, and run it as a roof garden or children's playground in summer. Or if the owners objected to such uses I'd make a big greenhouse up here and rent it out to some gardener who knew how to raise hothouse fruits and vegetables in midwinter. In the summer I'd cover it over with canvas to protect it from the sun, and you could get some of the finest flowers of the year right up here. Oh, there are plenty of uses to which it could be put. Why, only last week I was talking with an architect who said he was spending more time now over the study of the 'extra story' problem than anything else. The 'extra story' is what they call it, and it is the coming big thing in architecture and building. It's going to add a few million square feet of floor space to our city where sick people can live and breathe in the pure air and sunshine. I'm a practical man, and not a visionary schemer, and I know what I'm talking about."

"Do you know how many square feet of roof space are devoted to winter sanitarium purposes in New York to-day? Well, as near as I can figure it out, there's upward of 200,000 square feet already in use for this purpose. The New York Foundling Hospital has nearly six thousand, the Presbyterian Hospital a couple of thousand, and Bellevue and all the other hospitals and public institutions have open-air wards on their roofs for patients suffering from pneumonia and pulmonary diseases.

"But it's not the public hospitals that are alone in this field. Private sanitariums are opening up. Doctors and companies are converting the roofs into open air wards. They are getting roofs cheap, too. What is the value of a roof? Oh, nothing, just a few dollars a week, says some unsuspecting landlord, and he signs a lease for five or ten years at a nominal rental. There are certain reservations about nuisances in the lease, and that is all. Then the sanitarium company covers the roof with a wooden floor, runs up a six foot wall on the cold north and west sides and supplies a roof of canvas which can be rolled up or down at will. Some partition off part of the roof with glass. You get all the sun and fresh air that visits the city in winter. There is less fog, mist, dust and ashes up there than elsewhere. It is healthier by fifty per cent on the roof than in the street below. Those who need the sun, and not so much cold air, bask and loll around in the sun parlors on the roof, and they recover nearly as rapidly as if they went South. Your modern doctor doesn't ship the consumptive to some sanitarium now as soon as the disease is discovered. He tells him to go up on his roof and spend the nights sleeping out in the open air and his days in resting or walking in the sunshine. Why, there's a big population now in New York taking the consumptive cure in the open air on the roofs. They're doing better than half of those who have exiled themselves from the city and relatives.

"The children are being considered by the designers of the new architecture. A

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number of the modern apartment houses have roof playgrounds for children. They have toboggan slides in winter for them, and sand heaps to play in in summer. There is an open-air gymnasium on other roofs. A number of public men are advocating the building of all public schools and similar institutions with model roof gardens and playgrounds. They are bound to come soon, and the sooner the better for the health of the future generation.

"Talk about people's palaces, and the lack of space for them in the crowded districts! Why, the space is waiting for the builders free of cost. The roofs of the East Side houses—tenements, apartment houses, stores, schools and other buildings—could be converted into the grandest people's palace of which man ever dreamed. You could have glass-enclosed conservatories, outdoor gymnasiums, ball grounds, gardens in summer, sun parlors and reading rooms in winter. The people who now live without sun and pure air could then get all they wanted. Our architecture is all wrong when it does not make the roof of a city house or public building of service. They are ahead of us in this respect in Europe. Roof gardens, open-air gymnasiums and playgrounds are common in the cities of Northern Europe, and buildings are nearly all equipped with some sort of roof space for pleasure or profit.

"But there is even another point I want to mention. Some wise prophet predicted years ago that within another century all of our winter fruits and vegetables would be raised under glass, and that greenhouses and hothouses would spring up like mushrooms near great cities. He failed to see that they would spring up right in the heart of the city. But they are multiplying rapidly. With a wall on the north and northwest sides of the roof to keep out the cold winter weather, a hothouse or conservatory with a southerly exposure can be made to produce winter tomatoes, strawberries, lettuce and other vegetables. I have seen a number of experiments in this line. The glass-covered roof was heated with steam pipes connecting with the heating plant of the house. The boxes and pots of plants received more sun up there than they would in the country. The cost of raising them is no more than in the country, and better prices could be realized for them when plucked fresh for the table within an hour of the time they were needed.

"A good many of the roofs of our cities are used to-day for various other purposes. A number of pigeon lofts are located on them, and I understand the owners do quite a thriving business in raising squabs for the market. There are more than a score of chicken yards on New York roofs, filled mostly with fancy poultry, and as many dog kennels where sick dogs are kept in the sun and fresh air for clients. Down in the tenements the roofs are used more generally than elsewhere. They are the recreation places for many from sunny Italy or France, and not a few venders of fruits and nuts ripen their green produce on the roofs in summer and fall.

"A number of owners of private houses in the aristocratic sections of the city have converted their roofs into winter and summer playgrounds for their children, and a good many of the older ones find time to go up there and have a snowball fight with the youngsters. They would never think of doing it in the street, but up on the roof it is quite a different matter. So you see, altogether the roofs of our cities are undergoing a great change, and from their final evolution we will secure great gains for city dwellers. I may be roof-crazy, but I would advise a young man to invest in roof leases rather than in ground leases. They are cheaper, and they have a potential value that may mean a fortune ten years from now to the lucky owner of the leases."

A Modern Divining Rod

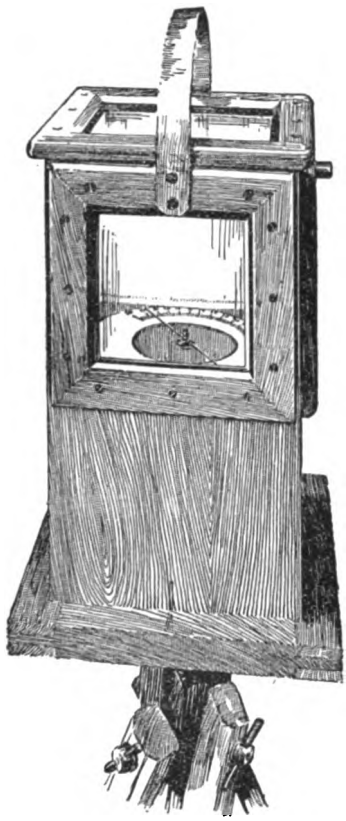
By Alfred Gradenwitz

THE designing of suitable devices to ascertain the situation of underground flowing water is one of the most ancient problems dealt with by the human mind. In fact, the practice of "divining rods" may be traced back to the remotest antiquity as well as to the most primitive civilizations. The critical scientific mind of modern times has long rejected the use of these instruments, and only quite recently has the conviction been dawning upon it that they might be something else than a toy of superstitious savages.

In view of the lively discussions that

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have recently ensued it will be interesting to learn that an apparatus has just been invented to serve the same purpose as the



THE NEW SPRING FINDER

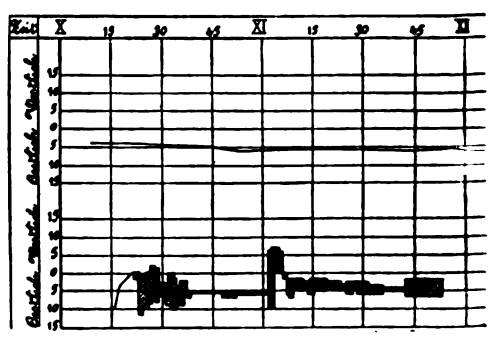
By the action of the magnetised needle on the dial the existence of an underground spring is determined

old divining rod, by a Swiss engineer, Mr. Adolf Schmid, of Bern. A detailed description of this apparatus can not be given until later, when its construction will be fully protected and the present endeavors of prominent Swiss savants to find out a scientific explanation of its working will possibly have been successful.

The apparatus, as represented in the illustration, includes a coil of wire, the windings of which are insulated from each other and in whose range a slightly magnetized needle is free to rotate over a graduated dial. The coil and needle are enclosed in a wooden box covered on the top by a transparent glass plate, which protects the apparatus against the effects of wind. The upper half of one of the side walls of this box is formed by a double glass wall, to allow the scale and needle to be efficiently lighted laterally and to enable the position of the needle to be accurately ascertained.

Where the existence of a spring is presumed, the apparatus is installed in such a way as to allow the needle to swing in an accurately horizontal plane, the axis of the coil being placed in the magnetical meridian by the aid of an ordinary compass needle. The slightly magnetized needle is next adjusted to a certain point differing, as a rule, from the zero of the scale. In the case of the actual existence of an underground stream, the needle will oscillate more or less rapidly between 2 and 10°, while exceptionally reaching a limit of 50°.

The working of the apparatus is illustrated in the accompanying diagram, the upper part of which shows the characteristic line representing the slow creeping of the north pole of the needle from 4° to 6° to the east of the zero, as occurring from 10:08 A.M. to 12:15 P.M., the apparatus being installed on the summit of a mountain practically free from springs.



A DIAGRAM OF THE NEEDLE OSCILLATIONS OF THE SPRING FINDER

The upper portion shows the slow movement of the needle where no underground springs exist. The lower exhibits the rapid oscillations which occur when the apparatus is located above a spring

A distinctly different behavior of the needle was observed on installing the apparatus above some underground spring, as represented in the lower part of diagram. A series of shaded rectangles will show both the periods at which rapid oscillations of the needle have taken place and the extent of these oscillations at any given moment. Such an oscillation is completed within a minute or even within a few seconds.

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any engineers having tested the appa-
s, have reported favorably on it, thus
ring its use to be accessible to any-
r, whereas the " divining rod " seems
e effective only in the hands of some
ileged persons possessing a certain
lisposition.

ne of the highest authorities in the
l of radio-activity is engaged in find-
an explanation for the mysterious
vity of this apparatus. While radio-
ive phenomena, as shown by most un-
ground springs, seem not to have any
uence on the spring-finder, there seems
be some connection between its activity
l the occurrence of ground currents
ich, as has been stated by recent experi-
nters, are generated wherever water
verses loose ground.

White Coal and the New Italy

By O. D. Skelton

THE coming exposition at Milan, held
- to celebrate the opening of the Simp-
n Tunnel, promises to be as great a reve-
tion to Americans as the World's Fair
; Chicago was to Europeans. We are
rone to think of Italy, when we think of
; at all, as a land of only historical and
rtistic interest, or as the breeding place
f the hordes of illiterate immigrants who
orm the substructure of our industrial
rganization. That it is neither living on
ts past reputation, nor wholly to be
judged by the street navvy contingent
will be made abundantly clear by the
Milan exhibition.

To reveal to the world Italy's remark-
able industrial expansion in the past dec-
ade is indeed the underlying purpose of
the exhibition. Northern Italy is prosper-
ing beyond all record. The product of
the silk industry has doubled in the past
eight years: one-third of the silk thread
used in the world is now produced in Italy.
The cotton mills, scarcely in existence a
decade ago, now have an annual output
worth over $80,000,000. Textiles have
advanced almost as rapidly. The six thou-
sand workmen employed in iron and steel
foundries in 1881 have become ninety
thousand and Italy to-day is exporting
steel instead of importing it. The new
industries of electro-chemistry and electro-
metallurgy are now especially flourishing
in various parts of Italy.

Houille blanche, as the French call it,
or white coal, has been the chief agent in
the transformation. In more prosaic lan-
guage, white coal is simply hydraulic
power, but the epigrammatic French
phrase was such a happy invention that
it has become current throughout Europe.
Strictly speaking, it applies only to the
power derived from glacier streams, rising
in the eternally snow-crowned Alps. The
analogous term, *houille verte,* or green
coal, has been adopted at M. Henri Bres-
son's suggestion, to designate the more
common form of energy provided by
streams of humbler source.

Call it what you please, this newly
harnessed power is revolutionizing Euro-
pean industry. It is shifting the seat of
industrial leadership, giving a new start
to nations hitherto hopelessly out of the
race. It is more than a coincidence that
the great manufacturing countries to-day
are those which are rich in coal—the
United States, Great Britain, Germany
and Belgium. Other causes no doubt have
contributed to their success, but the pos-
session of cheap power lies at the founda-
tion. Now the tables are turned. By an
almost providential compensation, the
nations which are poorest in black coal
are richest in the white. Austria is much
better supplied with hydraulic power than
Germany, France than England, Switzer-
land than Belgium, Canada than the
United States. When it is further con-
sidered that the white coal is subject to
neither exhaustion nor interruption by
strikes, the full richness of the promise it
offers begins to be realized.

Italy is one of the best endowed of
European nations in this regard: the
available power her rivers hold is esti-
mated at between nine and ten million
horse-power, an amount equal to the total
steam power of the world to-day, exclusive
of that used on railways and steamships.
And although only a beginning has been
made in utilizing this great heritage, more
power has been developed than in any
other country in Europe. The chief
source of the power is in the lakes and
streams fed by the rains and melting
snows of the Alps. Some of these lakes,
twenty-five miles long and a thousand
feet deep, at varying elevations above the
sea, form ideal reservoirs of energy. The
streams flowing from the Apennines,

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which, unlike the Alps, are bare of snow for eight months of the year, can not be relied on for as abundant or as constant power and consequently the chief development has taken place in the north, especially in Lombardy and Piedmont. The power is applied to an endless variety of purposes. The great steel works at Cornegliano are driven by electricity. The street railway of Milan is operated by power from the waterfall of Paderno on the Adda. Tegnano lights its streets and runs its factories from power generated at Vizzola on the Ticino. Electric traction is used on many of the lines centering about Milan, and it is proposed to divert the historic Volturno to provide for the electrification of the road between Rome and Naples. Everywhere the electric current has stimulated the peninsula into new life.

A momentous aspect of the movement is the effect it is having in reviving domestic industry and making farm life more attractive. From the central distributing stations power can be transmitted in as small quantities as desired, without appreciable loss. Italian economists are predicting the passing in many lines of work of those huge ugly caravansaries of toil where the modern factory system herds its workers by the thousand. Already statistics show a decided increase in the number of petty industries. On the land again, electricity is being applied with remarkable results, though not very extensively as yet. On some large estates every part of the farm is lighted by electricity; threshing mills, grist mills, feed cutting machines, churns, are run by its magic aid, and even electrical plows are in use, run by batteries charged from substations in the field, or by cables stretched between power cars on either side the field.

The new power is not to be credited with the whole of the improvement in Italy's condition. The easing of the crushing load of taxation—thrice as great in proportion to income as in England and France—by more economical management, has been a helpful factor. Italy's labor too, is a valuable asset; cheap it has always been, and efficient and adaptable it is now proving itself in many a Lombard factory. On the land the growth of coöperation is lifting the peasant out of the slough of despond; he buys his seed and implements and sells his products through coöperative syndicates, uses the coöperative threshing machine, the coöperative olive press, the coöperative distillery and creamery, and borrows money at a reasonable rate from the coöperative village bank.

Wholesale emigration, again, is reducing the pressure of population: every year half a million of Italy's children leave her shores. In some sections, it is true, the drain has been so enormous as to be a danger rather than a relief. When Signor Zanardelli, the late premier, was making an official tour through the Basilicate, he was surprised on entering a certain village to find no arches of welcome, no effusive deputations, only the mayor with his pessimistic greeting: "I welcome you in the name of our eight thousand inhabitants, of whom three thousand have just left for America, and the other five are preparing to follow." But on the whole the emigration has been beneficial. A new Italy has sprung up on the Platte and in Brazil, furnishing an immense outlet for Italian exports, while the remittances sent home from Italians resident in the two Americas are estimated at $75,000,000 a year. Nor are all the emigrants lost forever. The official returns put the proportion of temporary emigration at fifty-five per cent. One-half the half million emigrants, that is, intend to return to Italy as soon as they have sufficiently spoiled the Egyptians. Many go and return the same year: all the dogmas of political economy as to the immobility of labor seem set at naught by the spectacle of thousands of men sailing every year half way across the world to help harvest the wheatfields of Argentina, and then returning to spend the other half year cultivating their little olive orchards on the slopes of the Apennines.

With white coal providing almost unlimited power, finances on a sound footing, the surplus indigent population drained off by emigration, Italy seems well on the highroad to prosperity. The past generation worked out her political freedom, shook off foreign rule and welded the discordant fragments into one. The next promises to achieve her economic salvation.

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The Preservation of Infant Life

By M. V. Shailer

IN France, where there has been so much agitation because of the serious falling off of the birth rate, various and many have been the expedients resorted to, to save the little ones. Rewards are offered and assistance given to those poor women who are willing to observe instructions. At one town every mother is awarded a stipend of two shillings a month after the first year is completed.

In several English and French towns voluntary helpers are doing a great deal to enlighten the mothers and pure milk depots are one of the first steps of the sanitary crusader's policy. This step is a most necessary one as probably no other one feature of child care is so responsible for the high death rate as bad milk. The idea that milk should be pure, absolutely pure and clean, for a tiny infant, or in fact, for any infant of larger growth, has not yet taken hold of the mind of the average mother. "Milk is milk and that's the end o' it," would seem to be the settled conviction of ninety-nine out of every one hundred mothers in this country no less than in other countries. The matter of "clean" milk is a story in itself and according to an eminent sanitarian is one which is as vital to the body politic because it will "save" the infants, as that of the low birth rate which has recently so stirred the public mind.

European countries have records of infantile mortality which are shocking to an enlightened civilization, although many of them are far in advance of our own states from a sanitary standpoint. In England, the average death rate of children under one year of age, for the whole country, was from 1893 to 1902, 152 in 1,000, but was recorded as being twice that number for the cities and towns. In one summer there were 52,837 infants' deaths in the large towns of England, the rate being 275 in 1,000 for the same period. Frequently during summer the hospitals for children in London are taxed beyond their capacity. In Birmingham more than 3,000 babies die annually.

Germany has a record which is astounding for that domestic country where all young women are compelled to learn how to cook and sew and keep house, and are supposedly learned in the domestic arts. Two million children are born in one year, and yet as many as four hundred thousand die before one year old, making the rate for the German Empire two hundred. In pretty Munich where it would seem that conditions are favorable for public hygiene, the death rate has been as high as 419, an average of 324 in 1,000. Our own country makes little better record, for in the District of Columbia the rate in 1900 was over 275, other states being a little lower, but still too high. In Massachusetts, eight cities averaged 186 to 304, and New York was about 159, almost all the New England States being higher.

From various British reports it is learned that improper feeding is the prime cause of the great mortality among infants under one year of age, and in a German record of investigation the statement is made that of the 4,075 deaths of infants which occurred in Munich in the year 1903, 3,395 were bottle fed, which would show conclusively that artificial feeding has its very serious side largely because of the "unclean" milk given.

Surely the cry of the child is heard throughout the land. The efforts to protect child life by the various Child Labor Committees in this country is echoing back a response, and is awakening a deeper interest in the lives of our future citizens, but we are letting thousands on thousands of little ones die of preventable causes, and ignorance plays a very large part in the tragedy. If birth rates are alarmingly low, as statistics seem to indicate, there should be a determined policy on the part of every community to preserve those that are born. In Europe the cry is no less vigorous, and agitation is getting in some good work in throwing such startling figures on the canvas of publicity.

Teaching Socialism on the Stage

By L. France Pierce

TWO years ago a little group of men and women earnestly interested in art and social progress met in the Berkeley Lyceum in New York City and organized what is known as "The Progressive Stage Society." This movement was the outgrowth of a sincere desire to bring to the American stage dramas of purpose and

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therefore of literary value, dealing with any great public movement and all social questions. It was a movement actuated by no commercial motive whatsoever. As the European drama has become the mouthpiece of the people, as it is more brilliantly and more subtly than the press, the medium for the agitation of civic and social rights, so it is the object of this society to foster a drama by means of which earnest and serious topics of scientific, political, and sociological import may be vividly portrayed for public consideration.

In a metropolitan center, where the theater is regarded merely as a source of amusement, the struggles of any society to foster an exoteric drama of purpose are necessarily intense. The Progressive Stage Society has faced ridicule and nonsupport from the day of its inception, but lives yet, thriving with an almost feverish energy under the ardent leadership of its originator and president, Julius Hopp. Its membership is growing steadily, it possesses its own company of players, who make public appearances once every month in a play or a series of plays dealing with the criminal phases of our economic system, with political hypocrisies, and with questions of Socialism.

The dearth of American-made dramas dealing with socialistic problems, and the paucity of socialistic leaders and writers with the dramatic gift, make it necessary for the society to draw upon the dramatic literature of other countries for appropriate material for public performances. Though the social drama alone is exploited, the European stage is so rich in masterpieces of this order that no embarrassment of material ever confronts the society. Those whose social dramas have been and will be presented are Tolstoi, Maxim Gorky, Ibsen, Bjornson, Hauptmann, Strindberg, Maeterlinck, d'Annunzio, Mirabeau and George Moore. Hence the Progressive Stage Society is serving a twofold purpose in spreading the tenets of Socialism in the most convincing way possible, and at the same time bringing to the attention of students and lovers of the higher drama the best dramatic literature of the day.

However, native plays are especially ught for and it is hoped to foster a odern drama out of American soil and conditions, which will be an honest and sincere expression of democracy. To demonstrate to the followers of the society the kind of plays desired, Julius Hopp recently wrote and produced in the Berkeley Lyceum two one-act plays called "Poor People" and "The Brotherhood of Man," both of which described some of the existing evils against which Socialism is now struggling.

A recent appeal was made to the labor unions for coöperation in this movement, and a number of labor organizations have responded. The society found it expedient then to form a new suborganization called "The Theater of Labor" for the purpose of producing plays of a nature suitable mainly for working people, and presenting not only labor and socialistic drama, but such classics and modern comedy as may prove entertaining to this specific class. Concerts and entertainments will be given throughout the summer for the labor unions, and in the coming fall "The Theater of Labor" will be regularly ensconced in a New York playhouse, with a stock company of its own, giving plays at stated intervals appealing directly to the laboring class, and making appeals for them.

The Evangelistic Field

By F. P. Sellers

MUCH has been written and publicly uttered about the coming of the American revival. To this has been added the statement that there are everywhere signs of its coming. The careful observer and the workers in the field say that it is here; and, in fact, it is. There is more interest shown in church circles than for ten years past and the work is only started.

There are going on at the present time in the United States two of the most important church movements known in a generation. They are very much alike in many ways and yet in many others are quite dissimilar. They are presided over by two Americans: one is the Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D., for six years pastor of the Bethany Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia and for five years pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church in New York city. The other is the Rev. R. A. Torrey, D. D., for years closely and

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intimately associated with D. L. Moody, the director of the Bible Institute in Chicago, and a man who has made the most remarkable tour of the world known in recent years. Both of them have been largely trained for the work to which they have been called. They are both ordained ministers, both college graduates and men who have made a success of life in other positions than the ones they are now filling.

Dr. Chapman is leading what is known as simultaneous campaigns and evangelistic campaigns in cities. Dr. Torrey has been conducting great mass meetings in Philadelphia and has been preaching to audiences of five or six thousand people every night.

Dr. Chapman believes that the best way to move a city is to move out from as many centers as the city demands. Dr. Torrey believes in the great central meeting and is still carrying on the plan which was so successful in the days of Mr. Moody; namely, attempting to move the city with only a great central district. Both methods have their warm adherents and advocates. It is true that the larger number of people can be reached in the simultaneous campaign, yet Dr. Torrey's audiences will number six thousand or more each night. In cities like Minneapolis and St. Paul, under Dr. Chapman's plan, at least fifteen thousand people gathered nightly in the various districts and listened to the preaching of the different evangelists.

Under Dr. Torrey's plan he is the leader and is in charge of the entire work. Under the plan of Dr. Chapman, while he is charged with the responsibility of the campaign, the leadership is shared with the other evangelists, and each worker is supreme in his own district. It is thought by many church people that the operation of both of these plans presents to the American church the greatest opportunity for the mightiest awakening that the church has ever known.

Under the direction of both men, much is made of the music. Dr. Torrey's name is inseparably connected with that of Mr. Charles M. Alexander, who is a masterful leader and one of great magnetism and power. Dr. Chapman's associates are Mr. Fred Butler, who formerly sang in opera, but has consecrated his magnificent voice to the service of the Lord and has thrilled thousands of people with his singing; and Mr. Charles F. Allen, who leads the congregational singing, and is quite the equal of any director of evangelistic music the country has known in recent years.

The Torrey-Alexander meetings in Toronto and Philadelphia have been unusually successful. Not since the days of Mr. Moody have such crowds gathered to hear the plain straightforward preaching of the gospel. Dr. Chapman's meetings have stirred cities like St. Paul, Minneapolis, Syracuse and Mobile, from center to circumference.

The views held by these two men are practically identical. As touching inspiration, the divinity of Christ, the atonement, etc., their views are exactly the same.

Their style of preaching is entirely different. Dr. Torrey is argumentative, forceful and strong in his addresses. Dr. Chapman is considered to be equally forceful, but without apparently attempting to do so, he appeals more strongly to the affections and emotions. So far as can be seen the results of the labors of the two men are equally great.

The organization of both movements is well-nigh perfect; the machinery is kept well out of sight but it moves nevertheless with precision. Both Dr. Chapman and Dr. Torrey believe most heartily in the need of an awakened church to meet the problems of the times and one of the splendid results of their campaigns is the increased participation on the part of church members in personal work among those who are out of touch with Christ and the church.

The daily papers in all the cities where these men labor are most generous in the space devoted to reports of the meetings, and in this way the evangelists reach thousands of people who can not hear them personally.

Dr. Chapman is at the head of the great evangelistic committee which has been appointed for the last four years by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and it is no doubt due largely to the work of this committee and especially of Dr. Chapman that there is to-day such an increased interest in aggressive religious work throughout our country.

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BOOKS AND READING

History and Biography

The Development of Palestine Exploration. By Frederick Jones Bliss. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Pp. xvii, 337. $1.50 net.

No American since the days of Edward Robinson has done any work in the exploration of Palestine comparable with that of Dr. Frederick Jones Bliss. For some time he was in charge of the work of the Palestine Exploration Fund, and in the estimation of a good many of those who know the situation, ought to be in that position to-day. He brings, therefore, not only historical knowledge but practical experience to the discussion of the subject in his volume of Ely Lectures for 1903. Into these lectures he has packed an extraordinary amount of information concerning the work done by his predecessors in Palestine from the days of the Roman Empire. Particularly interesting is his account of the mediaeval and renaissance explorers. Doctor Bliss sketches rapidly the work of men from Fabri to Robinson, and shows an admirable acquaintance with the literature of the subject. His treatment of the work of Robinson is deservedly appreciative. Rather more severe is his treatment of Fergusson and Renan, although he properly recognizes the latter's literary ability. His account of the work of the Palestine Exploration Fund is of necessity brief, but is a well proportioned summary. His treatment of the work of Petrie and of himself is a fine example of modesty and of sound judgment. His last chapter contains some admirable advice to would-be explorers relative to their relations with the Turkish government. Doctor Bliss, as well as any living man, knows the ins and outs of Turkish administration so far as excavation is concerned, and we commend his advice to persons to whom it applies.

Hawaiian Yesterdays. Chapters from a Boy's Life in the Islands in the Early Days. By Henry M. Lyman, M.D. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $2 net.

The late Henry Munson Lyman, one of the most widely known and justly honored of the earlier physicians of Chicago, has left behind him these charming reminiscences of his early life at Hilo, Hawaii. Here he was born in the bamboo house of his devoted missionary father, more than seventy years ago, and in Hawaii were spent the first eighteen years of his life in close companionship with another missionary's son, Titus M. Coan, who likewise became a distinguished physician. "Hawaiian Yesterdays" is not a great book, but it is delightful reading, a word cinematograph of missionary life in the Sandwich Islands in the early forties, taken with a loving hand, an artist's eye for color and beauty, and a saving sense of humor even in matters ecclesiastical.

Lincoln, Master of Men. By Alonzo Rothschild. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Pp. 531. $3 net.

Mr. Rothschild attempts no new life of Lincoln and adds very little if anything to our knowledge of him. He really writes only upon that phase of Lincoln's life which is embodied in his title. In so doing he brings together an extraordinary amount of capital material showing the ability of Lincoln to control men and circumstances. As interesting as any chapters are those in which he describes Lincoln's conquest of Seward and Stanton. One comes from the book with a new appreciation of the strength of the great Illinoisan. The volume belongs to that class of literature which lies on the middle ground between history and biography, and will serve most admirably as an introduction to the one and a summary of the other. Above all it lets the reader feel the human side of the great epoch to which Lincoln belongs.

Recollections by William O'Brien, M.P. New York: The Macmillan Company. Pp. ix + 518. $3.50 net.

These "Recollections" cover only the first thirty years of Mr. O'Brien's memorable career as journalist and politician, i. e., 1852-1882. They, cast, however, very strong sidelights upon the Irish history of this period, especially upon the personalities of Parnell, Archbishop Croke, Dillon, McCarthy, Davitt and others, all identified with the struggle for a more tolerable Ireland. Here is your traditional Irishman, the man of deep feeling, pervaded by a keen sense of family ties and supported by an abiding religious faith, who in the midst of adversity, humiliating poverty, and bitter disappointment, and crippled by ill health never wavers in his belief in the justness of his cause, or in his confidence in its ultimate success. If the iron of bitterness has entered his soul, these pages do not reveal it. Instead they abound in sparkling humor, pathetic tenderness and unfailing optimism.

If ever there were a loyal friendship since the days of Boswell it was that of Francis Wilson for Joseph Jefferson. The records of that friendship, circumstantial and full of admiration, are to be found in Mr. Wilson's handsome volume, "Joseph Jefferson" (Scribner's, $2 net), which has just appeared. Any description of the book does it injustice. It is an ideal collection of anecdotes setting forth the lovable character and versatility of the great actor. A large portion of its material has already appeared in *Scribner's Magazine*, but in its present shape the reminiscences appear to be much fuller, and the impression made by continuous reading is more distinct. Mr. Wilson writes in a delightfully

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simple and sympathetic fashion of his old friend, and the book deserves to become a permanent addition to the literature of reminiscence.

When the volume of the "Upton Letters" (G. P. Putnam's Sons), by T. B., appeared last year it received much favorable critical comment. It is gratifying to know that it has been necessary to issue a reprint of the book. Since this edition has appeared the author has been discovered to be Arthur Christopher Benson, son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury. The letters or essays show a keen sense of beauty in literature and nature, and the themes suggested by an intellectual life are ably discussed in English undefiled.

Literature

"Old Tales From Rome," by Alice Zimmern (Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co., $1.25), is much more than a paraphrase of Virgil, Livy and Ovid, though it tells again the story of the fall of Troy, the founding of Lavinium and the early days of the Latin city. They will be almost as interesting to the American youth to-day as they were to those lads in the city on the Tiber who heard them from their father's lips and by them were stirred to augment the city's glory.

"The Study of a Novel" by Selden L. Whitcomb (Heath & Co., $1.25), is serious-minded and laborious, full of diagrams, analysis, and formulas, with something about Silas Marner on almost every page. It does not discuss the art of writing fiction or trace the history of the novel as a literary form. The reader is glad to learn that when Mr. Kipling used to say, "But that's another story," he really meant, "But this is a single action too independent to be woven into the present plot."

"The Opal Sea" (Scribner's, $1.25), by John C. Van Dyke, might be called the Baedaeker of the oceans. It is a guide-book to the beauties of the sea and tells one everything one would like to know about the tides, currents, waves, depths, and every phase of the mighty oceans. The wealth of material treated from a scientific standpoint, the marginal titles, and complete index make it a reference book unique of its kind. But it is primarily a book of color and atmosphere, of impressions and appearances, and the real joy of the author is in his records of the splendors of the ever-changing sea.

Among other modern improvements ancient Athens possessed a "new drama" if not a "free theater." Euripides, the problem poet, was the Ibsen, the Maeterlinck and the Bernard Shaw of the Athenian stage. And the audiences of Aristophanes found as much entertainment in the parody and discussion of his innovations and parodies as the twentieth century reader can extract from any or all of Mr. Huneker's "Iconoclasts." The theme is one to tempt a Frenchman, and it has been treated with characteristic French lucidity and charm by the late Paul Decharme, Professor in the Faculty of Letters at Paris. His book, "Euripides and the Spirit of his Dramas" (Macmillan, $3 net), favorably known to scholars for the past fourteen years, is now made accessible to the English reader in the excellent translation of Mr. James Loeb, a pupil of Professor John Williams White, who himself contributes by way of introduction a racy and readable plea for Euripides. The work may be warmly recommended to students of the drama, literary societies, and the intelligent "general reader."

Professor Maurice F. Egan, of the Catholic University of America, has published in "The Ghost in Hamlet and Other Essays" (A. C. McClurg & Co., $1 net), a number of critical essays in literature. They are entertainingly written and are concerned largely with Shakespeare. Professor Egan has a pleasant, flowing style, and his criticism is seldom very unrelenting. An interesting essay and somewhat out of the ordinary is that upon "The Imitation of Shakespeare," in which he discusses Tennyson, Browning, De Vere and a variety of other poets who have attempted in modern poetry to reproduce some motif of Shakespeare.

Political Economy and Social Science

The Heart of the Railroad Problem. By Frank Parsons. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Pp. viii, 364. $1.50 net.

Few men have given more careful attention to the study of railways than Doctor Parsons. His interest, however, is not so much practical as encyclopedic. The present volume is a serviceable collection of facts bearing upon the railway situation. It might almost be called a dictionary of railroad legislation and practice. It explains various technical terms and gives an account of the dealings between corporations and railways, together with the various methods adopted to receive rebates and keep within the law, and closes with a discussion as to the possibility of regulation of railway rates by the public. Doctor Parsons believes in public ownership as well as control, and that the best solution of all difficulties will be in the socialization of the railway systems. His volume is one which any person wishing to keep in touch with the present situation might well read. It differs, however, from a number of recent volumes on railways in being the work of a specialist in social theories and in bookmaking rather than in the actual operation of railway systems.

A very attractive little volume is Professor Charles Zeublin's "A Decade of Civic Development" (The University of Chicago Press, $1.25), containing as it does a dozen or more of full-page illustrations of some of the best products of the decade of civic progress described. There is much in the earlier general chapters that will be new and interesting to those who have not been following the subject discussed, and even workers in the field of civic improvement will find the four chapters on "Metropolitan Boston," "Greater New York," "The New Washington" and "The Harrisburg Plan" full of information and interest. Professor Zeublin is one of the most prominent advocates of municipal improvement, and his volume has something of the fervor of the propagandist. His attacks upon unworthy men and objects are sometimes very vigorous. Witness his strictures upon one of the architects of the Columbian Exposition of 1893.

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"Elements of Business Law," by Professor Ernest W. Huffcut (Ginn & Co., $1; mailing price, $1.10), is intended as a text-book for non-professional students of business law, and is well fitted for that use. Among the subjects treated are: sales of personal property, insurance, negotiable instruments, agency, employers' liability, partnerships, corporations, and sales, mortgages and leases of real estate. A few well selected forms are used to illustrate the text. In no recent book can a layman or a lawyer find so much of the law that governs ordinary business stated so clearly and accurately in such small compass. To the lawyer it furnishes a manual of principle stripped of the confusing cloud of abstracts of cases.

It is not easy to classify Joaquin Miller's "The Building of the City Beautiful" (Brandt, $1.50 net). It is a most characteristic combination of autobiography, personal opinion, religious enthusiasm, sociological vision, and filial piety. It passes rapidly from bathos to exquisite word picture, and thence to poetry. Joaquin Miller is in earnest, however, whether he treats of politics, Indians, Christianity, or the social ideal, and throughout the book runs the vitality of his mountains.

Religion and Philosophy

Christian Origins. By Otto Pfleiderer. New York: B. W. Huebsch. $1.75 net.

Daniel A. Huebsch has translated Otto Pfleiderer's public lectures, "Die Entstehung des Christentums," and has done the work with singular success. It would be hard to find a better specimen of translation. The book itself is valuable as putting into the hands of the general reader a succinct account of the position of Pfleiderer. His other volumes are too technical to win popular attention. Pfleiderer's positions are radical, but the significance of his work can not be overvalued. With him Christianity is not a supernaturalistic religion, and his discrimination between the legendary and the essential elements of the New Testament is sometimes more philosophical than historical. It is a book to be commended to all thoughtful persons interested in modern critical movements in theology.

The Problem of the Old Testament Considered with Reference to Recent Criticism. By James Orr, D.D. The Bross Library, Vol. III. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1906. Pp. lii + 562. $1.75.

Professor Orr's book presents good credentials. Its author was awarded the Bross Prize of $6,000 for this work by the committee in charge, namely, Professor Ladd, of Yale; Professor Ormond, of Princeton, and Professor George Frederick Wright, of Oberlin. The book falls under that section of the Bross bequest which declares its purpose to be "to call out the best efforts of the highest talent and the ripest scholarship of the world . . . to demonstrate the divine origin and authority of the Christian Scriptures." Professor Orr has contributed a careful examination and criticism of the modern historical method as applied to the interpretation of the Old Testament. His conclusion is unfavorable to the new method and wholly on the side of the accepted, traditional school. He has given us exactly the kind of book for which many thoughtful men have long been waiting. There have been denunciations of criticism without number; but sober, scholarly works on the traditional side have been conspicuously absent in recent years.

The present book is the best thing from the traditional point of view now before the public; and it is probably safe to say that on the whole nothing better can be done. But after all, it is the work of a theologian we are reading, rather than that of a historian, or even of an unbiased interpreter. The author has come to his task with certain well-defined dogmatic presuppositions, and it is in the interest of these that he pursues his investigation. He is urged on in his work by his fear of the modern critical hypothesis as likely to "prove subversive of our Christian faith, and of such belief in, and use of, the Bible as alone can meet the needs of the living Church." But the case of criticism can not be settled in any other way than by a calm, unprejudiced valuation of the facts, apart from their theological implications. Whether the traditional theories furnished a better explanation of these facts than do the newer hypotheses will not be hard to determine for the intelligent, unprejudiced student who will compare Professor Orr's work, e. g., his discussion of the Book of Deuteronomy, with the methods and results of modern criticism in the same field. In any case the existence of religion is not to be staked upon the correctness of any school of exegesis.

Henry S. Pritchett, formerly President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, now Director of the Carnegie Foundation, has collected some of his talks to college students in a little volume entitled "What Is Religion?" (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1 net). The little volume contains exceedingly interesting and stimulating discussions of religious matters. President Pritchett comes to all his problems through the door of science and yet finds in Christianity something which is at heart one with the scientific spirit. Those ministers who feel that any questioning of miracles and the resurrection of Jesus is subversive to the Christian religion would do well to read this volume. At least they will discover that the scientific world cares nothing for orthodoxy as such and everything for truth.

The latest addition to the Ingersoll lectures is Professor Wilhelm Ostwald's lecture on "Individuality and Immortality" (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., seventy-five cents net). Professor Ostwald as a chemist discusses the perpetuity of matter and energy, only to find himself landed in uncertainty as to their eternity. So far as the immortality of humanity is concerned he does not believe in it. The only survival of the person's individuality is the influence which he exercises in his work upon the race, but that itself grows more diffused and tends to disappear. Such a lecture seems curiously out of place by the side of the splendid little work of Royce in the same series.

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Dr. Henry van Dyke's volume of twelve "Essays in Application" (Charles Scribner's Sons, pp. 282, $1.50 net) covers the wide range of education, politics, literature, religion and the conduct of life. The subjects are considered "from the standpoint of one who wishes to be guided in every-day judgments and affairs by a sane idealism." The essays are graceful, lucid and sincere, and again we find the pre-eminent characteristic of Dr. van Dyke's writings that has endeared them to many readers, the inspiriting quality of the joy of living. Dr. van Dyke while not an out-and-out optimist is a thorough-going meliorist.

Preachers who hope to find in each volume of sermons a collection of labor-saving skeletons will be disappointed in "The Song of Ages," by the pastor of the London City Temple, Reginald J. Campbell (A. C. Armstrong & Company, New York). The seventeen short discourses contained in the volume are indicative of the tendency in sermons both in this country and in England, one of the characteristics of which is the illumination of present-day, practical problems with the profound spiritual truths of the Bible. These sermons are the clear, simple and always suggestive utterances of a man who has the power to see the things that are in our hearts.

A grocer's warehouse can hardly, in fairness, be called a guide to health; an encyclopedia of exegetical and homiletical material on Sunday-school lessons can not be rightly called a "teacher's guide." Sunday-school teachers need guidance; happily most of them realize this to-day; but Tarbell's "Teachers' Guide" (The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis) will only furnish them greater confusion. It is packed with the material of which they already have a plethora, while it is destitute of guidance into effective, unitary, genetic teaching of the lessons.

Among the various books upon practical evangelism there is none saner or more inspiring than Dr. H. C. Mabie's "Method in Soul Winning" (Revell, 75 cents net). Doctor Mabie's spirit is sweetly tolerant and eminently practical. He does not confuse intellectualism with faith, and he lends no support to the vagaries of certain evangelists. It is a book to be read especially by ministers and Sunday School teachers.

An altogether unusual little volume is "The Happy Christ" by Harold Begbie (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.00 net). It is a discussion of the real message of Jesus and emphasizes the fatherliness of God, and the need of love and service. It is a book free from theological formalism and is one of the profoundest and most beautiful little studies in religion which have appeared for many a day.

James H. Hyslop follows up his volume on "Science and the Future Life" with "The Enigmas of Psychical Research" (Turner, $1.50 net). The new work is a treatment of telepathy, apparition and similar phenomena. It is probably the finest collection of authenticated experiences in these spheres that we have at our disposal. Some of its material has already appeared in the publications of the Society for Psychical Research, but much of it is the outcome of Professor Hyslop's own investigation. "Scientific" people will be apt to read its pages with a superior smile, but the man who is not a dogmatist, scientific or otherwise, will find a good deal on its pages to think about. There can be no doubt that interest in its subject matter has developed very rapidly of late, and whether or not the ordinary psychologist approves of the investigation, Professor Hyslop has a field which is legitimately open to experimentation. As the title of his book indicates, he does not consider that all matters have been settled, but he has brought together facts which not only make extraordinarily interesting reading but are discouragers of conservative incredulity.

"Life and Light" (Griffith & Rowland Press, Philadelphia, $1 net) is the title given to a collection of the thoughts and hitherto unpublished shorter writings of the late George Dana Boardman. Some of these are in the incisive, epigrammatic style of the great preacher, while all evidence that love of scholarship and philosophy which helped to make him famous.

Fiction

It is not so long ago that the "Abandoned Farmer" cheered the reading public into the hope that Sydney H. Preston was to fill the place left vacant by Frank Stockton. Mr. Preston's second book, "On Common Ground" (Holt & Co., $1.50), like its predecessor, abounds in genuine humor set forth with a delightfully literary touch. It is the story of a bachelor who undertakes to be a farmer and ends by falling in love in a most satisfactory and unconventional fashion. The volume never quite reaches the delightful absurdity of some of Stockton's work, but it makes good reading, and taps a vein of sympathy in the memory of any one who has ever undertaken to rehabilitate abandoned farms.

There is the odor of New England in Virginia Brooks Frothingham's new novel "The Evasion" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50). It is a story of two men who are in love with the same young woman, one of whom she marries only to find that her husband has ruined the reputation of his rival by fixing on him the disgrace of cheating in a game of poker. When the wife discovers his deceit, she naturally sides with his victim, and affairs become critical. The wife's anger at the discovery of her husband's baseness further leads her to favor an intrigue on his part with another woman. Throughout the book there is a unity of plot, a distinction of characterization and a directness of treatment which make one think of Mrs. Wharton. But the outcome of the book is not that of the "House of Mirth," but rather in the nature of a rescue of all parties. The husband rights his injury, the wife finds again her love for him, and the story ends in a glow of hope. It is as it should be. Conscience is still a factor in New England even though its possessors ride in automobiles and do not need to spend time over their monthly accounts.

It is a far cry from "The Virginian" with its rushing drama to "Lady Baltimore," a story of

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a charming town in the South, evidently Charleston, yet Owen Wister has made the passage. (The Macmillan Co., $1.50). We should not expect James Lane Allen to produce "The Virginian," and by the same token we should hardly expect a man who could write that story would produce anything with the sentiment of "The Kentucky Cardinal." In "Lady Baltimore" there is absolutely nothing to suggest the author's previous success except sincerity and virility. A love story pure and simple, with few dramatic episodes, it contrasts a sweet romance with that commercial transaction which passes among the vulgar rich for betrothal. And through it all runs a charming portrayal of the ideals and conventions of the Old South in sharpest contrast with the frank exposure of the standards and ways of living of Newport society.

"The Leavenworth Case" made the reputation of Anna Katherine Green. Since its appearance she has published a number of detective stories, none of which has surpassed, if indeed quite equaled, her first performance. In "The Woman in the Alcove" (Bobbs-Merrill Co., $1.50), she has told a story which is quite as ingenious and absorbing as that first book. Its success is all the more remarkable in that it appeals to a public whose taste is sated with detective stories. Without appeal to the omniscient detective or to other cogs of the machinery which we have become accustomed to expect in the new style of a story of mystery, she makes complication follow complication, and leads the reader up and down the labyrinth of false clues to a most surprising finale.

Rex E. Beach has much of the strength of Jack London with few of the disagreeable qualities which mark the work of that sturdy protestor against things as they are. Mr. Beach has lived in Alaska and in particular has studied the working of the nefarious schemes to loot the entire country. In "The Spoilers" (Harper's, $1.50), he has thrown the history of political corruption in Alaska into a tremendously effective story. A young man finds himself robbed of his rich mine, and fights his enemies with all the energy of a strong nature. In his fight he reverts increasingly to the elemental savage until at last he overcomes the villain of the book, and a genuine villain too, in a hand-to-hand encounter. Alongside with the process of reversion Mr. Beach has drawn the slow awakening of the better side of the man's life under the influence of his love for a beautiful girl. The struggle between his two natures, and the final conquest of the better, opens up an interesting though not altogether new psychological field. Mr. Beach, however, is less happy in the portrayal of this conflict of personalities than in the portrayal of the fight against overwhelming odds. And here it is that elemental, primitive humanity appeals to the reader. Unbuttressed by social convention, face to face with rascality, Roy Glenister fights like a strong man and wins. It is a story that stirs whatever red blood there is in a man.

The life of a reporter furnishes ever new opportunities for the novelist. Jesse Lynch Williams has seen the dramatic possibilities of the newsoffice in "The Day Dreamer" (Scribner's, nd has told a straightforward story of an episode in a journalistic career. The s has in it strong dramatic qualities, and r an exceedingly forceful and unconventiona max. Love, politics, journalism, and an ab minded genius are the elements of a story c bound to finish if one ever begins to read.

Miss Liljencrantz does not show a ma advance in her new volume, "Randy Songsmith" (Harper's, $1.50). She has g us none the less a well-written story filled genuine romantic feeling. Located as it s the old town of Norembega, it has a certain ment of novelty about it which adds to it a m ure of surprise.

Three years ago Andy Adams, a former c boy, entered literature with his "Log of a C boy." Since that time he has published t other volumes and now adds to the thre fourth, "Cattle Brands" (Houghton, Mifflin Co., $1.50), a volume of stories told by c fires. Mr. Adams does not attempt to dress words up in unaccustomed spellings, but stories are just as convincing. They do not h quite the novelty of his first volume, but t very lack of literary technic gives them a n similitude which is not to be found in all ex stories.

Harriet Prescott Spofford, in "Old Wash ton" (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50), has coll a number of charming little stories. Som the characters are sufficiently the same to gi unity to the volume, but after all its chief ch lies in the presentation of character of t southern folk who came up to Washington after the Civil War. The stories are full of q and delightful sentiment.

If the sunshiny, quaint-humored, laugh loving, tender-hearted, tear-provoking wo who bears the striking name of Aunt Polly W in "A Specimen Spinster," by Kate Wes Yeigh, were truly a specimen spinster the would be mighty few who would remain spinste The saving grace of humorous good sense is s plied by the story to religion, as well as to t adventures, problems and love affairs that g make up an enjoyable book. (American Bapt Publication Society.)

If you want a book for your boys and gi that is after the style not of Henly but of Mrs Ewing, buy "Concerning Paul and Fiammetta" (Scribner's, $1.25). Kate Douglas Wiggins ha written an introduction to it in which she gi it proper praise. But it is really something mor than a book for children; it is a little piece of literature delightful for children and grownup alike. Thoroughly English as Mrs. Wiggins say it is, it at the same time belongs to the cosmopolitan republic of childhood. It has wit an interest and good sense. What more could you ask for?

Mr. David M. Parry, the irrepressible President of the National Association of Manufacturers has written a clever satire on Socialism, "The Scarlet Empire" (Bobbs-Merrill Co., $1.50). The novel is an unconventional study of what the extreme development of Socialism might bring. The hero is a reformer with socialistic tendencies. Becoming despondent from brooding over class oppression and the refusal of the world to provide a living for every man, he plunges into the

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to destroy himself, and wakes up in Atlantis, cial democracy. The government is not new crude, but is the development of centuries has reached the limit of State rule and per- al equality. Individuality is annihilated, ry one is given a number instead of a name, ech is limited to a thousand words a day, and or is compulsory and therefore hated. The te provides everything, food and scarlet thing, and selects a man's bride for him. The ult is a social petrification, a decay of all bition and initiative, and life becomes a deadly notony. The hero finds that "working for 's self means liberty, and working for man- d in general and no one in particular spells very." The volume is thus a literary antidote for those whom it will cure—to Bellamy's Looking Backward."

"Carolina Lee" (L. C. Page & Co., $1.50), by lian Bell, is a Christian Science novel. Yet, thusiastic though it is, it is doubtful whether will meet with the approval of all Christian ientists. Many of the demonstrations, with- t considering their possibility, are too extreme appear in a novel. Outside of the regular ience publications such illustrations defeat eir own purpose and are apt to antagonize ther than to convert. The story apart from is theme is fairly interesting and often clever.

Sherlock Holmes has been reincarnated in the erson of LeDroit Conners. The author of the eed is Samuel M. Gardenshire and the place of incarnation is in "The Long Arm" (Harper's, 1.50). The great apostle of induction has hanged his looks somewhat and his occupation. n place of certain habits which we regretted in is original appearance, he now is an artist who aints incessantly beautiful women's faces. He s also very rich and is still very clever. His dventures are told by a reincarnated Watson who in his new life has given up the medical rofession for stock brokerage. Each, however, y no means copies his previous record, and what oth of them do makes mighty good reading, with just a little stronger savor of gruesomeness than Conan Doyle permitted.

Frances Hodgson Burnett's "The Dawn of a To-morrow" (Scribner's, $1.50) tells the story of an enormously rich man who is rescued from suicide by a girl of the slums. In sight of the misery into which he is introduced he is startled back into the seriousness of life and the reader is given to infer that he does a great deal of good with his money. The story is singularly earnest and optimistic after the Christmas-story type.

Idealism and clamming, sentiment and clambakes certainly seem strange bedfellows, but William John Hopkins has proved it to the contrary in "The Clammer" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25). Not for many a day has any book shown the same combination of half whimsical romanticism and the painter's love of nature. To read it is a delight; to reread it is an even greater delight. It is the sort of book that carries in it the feel of the sea and the sentiment of Arcadia.

Mr. Winston Churchill has been working pretty seriously of late at historical novels and doubtless welcomes a vacation. In looking about where to spend his vacation he has chosen social satire and the outcome is "The Title Mart," a comedy in three acts (Macmillan Company, 75 cents net). It has a sketchy, interesting plot, in which the lion-hunting, title-hunting passion of the vulgar rich is very well taken off. Whatever it may be on the stage it is interesting reading.

Jeremiah Curtin increases the debt owed him by the reading public by his translation of the Sienkiewicz novel "On the Field of Glory" (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50), of the time of John Sobieski. It is hardly necessary to say that the book has a marvelous power of reproducing a period few Americans know much about. The author's power of combining the spirit of real romance with vivid portrayal of characters and events was never shown to better advantage. While the volume does not have much of what might be called the fierce realism of "Fire and Sword," it is farthest possible from the commonplace. Its episodes stand out with almost startling distinctness. To mention nothing else a reader is not likely to forget the description of the military review with which the book closes.

Every middle-aged man will read Robert Grant's book because he knows how to interpret that period of life which is so likely to be devoid of romance and so full of achievement. In his new collection of stories, "The Law-breakers" (Scribner's, $1.25), Mr. Grant gives us pictures of exceedingly human and unromantic people. Each story deals with the working out of a single motive, as for example, the surrender of a man of science to the call for a larger share in the creature comforts to be found by commercializing his skill, or the ease with which a theoretical reformer yields to the temptation to bribe a customhouse officer. The volume makes good reading from many points of view, and what is more it leaves a thought as well as the recollection of a couple of hours pleasantly passed.

There is tonic in Ralph D. Paine's new volume of stories, "The Praying Skipper" (The Outing Publishing Co., $1.50)—a tonic that comes from Mr. Paine's healthy admiration for strength and his loyalty to the too-easily lost belief that very ordinary human men and women are controlled by ideals and are ready to sacrifice for those ideals. Every one of his stories shows a virility tempered with this readiness to sacrifice the better for the best. Any man that can write stories which a reviewer wants to read a second time is a man for whom to give thanks.

A group of stories quite out of the ordinary are "Side Show Studies" (The Outing Publishing Co., $1.25). A man feels a certain surreptitious joy in reading them, not unlike that which used to be his when he went to the circus as a boy or took his neighbor's child thither when he was a man. It is a new set of people that you meet in its pages and a collection of capital stories as well.

"The Golden Greyhound," by Dwight Tilton (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, $1.50), is as full of action as a "shilling shocker" well could be, complicated by such up-to-date devices as wireless telegraphy and such ancient ones as love at first sight.

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THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH

United States

Appointments.—April 13.—The Philippine Commission appointed Brigadier-General Tasker H. Bliss, governor of Mindanao, in succession to Major-General Leonard Wood.

Boundaries.—April 23.—The Supreme Court of the United States decreed the boundary line between Iowa and Illinois to lie directly along the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River at the place where the nine bridges mentioned in the original decree cross the river.

Casualties.—April 22.—Twenty-two miners killed by an explosion of dust in a mine of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, forty miles west of Trinidad.

—April 26.—A tornado at Bellevue, Texas, killed eleven persons and practically destroyed the town.

Congress.—April 17.—The House passed a bill permitting the government to appeal to the Supreme Court when a lower court sustains a demurrer to an indictment. The House also passed the national quarantine bill.

—April 19.—Congress voted an appropriation of $1,000,000 for the relief of San Francisco sufferers.

—April 23.—Congress added $1,500,000 to the fund for relief of San Francisco, the money to be expended by the National Red Cross Association, under direction of the Secretary of War.

—May 9.—The Senate added several radical amendments to the Railroad Rate Bill. [See Events.]

—May 10.—The Senate added amendments to the Railroad Rate Bill, which restored the imprisonment penalty of the act of 1887 for rebating and other offenses, and imposed on shippers who receive rebates a fine of three times the amount received.

Crime.—April 13.—Greene and Gaynor, contractors for harbor improvements at Savannah, indicted seven years ago on a charge of defrauding the government, were convicted, fined $575,749 each, and sentenced to prison for four years. Having escaped to Canada after indictment, they had fought extradition in the courts, which decided against them.

Deaths.—April 11.—James A. Bailey, owner of the Barnum and Bailey Circus, aged fifty-nine.

—April 25.—John Knowles Paine, composer and musical authority, aged sixty-seven.

—May 1.—Israel C. Russell, geologist, aged fifty-four.

Divorce.—April 16.—The Supreme Court of the United States held that divorces obtained in states not having jurisdiction over both parties to a marriage are not enforceable outside the state granting them.

Earthquake.—April 18.—Earthquake causes great damage in San Francisco and elsewhere in California.

—April 19.—Fire follows earthquake in San Francisco. About 1,000 lose their lives. Estimated property loss $400,000,000. Water mains broken, so fire raged unchecked.

—April 20.—Fire still raging in San Francisco. In Santa Rosa public buildings and business houses wrecked; forty persons killed. In San Jose nineteen killed; entire business section wrecked; damage estimated at $5,000,000. Agnews Insane Asylum ruined, 110 patients killed and seventy injured. Leland Stanford University buildings damaged to extent of $4,000,000; two students killed; Memorial Church destroyed.

—April 21.—Conditions in San Francisco improved. Over $12,000,000 reported to have been raised all over the country for relief.

Franklin.—April 17.—A four days' celebration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin began in Philadelphia. The great-great-granddaughter of Franklin, Miss Agnes Irwin, dean of Radcliffe College, received the degree of doctor of law from the University of St. Andrews, Scotland, at the hands of Andrew Carnegie, the lord rector.

Labor.—April 30.—A conflict arising from the coal strike resulted in the injury of seventeen miners and four soldiers at Mount Carmel, Pennsylvania.

—May 1.—Lake commerce tied up by strike of pilots and other marine men. A strike of the molders closed fifty of the largest iron foundries in Chicago and vicinity, involving a stoppage of work for some four thousand men. In Cincinnati nearly five hundred planing-mill employees and several hundred pipefitters and electricians struck for increased wages. In Columbus, Ohio; Lawrence, Massachusetts; Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Milwaukee and Philadelphia strikes occurred.

—May 7.—The anthracite coal operators and the officers of the United Mine Workers signed an agreement to continue the award of 1902 until March 31, 1909. All miners who had not committed acts of violence against persons or property during the strike would be reëmployed. The agreement signalized the first occasion on which there had been full recognition of the anthracite miners' union.

—May 10.—The lake marine strike ended, and twenty thousand dock laborers returned to work. The question of wages and hours to be settled at a conference. Recognition of the Pilots' Union, which was the original cause of the strike, eliminated from consideration in reaching a basis for settlement....Peace partially restored in Chicago building industries, the points in dispute to be settled by arbitration.

Land Frauds.—May 6.—The Federal Grand Jury at Portland, Oregon, returned indictments against F. W. Gilchrist, head of the Gilchrist Transportation Company, of Alpena, Michigan,

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his son Ralph, and nineteen other men, for conspiracy to defraud the government.

Municipal.—April 16.—Seventeen indictments returned by the grand jury at Buffalo, New York, for alleged graft in connection with the purchase of a cemetery, by the county of Erie, as a site for the Sixty-fifth Regiment armory.

Paul Jones.—April 24.—The body of Paul Jones laid to rest at Annapolis, Maryland.

Railroad Rebates.—May 4.—The Federal Grand Jury in New York indicted the New York Central Railroad, the Hudson River Railroad Company, Nathan Guilford, its vice-president and F. L. Pomeroy, traffic manager, the American Sugar Refining Company, of New York, C. Goodlee Edgar and Edwin Earle, wholesale sugar dealers, of Detroit, Michigan, for violation of the Elkins law in giving and accepting rebates.

Religion.—May 9.—Rev. Algernon S. Crapsey, rector of St. Andrew's Church, Rochester, New York, found guilty of heresy in teaching doctrines contrary to the creed of the Protestant Episcopal Church, after trial by an ecclesiastical court.

Trusts.—May 4.—The President sent to Congress the first part of the report made by James R. Garfield after investigation for fourteen months of the Standard Oil Company, with a message arraigning the Standard Oil corporation and its officials for taking rebates in defiance of the Elkins Act.

—May 9.—Attorney-General Moody caused the filing at Indianapolis of a suit against the drug trust on the charge of unlawful conspiracy in restraint of trade. The defendants named were the National Association of Retail Druggists, the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, the Tripartite Proprietors, Black List Manufacturers, Direct Contract Proprietors, and Wholesale Contract Proprietors' Association.

Canada

Supreme Court.—May 1.—Sir Henry Eleazar Taschereau, Chief Justice of Canada, resigned, Charles Fitzpatrick, Minister of Justice, succeeds him.

Cuba

President.—May 4.—The Senate and House officially elected Tomas Estrada Palma to the presidency for another four years. Mendez Capote reëlected Vice-President.

Philippines

Casualties.—April 21.—Fire destroyed the towns of Mariquina, in Rizi province, and Pasil, near Cebu; two thousand dwellings burned in the former and two hundred in the latter. Thousands homeless and starving.

Friars' Lands.—April 23.—The Vatican decided upon the allocation of the interest money paid by the United States for the friars' lands. Three yearly grants will go respectively to the Philippine dioceses according to their needs, to the Philippine institutions founded by religious orders, and to the orders themselves for missions and the support of aged friars.

Argentina

Death.—May 2.—Carlos Calvo, formerly Argentine minister to Paris, and author of the Calvo Doctrine as to the collection of debts by the stronger nations.

British Empire

Education Bill.—May 10.—The new Education Bill, introduced by Mr. Birrell, passed on its second reading in the House of Commons by a vote of 410 to 204.

Tariff.—April 30.—Mr. Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons that from November 1, 1906, the duty on coal would be completely repealed, amounting to $5,000,000; the duty on tea would be reduced two cents from July 1, and that on stripped tobacco five cents.

Death.—April 13.—Richard Garnett, librarian and author, aged seventy-one.

France

Deaths.—April 19.—Pierre Curie, discoverer of radium, aged forty-seven.

Elections.—May 6.—Elections of the new Chamber of Deputies passed off very quietly and were in support of the government, which gained eighteen seats.

—May 7.—Out of 591 constituencies the government carried 262 and the opposition 169.

Labor.—April 19.—Troops endeavoring to restrain the striking miners at Denain, near Valenciennes. Much fighting resulted.

—April 22.—Although a force of nearly thirty thousand soldiers were present, the colliery district at Lens was practically in a condition of revolution.

—April 24.—The storekeepers at Montigny decided not to supply food to the troops and also to suspend payment on month end accounts in order to coerce the mining companies. Violence feared in Paris.

—April 25.—Increase in number of strikers in Paris. Two magazines suspended publication because of inability to print their editions. The government hurrying troops to the city. Four flouring mills at Lens burned, it was believed, by incendiaries in sympathy with strikers because proprietors sold flour to the troops.

—April 27.—Officials stated that documents have been discovered proving Royalists and Bonapartists intrigued with labor leaders and liberally financed strikes. Gas workers at Toulon and waiters at Marseilles struck.

—May 1.—Attempts to derail trains to Dieppe and Rouen made by strikers or others. Leaders of revolutionary movement in Paris arrested, including Count Beauregard, Henri Bibert, editor of *L'Autorite*, a Bonapartist organ, and M. Griffuelhes, labor leader. Fighting between police and mobs. Theaters and banks closed. Traffic suspended.

—May 2.—Tranquillity practically restored in Paris. Troops withdrawn from the Bourse and other financial centers, but retained in the labor districts. Estimated that three-fourths of the workmen had returned to work.

Belgium

Casualties.—April 18.—Thirty-five lives lost by the foundering in the Bay of Biscay, of the Count de Smet de Naeyer, a cadet sailing ship used by the government for training officers for the government service. The cadets included the sons of many prominent Belgians.

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Portugal

Mutiny.—April 15.—Mutiny on the battleship Vasco de Gama in Lisbon harbor.

Italy

Labor.—May 10.—Six hundred thousand workmen now on strike in Italy. A general strike declared at Milan.

Vesuvius.—April 24.—Professor Matteucci reported that the cone of the volcano had been reduced in height eight hundred feet, and the diameter of the crater enlarged from its former size of one thousand feet to five thousand feet.

Austria-Hungary

Elections.—April 29.—Elections to the Hungarian Diet began, to continue for ten days. Premier Wekerle, Count Apponyi and Francis Kossuth were all returned. Out of thirty-five contests decided, thirty Kossuthists were elected.

Greece

Olympic Games.—April 25-May 2.—The Olympic Games were celebrated under the auspices of the King and Prince George of Greece.

Servia

Cabinet.—April 23.—Dr. Vouitch, Servian Minister to Vienna, declined to form a new cabinet unless the regicide officers were dismissed.

Turkish Empire

Egypt.—May 3.—Great Britain demanded the withdrawal of Turkish troops from Taba within ten days. The trouble arose from a question of frontier lines in the Sinaitic Peninsula. [See Events.]

—May 7.—An extraordinary council of ministers summoned at Constantinople to consider the British demand for evacuation of Taba.

Russian Empire

Douma.—May 10.—The douma held its first session in the Tauride Palace, St. Petersburg, its representatives being previously welcomed by the Emperor at the Winter Palace. Sergei Andreievich Mourontseff elected president.

Elections.—April 27.—Constitutional Democrats won in twenty municipal parliamentary elections and in seventeen provincial conventions.

Revolt.—April 26.—Police arrested the Socialist Labor leaders in St. Petersburg.

—April 30.—The disciplinary battalion at Sevastopol destroyed the military prison and liberated thirty-five men who participated in the mutinies of last year.

Reform.—May 6.—The draft of the Fundamental Law as the permanent basis of the Russian State promulgated officially. It is altered only on the initiative of the Emperor. [See Events.]

Prime Minister.—May 2.—Count Witte's resignation accepted and M. Goremykin appointed his successor.

—May 4.—The Goremykin cabinet selected: Count Ignatieff, procurator; M. Stishinsky, reactionary, minister of agriculture; Stolypin, Saratovitzin, minister of the interior; M. Kokovtzoff, finance; M. Izvolsky, foreign affairs; M. Timiriazeloff, trade and industry; M. Kauffman, education; General Rudiger, war; Vice-Admiral Birileff, marine; M. Schwanebach, controller. A statement issued that the change of ministry did not signify reaction.

Assassination.—May 4.—M. Proskurian, chief of the traffic department of the Vindau Railroad, seriously wounded; M. Gutner, chief of another department, and another official killed by a bomb explosion.

—May 6.—The Governor-General of Ekaterinoslav shot dead. Vice-Admiral Doubassoff, Governor-General of Moscow, wounded by the explosion of a bomb, which killed Colonel Rennetzoff, his adjutant, a policeman, a boy and the man who threw it. At the convention of the Constitutional Democrats in St. Petersburg the news was received with demonstrations of rejoicing.

China

Customs.—May 9.—An edict appointed Tang Liang, president of the Board of Revenue, superintendent of customs affairs, and Tong Shao, junior vice-president of the Foreign Board, associate minister of customs affairs. All Chinese and foreigners in the customs department put under control of the new appointees. Hitherto Sir Robert Hart, director-general of the Chinese customs, has exercised absolute control.

Treaty.—April 23.—The Anglo-Tibetan treaty signed at Peking. It provides for the recognition by Great Britain of the protectorate of China over Tibet.

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KRELL AUTO-GRAND

The JUNE BRIDE

THERE could be no more appropriate selection for her wedding gift than the **Krell Auto-Grand**—a high-grade, rich-toned Upright Grand Piano, embodying the player feature in absolute perfection.

Two Ways Are Better Than One

If SHE can play divinely, and HE does not know a sharp from a flat, a turn of the lever makes HIM a master of melody. This is the charm of the **Krell Auto-Grand**—it brings unalloyed pleasure to the most finished musician, at the same time enabling one to whom the keyboard is an unsolved mystery to achieve results quite as brilliant.

The **Krell Auto-Grand** combines superb tone, full in volume, with a perfect playing mechanism—every part of which is easily detachable, although it is so simple, the services of an expert seldom, if ever, will be required. The mechanical touch is so sensitive that it is possible to go instantly from *pianissimo* to *forzando*.

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The A iano Co tle, Ind.

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NOTICE the style, the fit, the general tone of quality and good taste in this Kuppenheimer Sack Suit. You will always be in good company if you wear Kuppenheimer Clothes.

Let our Guarantee Label be your guide. Go to the merchant in your city who advertises Kuppenheimer Clothes.

A booklet, Styles for Men, volume 40, sent upon request.

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MAKERS OF GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHES

CHICAGO NEW YORK BOSTON

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A Colorado-Yellowstone Tour

Have you two vacation weeks at your disposal?

Do you want to do something different, something better than you have ever done before?

Then here is a brief outline of a tour that will bring you the best two weeks you ever lived.

Leave Chicago (for example) any day after June 1 on either of the Burlington's famous fast trains to Denver. You may travel via Omaha, Pacific Junction, St. Joseph or Kansas City, just as you like. Stop-overs permitted (no extra charge) at the Missouri River and points west.

From Denver take a side trip to Colorado Springs (no extra charge) and see the Cheyenne Canyons, Garden of the Gods, Pike's Peak and other attractions.

Returning to Denver, spend from one to three days in making some of the numerous and inexpensive little journeys into the mountains.

Leave Denver on the Burlington's Yellowstone Park train, the route of which is thro' the interesting formations of Northwest Nebraska; along the picturesque Black Hills (into which inexpensive side trips may be made); over the Big Horn Mountains; past Custer Battlefield, the most tragic upon which our sun shines; and, finally, thro' famed Yellowstone Valley to Gardiner, the official entrance to the Park.

This tour provides for a stay of five and a half days in Wonderland—a complete tour of the *Park*—coaching each day, viewing what is by far the most interesting scenery on the globe and being entertained at two hotels. Stay longer, if possible, for *this* is the finest outing place known. Only extra charge after five and a half days is for hotel accommodations—**$4.00** and up per day after seven days $3.50 and up per day.

After leaving Yellowstone Park, you travel to Minneapolis and St. Paul, following the *Yellowstone River* in Montana, making a bee line thro' North Dakota's wheat fields and crossing Minnesota's Lake Park region.

It would be well to provide for a day or two to see about the Twin Cities, for there is much to do and see.

Then come home on one of the Burlington's luxurious observation trains running over the Mississippi River Scenic Line. This will give you a *splendid* view of the finest river scenery east of the Rocky Mountains, and, in addition, a cool and comfortable journey.

Don't you think you would like to make this tour?

Too expensive? No! Indeed not!

The cost of a railway ticket for the entire tour (exclusive of side trips other than that to Colorado Springs), and including the coaching trip and five and a half days hotel accommodations in the Park, is only $85 from Chicago, Peoria or St. Louis; only $79 from Missouri River points, Kansas City to Omaha, inclusive.

Burlington Route

Let me tell you more about this grand trip. Just write "Colorado-Yellowstone Tour" above your address on a postal card, sending it to

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Freedom from the "stickiness" of "close" days. Because the firm, glossy Linen threads stand apart as woven and let the air circulate freely through their meshes. That keeps them dried out and you feel clean and comfortable.

And freedom from colds, too.

Because your pores—those busy little heat regulators are free to work.

And when they *do* work they never let the temperature of the body vary more than a degree, summer or winter.

Cotton and woolen underwear hug the form.

Their soft, down-like fibres, "mat" and "pack," get soaked with perspiration and you are encased in clammy dampness, feel sticky and uncomfortable.

But, worse still, your pores are choked, quit work, and you catch cold—mayhap contract grip, pneumonia or rheumatism.

Not so with firm, dry, clean Linen.

And that's why your Doctor says "Linen next the skin"—a prescription as pleasant as it is healthful. When he says Linen that means Kneipp Linen, because it's the only pure unmixed Linen Mesh Underwear made.

All other so-called Linen Meshes contain cotton, but the Kneipp Mesh is pure Irish Linen and nothing *but* Linen.

Its easy, loose fit and "open weave" next the skin leave the pores free to establish the natural temperature of the body.

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See both sides of Kneipp Linen Mesh in the folded strip that makes the streamers for the seal. But samples of our several weaves and weights are free—so write for them today.

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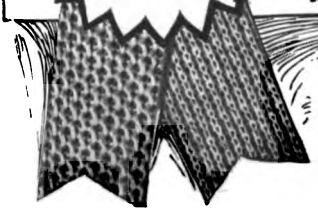
The best dealers everywhere sell Kneipp Linen Mesh Underwear for Men, Women and Children. On request we will send samples of the different weights and meshes and give you the names of our dealers in your town. If we have no dealer near you we will send Kneipp Underwear direct to you for free inspection. Write today for free Linen Book. It tells the simple proved truth about Linen for Comfort and Health.

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Linen Mesh **Kneipp** Underwear

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Long Drawers
Knee Drawers
Long Sleeves
Half Sleeves
or Sleeveless

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A combination of standard dental drugs—Thyme, Eucalyptus, Gaultheria, Mentho Arvenis, Formaldehyde, Borophenic and Benzoic Acids.

Makes the teeth unusually white and clean, searches out and destroys foreign matter in the crevices, and hardens and preserves the gums.

So thoroughly antiseptic as to reduce the danger of contagion. Very helpful to the throat.

Leaves the breath pure, sweet and absolutely odorless, but does not perfume it.

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Of your druggist or by mail

Sample of Powder for name of your druggist
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The Dial of the Auto-Meter Changes with the

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It is as steady on Your Car as the Minute Hand on Your Watch.

Mr. Motorist—

Do you want to be Certain and Sure about your speed and KNOW how fast you are going? Not **approximately,** you understand, but **actually,** without the least question or guesswork about it. There is just one way to be **absolutely certain** and that's to equip your car with

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This instrument of precision is just as accurate and reliable as the Mariner's Compass, because it is actuated by the same unchangeable force—MAGNETISM. It's the only indicator without cams, sliding plates or friction parts of any kind, which make other speed indicators inaccurate at the rate of 5 to 8 miles per hour for every 1-1000 inch of wear. There is nothing to wear or become unreliable on the Auto-Meter—you can't wear out Magnetism, nor can you wear out in a lifetime the sapphire jewels on which the magnet of the Auto-Meter turns. That's why the Auto-Meter can be changed from car to car as long as you run one, and still be as accurate and truthful the last day as it was the first. All dealers and the best garages sell the Auto-Meter. Or if not sold in your neighborhood, we'll sell you direct. You'll never possess **Exact Knowledge** of your speed until you have **The Auto-Meter.**

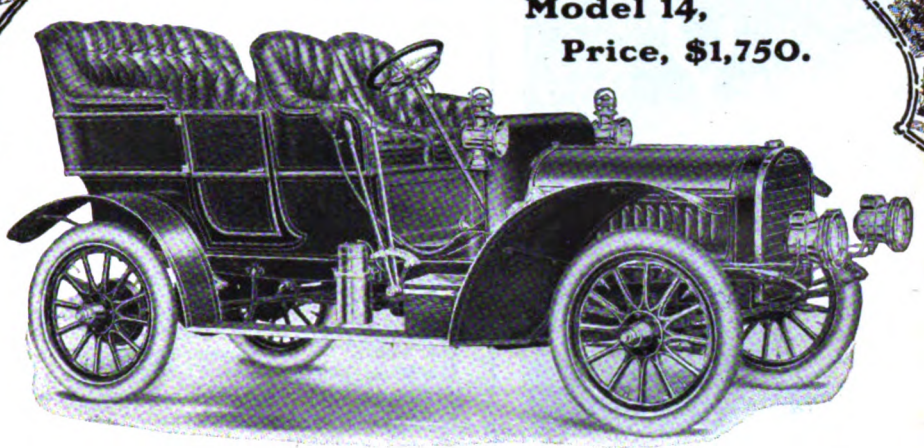
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Price, $1,750.



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is the title of our **free booklet**, which we want to send to every reader of this publication. Write today and learn how

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add an extra room to your home, cool and shady, at a cost of from $2 to $10.

Passers-by cannot see through them, though you can look out. This affords privacy, and you can serve luncheons or lounge in negligee on your porch without fear of observation. The Vudor are the only porch shades with which this is possible.

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Go West to the Ocean

California Summer weather is delightful along the Pacific and up in the Sierras. You can also visit Colorado resorts, the Grand Canyon of Arizona and Yosemite. Go Santa Fe, the cool, picturesque and dustless way.

Go this Summer

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Round-trip excursion tickets to California on sale all Summer at

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Correspondingly low rates from the East generally.
Also one fare plus $2 last week in June and first week in July.

Not room here to tell all you may wish to know. Won't you write to us and ask for full information? "To California Over the Santa Fe Trail" and "California Summer Outings" are two Santa Fe publications you will wish to read.

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Along the historic Santa Fe Trail to the Grand Canyon of Arizona and to Yosemite

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¶ In Tobey Handmade Furniture the most exacting requirements are met in every feature of design and construction.

¶ It is made of solid wood. There is no veneering, no machine carving, no stamped ornamentation on it. It is the handiwork of men who build this furniture as well as furniture can be built.

¶ Such furniture gives an individuality, an atmosphere to the home that only things of this kind can give. Furthermore, it will give its owner a lifetime of service and will pass as heirlooms to his children.



Every piece of Tobey Handmade Furniture bears this stamp in copper.

Write for our free book, "About Tobey Handmade Furniture," by Oscar L. Triggs, Ph. D.

The Tobey Furniture Company

Wabash Av. & Washington St.
CHICAGO

11 West 32nd Street
NEW YORK

"My Painter Don't Like Prepared Paint"

Our grandmother's seamstress didn't like sewing machines; our grandfather's weaver didn't like power looms; our father's chandler didn't like gas and electric lights. To every one the prejudices of his craft.

Yet in spite of our prejudices, progress somehow has its way. It is the case of the unscientific craftsman with his rule-of-thumb against the technical specialist with his equipment of accurate instruments and adequate machinery.

To state the case is to decide it; the **BEST** prepared paints — that is, paints based on **OXIDE OF ZINC** and pure linseed oil — **MUST** become general and universal, other forms of paint occasional and incidental.

A Suggestive Pamphlet, "Paint: Why, How and When," FREE to property owners.

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We do not grind zinc in oil. A list of manufacturers of zinc paints sent on application.

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A perfect engine would be one without noise or vibration *absolutely*. We have never built a perfect engine in all these eighteen years. But Ideal Engines (all high-speed) border so closely onto perfection that a silver dollar will stand upon the cylinder and one can scarcely hear a sound under test. They run in oil, using their lubricants over and over. Ideal Engines are built for general power purposes. They are built in all sizes and many styles. The Ideal Compound direct connected are extremely popular for electrical purposes on account of fuel saving, simplicity and regulation.

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If we could convince you in this ad. of the value to YOU of our *Free* new book, "THE BATTLE CREEK IDEA," you would be glad to pay $10.00 for it.

This book is valuable because it shows you how to be well and strong without taking drugs or medicines.

All it costs you, however, is the price of a stamp — we send it absolutely free.

If the attainment or retention of your own good health — and the good health of those dear to you — is worth a postal, send us one to-day (or use above coupon) and we will forward the book promptly.

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You eat disease; and you eat health. It is all in the choice of foods "The Battle Creek Idea" will tell you how to choose right, so as to get and keep good health.

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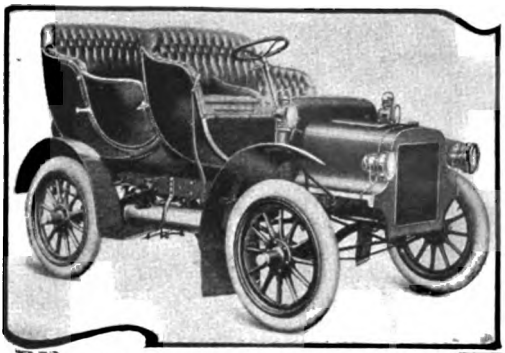
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Model M Touring Car, $950, f. o. b. Detroit.
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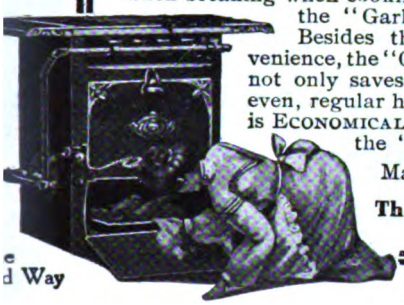
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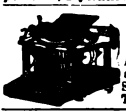


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A four-line advertisement in this department costs only $2.80. Six insertions secure a discount of 5%. For $15.96 you
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Forms close on the 5th of the month preceding.

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THE WORLD TO-DAY CO., 67 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.
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4% GOLD BONDS

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County's Assessed Valuation - $442,012,116.00
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Opinion as to Legality, etc.,
By Attorney Chas B. Wood

950 of these Bonds are now on sale, in any quantity from to 950, of denomination $1,000 each. Particulars can be had at the office of the County Comptroller, Room 403, 160 Adams Street, Chicago.

Applications will be received until 12 o'clock noon, May 28, '06.

PETER B. OLSEN, Comptroller.
JAMES L. MONAGHAN, Deputy Comptroller.

Dated Chicago, May 5, 1906.



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To assist those who have been hesitating, the I. C. S. has inaugurated *the most remarkable plan of self-help ever conceived.*

Between May 15th and July 1st, everyone asking for information will be entitled *to a special discount if they decide to enroll.* This gives you every advantage the I. C. S. has to offer at a *cost so small* and *terms so easy* that the last barrier is removed.

There is *absolutely no charge for information.* Simply select from the list the kind of occupation, you prefer, writing a postal card to the INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS, asking how you can become a success in that position. By return mail you will receive books, literature and helpful advice that will surprise you.

Write the postal card to-day. INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS, Box 857, Scranton, Pa.

Here is a List of Good Positions

Select the one you prefer, write a postal to **The International Correspondence Schools, Box 857, Scranton, Pa.**, and ask how you can qualify to fill it at a good salary.

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and will retain the best, brightest and most vigorous features of both. In this connection we wish to announce that Mr. JOHN W. RYCKMAN will continue in the NEW ENGLAND

THE DESPOTISM OF COMBINED MILLIONS

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THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE

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Pabst Extract

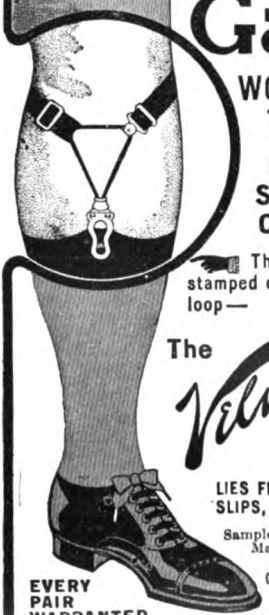
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25 Cents at all druggists.
Insist upon the original.

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REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES OFFERED YOU

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LIES FLAT TO THE LEG—NEVER SLIPS, TEARS NOR UNFASTENS

Sample pair, Silk 50c., Cotton 25c. Mailed on receipt of price.

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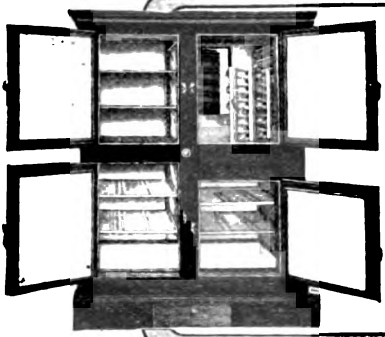
New York Central & Hudson River
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern
Big Four Route
Michigan Central
Boston & Albany
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For a copy of "America's Summer Resorts," which is No. 3 of the New York Central Lines' "Four Track Series," containing a map of the territory from Denver to New York, Boston, Montreal and Bar Harbor, inclusive, send a two-cent stamp to George H. Daniels, Manager, General Advertising Department, Room 129A, Grand Central Station, New York.

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Zinc lined refrigerators cause disease; zinc corrodes and the oxides poison milk and foods. Unsanitary refrigerators cause disease and children are especially liable to sickness caused by refrigerator poisoned milk—yet few people think to lay the blame where it belongs.

McCray Refrigerators

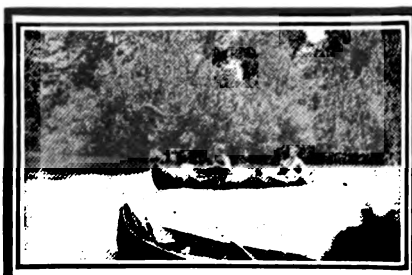
Opal Glass, Tile or White-Wood Lined

are the best refrigerators built. All sizes for Residences, Clubs, Hotels, Hospitals, Grocers, Markets, Florists, etc. McCray Patent System of Refrigeration gives such a perfect circulation of pure, cold "dry" air that you can keep salt or matches in a McCray Refrigerator without getting damp. No zinc is used—every refrigerator is absolutely guaranteed.

McCray Refrigerators are also Built to Order. Catalog and Estimates Free. Catalog No 51 for Residences, No. 46 for Hotels, Clubs, Public Institutions, etc. No. 57 for Meat Markets, No. 64 for Grocers, No. 71 for Florists.

McCray Refrigerator Co., 499 Mill St., Kendallville, Ind.

(Branches in all principal cities)



THE VACATION PROBLEM SOLVED.

CANOEING = FISHING = HUNTING

IN THE

WHITE RIVER COUNTRY

of MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS

REACHED IN ONE NIGHT FROM

ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY or MEMPHIS

BY THE

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY OR THE **IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE**

Via Carthage, Mo. Via Newport, Ark.

SUMMER TOURIST RATES

For illustrated book, float map and other interesting literature, see your local agent or address

H. C. TOWNSEND,
GENERAL PASSENGER AND TICKET AGENT,
ST. LOUIS, MO.



THE OUTING LAUNCH Complete $250.



Superior to all boats of its class. Embodies all latest practical improvements and the unsurpassed "Outing" features. Light draft, speedy, regular launch construction, reversing engine. Eighteen feet long on water line. Immediate shipment. In short the boat that appeals to the experienced boatman. Our catalogue gives details. Write and get it to-day.

OUTING BOAT COMPANY, 13504 South Park Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

When writing to Advertisers kindly mention "THE WORLD TO-DAY."

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MENNEN'S
BORATED TALCUM
TOILET POWDER



The Freshness of Roses

and balmy June days are not more delightful and refreshing than the soothing touch of Mennen's. Gives immediate and positive relief from **Prickly Heat, Chafing, Sunburn** and all skin troubles. Everywhere used and recommended by physicians and nurses for its perfect purity and absolute uniformity. Mennen's face on every box. See that you get the genuine. For sale everywhere, or by mail, 25c. Sample free.



Gerhard Mennen Co., Newark, N.J.

Try Mennen's Violet (Borated) *Talcum.*

DENTACURA



The Tooth Paste — *The Ideal Dentifrice*

A CHAIN of testimonials from dentists in practice attests the unequalled excellence of Dentacura Tooth Paste. It cleans the teeth, destroys bacteria, prevents decay. It is applied to the brush without the waste attending the use of powder. That you may know by experience its value we will send you free a sample tube of Dentacura and our booklet, "Taking Care of the Teeth." Write at once. Offer expires AUGUST 1, '06. Dentacura may be had at most toilet counters. Price 25c. If your dealer does not have it we will send it on receipt of price.

DENTACURA COMPANY, 171 ALLING ST., NEWARK, N. J.

For Skin Diseases!

Leading Doctors recommend, and I wish you to try

Hydrozone

This is not a patent medicine, but a scientific germicide of great power, yet as harmless as water.

For over fifteen years **HYDROZONE** has been prescribed and successfully used in the treatment of

ECZEMA and KINDRED SKIN DISEASES

by the most eminent physicians. To induce you to give **HYDROZONE** a trial, I will send a

FREE TRIAL BOTTLE

to anyone filling coupon and enclosing 10 cents to pay postage,—only one bottle to a family.

Beware of concoctions of Oil of Vitriol, Sulphurous acid and water, bearing similar names.

Sold by leading druggists. None genuine without my signature.

Charles Marchand

Chemist and Graduate of the "Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures de Paris" (France).

57 Prince St., New York City.

FREE! Valuable booklet on How to Treat Diseases.

COUPON 15

Send free trial bottle of **Hydrozone,** for which I enclose 10c to pay forwarding charges. Coupon good only until July 30, '06.

Name.....

Address

Druggist.....

WRITE LEGIBLY

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"Flexo" Garter keeps your socks *comfortably smooth* about the ankles *at all times* and *in all positions—that's science.*

"Flexo" *Curved Plate* permits *frictionless swing* and a straight, easy pull.

"Flexo" *Button and Clasp* hang flat—*do not tug or chafe,* whether you wear knee or full length drawers. *No other garter* can give you this sort of *summer service.*

At your dealer's, or 25c by mail, if he is out and you'll give us his name. A beautiful ribbed silk for 50c.

A. STEIN & CO.
317 Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.

I WILL MAKE YOU PROSPEROUS



If you are honest and ambitious write me to-day; no matter where you live or what your occupation, I will teach you the **Real Estate, General Brokerage and Insurance Business** thoroughly by mail; no business, trade or profession in the world to-day offers better opportunities to progressive men without capital; practical co-operation has opened the doors everywhere to profits never before dreamed of. I will appoint you **Special Representative** of the largest and strongest co-operative Realty Company in the world; furnish you large, weekly list of choice, salable properties and investments; help you secure customers; afford you the constant advice and co-operation of our powerful organization with over 1,500 assistants. I have had lifelong, successful experience and have helped hundreds of inexperienced men to immediate and permanent success and I will help you.

This is an unusual opportunity for men without capital to become independent for life.

Cut out this ad and send for my free booklet, proof of my statements and full particulars. Address nearest office.

EDWIN R. MARDEN, President
National Co-Operative Realty Co.

1435 Athenaeum Building, CHICAGO
1435 Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Worth 47 Pigeonholes and Any Number of Scrap Books



Free with Your Name in Gold.

Elbert Hubbard says: "Roycrofters," E. Aurora, N.Y. "I think that your cabinet has added several years to my earthly life, enabling me to do the thing without wear or tear of temper and vocabulary."

Geo. H. Daniels, General Pass'r Agent, N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.: "I find them indispensable to me in my work."

This is the most complete device ever invented for filing and classifying clippings, illustrations, manuscripts and miscellaneous matters which some time or other you will want without a minute's delay. It is a savings bank for information—worth 47 scrap books. It consists of a number of specially made holders arranged in a substantial air-tight, dust-proof box. Each one of these holders not only shows what is contained in it, but by an ingenious indexing system shows instantly where everything else referring to its contents may be found. Especially useful to business men because it sits conveniently on your desk and takes care absolutely of all the papers and data that you might otherwise lose or forget—perhaps throw in the waste basket for want of a better place to put it. The Desk Cabinet is a genuine Library Filing Cabinet never before made in desk size, and has sold from $15.00 to $50.00 in large sizes. The Cabinet we offer you free is equal in every respect to the more expensive kind except the size and the woodwork. The free offer is in connection with

SYSTEM
THE MAGAZINE OF BUSINESS

System is essential to business success. And so is SYSTEM the magazine. It tells every month all the new business tricks that save time—all the little office wrinkles that save worry. 200 or more pages of indispensable information for business men. Through SYSTEM you can learn all that any one can possibly tell you about system and business methods. The regular reading of SYSTEM will solve your business perplexities—but if it does not, SYSTEM has a staff of experts—practical business men—who will answer your questions gladly and cheerfully and promptly. This service will cost you not one single penny—if you are a subscriber to SYSTEM. The price of SYSTEM is two dollars a year. It is worth a great deal more than that to any alert man with his eyes on the main chance.



An official of the National Cash Register Company says: "The ideas gathered from your magazine have enabled me to formulate systems for Mr. Patterson's letters, books, pamphlets, orders, etc., which have simplified the work greatly."

"I have learned more from SYSTEM in five months than in ten years of hard study and knocks in business. It is worth ten times the charges for it."—F. A. PHILBRICK, Baraboo, Wisconsin.

SPECIAL OFFER

We said the desk cabinet would cost you nothing. Here is the way: Send us two dollars for a year's subscription to SYSTEM and we will send you, every cost prepaid, a cabinet with your name in gold on top. Write your name and address in the margin opposite; tear out this advertisement and mail it to us. Inclose the money and we will enter you as a subscriber—send you an expert consultation certificate entitling you to free advice—and ship you the cabinet. Act at once. We have only a few cabinets on hand and we believe they will be snapped up in a hurry. ACT.

Regular Departments in SYSTEM
Building a Sales Force
Organizing an Advertising Department
Organizing a Factory
Business Correspondence
Credits and Collections
Talks to Salesmen
System in Banking
System in Shipping
Systems for the Retailer
Real Estate and Insurance
System in the Profession
Short-Cuts That Save
Nine Business Men's Power
Successful Through System (Biographical)
Answered by Experts

THE SYSTEM COMPANY
New York Desk L. CHICAGO London

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How To Plan An Advertising Campaign

By JOHN LEE MAHIN

FIRST of all we must consider the article to be advertised—its Price to Consumers.

That will tell the Class of people it must be sold to, and the percentage of Readers who could buy it if we made them want it.

Suppose it is a Piano.

Say the price is $600.

How many families can afford to buy it?

Turn to page 185 of "THE MAHIN ADVERTISING DATA BOOK."

There you will find a table showing the Incomes of families in the United States.

That tells the percentage of Families who have Incomes under $400 per year, and up to $3,000 per year.

The cold figures are startling enough when you see them and when you consider what they mean as applied to Advertising.

* * *

Well, let us say that a $600 Piano should be sold to Families having Incomes of over $1,200 per year.

"THE MAHIN ADVERTISING DATA BOOK" shows us that only 9 3-10 per cent of Families in the United States have such Incomes between $1,200 and $1,800.

Of these, it says 250,000 Families live on Farms, and 1,239,000 live in Cities, Towns and Villages.

"THE MAHIN ADVERTISING DATA BOOK" will even indicate what percentage of these same Families own their homes, and what percentage pays rent out of Incomes (pages 205 to 208).

Then it will also tell us (at page 204) which States in the Union have the greatest percentage of Families who could afford to buy such a Piano.

That defines which States it will pay us best to Advertise such a Piano in, with a limited appropriation.

For instance, the North Atlantic States produce $1,460 average per Family per Annum, and the South Atlantic only $723 per family.

The Western States produce $1,583 per Family, while the South Central States produce only $710, and the North Central $1,212 per year, per Family.

Isn't that pretty interesting Data to have instantly accessible in a Vest-Pocket "Data Book"?

Consider the value and effect of such readily accessible knowledge in planning, or revising a Campaign.

You might dig for a week at Government Census tables without getting such "meat," ready to apply to Advertising.

* * *

Well, that is only a mere indication of the kind of data you'll find summarized into a nutshell in "THE MAHIN ADVERTISING DATA BOOK."

The list herewith gives some idea of the other Advertising Subjects it supplies data upon.

POPULATION: Of all States, Cities and Rural Districts, Center of Population, etc.

ADVERTISING STATISTICS: Useful in planning any advertising campaign.

MEDIA: Valuable information concerning those best suited to promoting various lines of business.

DIRECTORY: Of leading Newspapers, Magazines and other Periodicals, Circulation, Rates, Class, etc.

COPYRIGHT AND TRADE-MARKS: Instructions and restrictions.

STANDARD TYPE MEASUREMENTS: Including Point System, Words to the Square Inch, etc.

TYPE FACES: Specimen pages of the standard, new and best fonts.

PRINTING PLATES: Method of Making; kind, style and value of each.

PAPER STOCK: Various sizes, kinds and brands.

STREET-CAR ADVERTISING: Space, rates and possibilities in leading cities and towns.

BILL POSTING: List of stands, spaces and other valuable information concerning outdoor publicity.

These subjects are indexed for instant use, and brought down to the bare bones of utility, with every cumbering and unnecessary word cut out.

The Advertising Data in this book could not be collected, verified, boiled down and systematically arranged as in "THE MAHIN ADVERTISING DATA BOOK," by an Advertiser, for less than $2,000.

* * *

And it will be found worth $1,000 to any advertiser who spends $10,000 per year and who will carefully analyze his Advertising proposition once a year, with this Data Book at his elbow for Statistics, Rates and the Promotion Ideas that are the foundation of all sound Advertising.

Not a Single Campaign of Advertising is planned for Customers of the MAHIN ADVERTISING COMPANY without constant reference to "THE MAHIN ADVERTISING DATA BOOK" for guidance, time-saving and short-cuts to sure conclusions.

This leather-bound book, Vest-Pocket Size, is sold at $2.00 per copy.

It is sold at that low price because "THE MAHIN ADVERTISING DATA BOOK" is proof of the thoroughness with which all Advertising Campaigns are planned for Customers, by the MAHIN ADVERTISING COMPANY, whose business it is to Plan and Place Advertising for some of the largest Advertisers in America, and

Because the book will assist advertisers in deciding whether they desire the services of the MAHIN ADVERTISING COMPANY.

Every Advertiser, and

—Every Advertising Manager and every

—Student of Advertising should have a copy of "THE MAHIN ADVERTISING DATA BOOK."

Two dollars will bring it, by first mail, and your money back if you don't want it after you've seen it. Address (with $2.00)

MAHIN ADVERTISING COMPANY
243 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

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A Good Calculating Machine

gives better satisfaction and saves more money than almost any other modern invention. Saves overtime and headaches, too. The best is not necessarily the most expensive, neither is it a toy.

The Hartford Fire Insurance Co., which uses six Comptometers, writes:

"Most of our work requires results only, and for this purpose we find no other machine as reliable and rapid as the Comptometer. We use in our banking department a $375.00 adding and listing machine. We make use of this only where a list is required."

The Western Electric Co., New York, writes:

"We have over twenty Comptometers in use in our different houses. We have experimented with most all the adding and multiplying machines on the market, and have come to the conclusion that for all-around work the Comptometer is the best." (Have since purchased 33 more.)

Meyer Bros. Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo., writes:

"We use the Comptometer exclusively in our billing department; whilst we have other adding machines in different departments, ninety per cent of our additions are made on the Comptometer. A great time-saver, executing work accurately and promptly."

Write for pamphlet. Sent, express prepaid, on 30 days' trial, to responsible parties.

Felt & Tarrant Mfg. Co., 55 N. Orleans Street, Chicago.

What Is Daus' Tip-Top?



TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-Top" is the best and simplest device for making **100 copies** from pen-written original, we will ship complete duplicator, cap size, **without deposit, on ten (10) days' trial.**

Price $7.50, less trade discount of 33⅓ per cent, or **$5 net**

THE FELIX W. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO.
Daus Building, 111 John St. New York City.



HARTSHORN
SHADE ROLLERS

Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label.

Wood Rollers *Tin Rollers*

STAFFORD DESKS

Price **$19.90** F. O. B. Factory



48 in. long, 30 in. deep, 51 in. high. White oak, finished golden. Has built-up writing bed and panels, moulded stiles, framed extension slides. All side drawers have movable partitions, and are locked, including center drawer, by closing curtain. In top, four oak-front file boxes; one letter file; 2 card-index drawers; private compartment with door and lock; blotter racks, pen racks, small drawer, bracket drawers, book stalls, etc., as shown. The depth of this desk (32 inches), and the cases being well up from bed, makes it with all its conveniences a **MOST PRACTICAL DESK.** Sent anywhere on approval.

Send for 100-page Catalogue Desks, Chairs, Files, etc. Also ask for large Catalogue Library and House Furniture and get Factory Prices.

We Make School & Church Furniture Assembly and Opera Chairs.

Agents and dealers wanted everywhere. E. R. Stafford Mfg. Co., Chicago.

CUTS

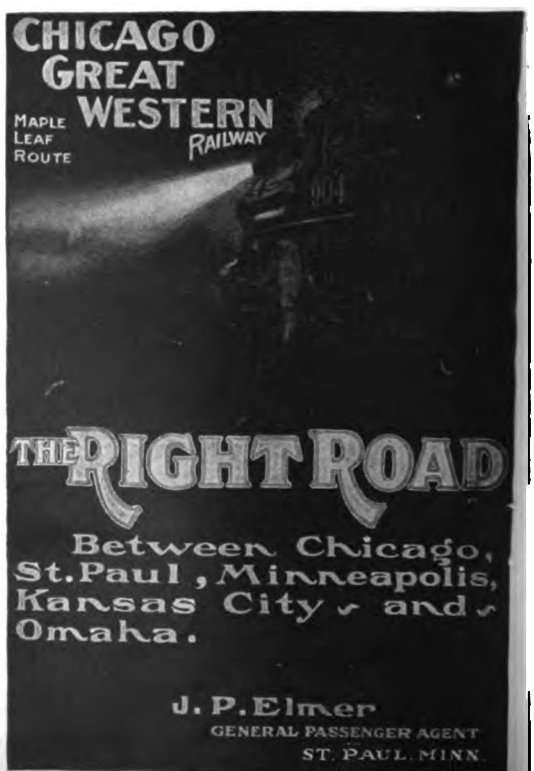
1 COLUMN $1.00 — 2 COLUMN $2.00



Etched extremely deep and guaranteed to print clean. We operate the most complete engraving and printing plant in America twenty four hours a day every work day in the year. We are a money back proposition if you are not satisfied. We can deliver an order of any size of engraving within 24 hours after receiving copy.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

CLARK ENGRAVING & PRINTING CO.
MILWAUKEE, U.S.A.
ARTISTS=ENGRAVERS & PRINTERS.



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For BOYS and GIRLS From SIX to SIXTY



John Mackintosh the Toffee King

"Trade-Mark"

MACKINTOSH'S TOFFEE

The Purest and Creamiest TAFFY Made

Don't know the taste of MACKINTOSH'S TOFFEE? You've missed the choicest candy flavor ever known. But what a treat is in store for you when you do taste it. Eat all you want and you'll be the better for it.

5c and 10c packages

At all Dealers

JOHN MACKINTOSH, Dept. W, 78 Hudson St., New York



MICHIGAN SUMMER RESORTS
MICHIGAN EAST COAST RESORTS
FISHING and HUNTING IN MICHIGAN

Booklets illustrating and describing the summering and fishing places in the Lower Peninsula of Michigan. Sent post free to any address on request to

H. F. Moeller, General Passenger Agent, Pere Marquette Railroad
321 UNION STATION, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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Agents Wanted

We want a bright, active agent to represent **The World To-Day** permanently in every city and town in the United States. We have a special offer covering both new subscriptions and renewals by which a permanent and profitable business can be established with little work. Teachers and students desiring employment during the summer months are urged to write for our Special Offer.

The low price of **The World To-Day** and its exceptional value make it the best subscription proposition in the market. Experience not necessary. We show you how and the magazine does the rest. Write at once for terms. Outfit free.

The World To-Day

67 Wabash Avenue CHICAGO

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Investigation of Piano Tone

Suppose in this age of sweeping legislative inquiry public demand should be made for an exhaustive investigation of Piano Tone. The creators of

The EVERETT PIANO

would gladly welcome such investigation, with only the foremost authorties on tone—artists and men of science—to give expert testimony.

The most critical tests would *prove*, beyond cavil, that the EVERETT *tone*, a distinctive EVERETT quality, is not equalled in *any other* piano.

It is not reasonable to suppose such inquiry will be made. But you may satisfy yourself by personal investigation. EVERETT Catalog sent on request.

While there is but *one* EVERETT *quality*, the price on Uprights varies from **$500** to **$1,000** according to style. Grands, from **$700** to **$1,500** and beyond to any amount you may desire to pay for special design in art case.

THE JOHN CHURCH COMPANY

CINCINNATI CHICAGO NEW YORK

Owners of the Everett Piano Company, Boston

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Colorado



¶ If your life is well ordered you take at least two weeks' vacation every year.

¶ If you spend your vacation **this** summer in Colorado, you will **add several years to your life.**

¶ Also, you will have a glorious time there—all do, who go.

¶ This summer you will meet lots of pleasant people among Colorado's numerous resorts.

¶ The Elks hold their annual reunion in Denver, from July 16 to 21—great times for sure!

¶ Colorado is going to entertain royally.

¶ The rates via Rock Island-Frisco Lines will be reduced more than half from July 10 to 15, inclusive.

¶ They are very low all summer long, but the Elks' rate will be the lowest that is ever made.

¶ And the trip, if you go the **right** way, is very enjoyable. Take Rock Island-Frisco Lines west of Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Memphis or Birmingham.

¶ Standard and tourist sleeping cars; free reclining chair cars and dining cars serving the BEST MEALS ON WHEELS.



Rock Island

Send for illustrated booklet, "Under the Turquoise Sky," and folder, "With the Elks," free upon request. Address

FRISCO

JOHN SEBASTIAN,
Passenger Traffic Mgr., CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS

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Happiness for Sick or Well

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE

PEOPLE of sensitive nerves enjoy the delightful music and other entertainment from the Graphophone, because it is peculiarly free from the slightest imperfections in tone quality.

Why multiply words about the admitted standard of talking machine excellence? You know all about it, and that there is

ONLY ONE GRAPHOPHONE

though its success has produced imitators in both disc and cylinder lines. You can't, however, know what wonderful progress is being made and what a vast difference there is in musical and natural tone quality between the Columbia Graphophone and the "just as good" talking machines, cleverly advertised under various names, until you have seen and heard the

1906 DISC AND CYLINDER GRAPHOPHONE MODELS

Fill out coupon below and send to your nearest dealer, or to us, and we'll send you our "Tale of Two Cities" circular, with full particulars as to prices; how to secure a

FREE TRIAL

on any outfit desired; and how to purchase for

CASH OR CONVENIENT PAYMENTS

anywhere in the United States. We will also send you a copy of "Laughing Story—Leaves From My Voice-Album," suggesting a very fascinating use of the Graphophone, and giving you a good hearty laugh, all without charge.

COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH CO., GENL.,
90-92 West Broadway, New York.

Stores in all principal cities. Dealers everywhere.
Creators of the Talking Machine Industry. Largest Talking Machine Manufacturers in the world. Owners of the Fundamental Patents.

Highest Awards Wherever Exhibited in Competition.
Grand Prix, Paris, 1900. Double Grand Prize, St. Louis, 1904.

Kindly mail me, free, your "Tale of Two Cities" circular and "Laughing Story—Leaves From My Voice-Album," with complete information regarding 1906 Model Disc and Cylinder Graphophones.

Name.....
St. and No.....
City.....
State.....
W. T. 7

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When writing to Advertisers kindly mention "THE WORLD TO-DAY."

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ONE of the first things a man should ask himself about shaving soap is, what will be its effect on my face? Will it leave it in a soft and healthful condition or sore and irritated? The unique quality of

Williams' Shaving Soap

is that it always has a soothing, refreshing and antiseptic effect on the skin and keeps the face in the pink of condition.

"The only kind that won't smart or dry on the face."

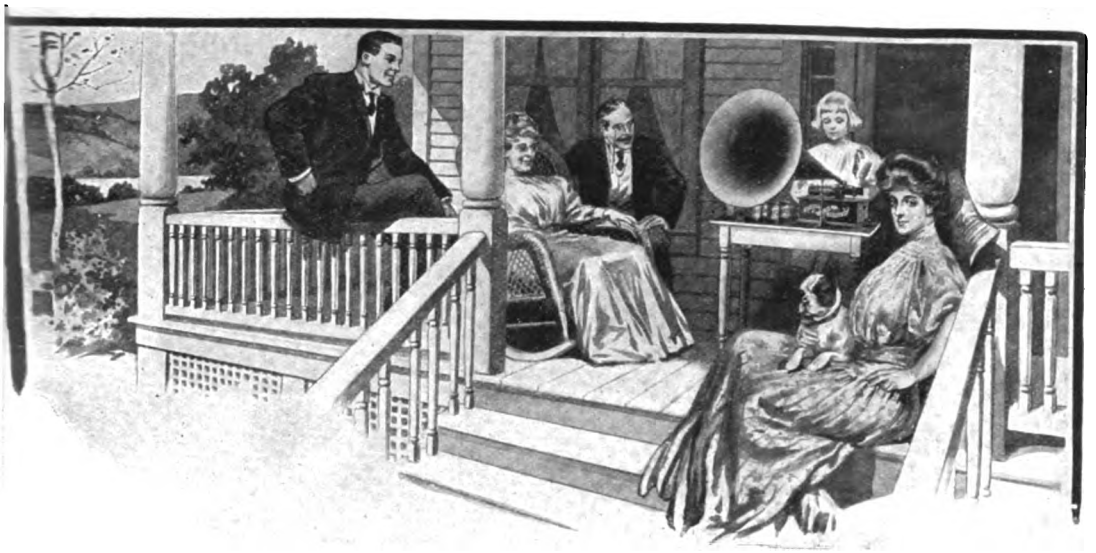


Williams' Shaving Sticks and Shaving Cakes sold everywhere. Send 4 cents in stamps for Williams' Shaving Stick or a cake of Luxury Shaving Soap, trial size. (Enough for 50 shaves.)

THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY
Department A
Glastonbury, Conn.

LONDON PARIS BERLIN SYDNEY

The same skill and care are used in making Williams' Jersey Cream Toilet Soap that for 65 years have made Williams' Shaving Soaps so famous. Any soap that is as pure and soothing and antiseptic as Williams' Shaving Soap must be a perfect toilet



A PORCH CONCERT WITH THE EDISON PHONOGRAPH

WHAT can be more delightful than fine music outdoors on summer evenings? One of the many good points of the Edison Phonograph is its portability. Unlike any other automatic musical entertainer, it can be moved to the porch, or taken with you on your summer vacation.

Its music sounds even better outdoors than in the house. You can have your own band concert or summer comic opera, grand opera, or vaudeville in the coolness of the summer night, without leaving your home.

When it is too warm to play the piano or other indoor instruments, the Phonograph is always available, and a child can operate it.

To appreciate the superiority of the Edison Phonograph of to-day over the old phonographs, and over other talking machines, hear it at the dealer's, free of charge.



Write for booklet "Home Entertainments With the Edison Phonograph," and name of nearest dealer.

National Phonograph Co., 26 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N. J.

New York: 31 Union Square **Chicago: 304 Wabash Avenue**

TRADE MARK
Thomas A. Edison

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Sy-CLO

TRADE MARK

The Closet of Health



The home in which is installed the SY-CLO Closet is doubly safeguarded against the perils of improper sanitation and the two dangers common to all ordinary closets.

One of these is the danger from within—imperfect cleansing. The other is the danger from without—the escape of the deadly sewer gas into the home.

The SY-CLO Closet has a double cleansing action. A copious flush of water from above starts an irresistible syphonic action from below. The downward rush of the water through the pipes creates a vacuum—a powerful pump-like *pull* which instantly empties the bowl of *all* its contents instead of merely diluting as does the ordinary closet.

Being formed of a single piece of solid white **china,** the SY-CLO Closet is without crack, joint or seam for the lodgement of impurity. Nothing can adhere or be absorbed.

By an unusually deep water seal between the closet bowl and the sewer connection making the escape of sewer gas into the home impossible, the SY-CLO Closet gives adequate health protection against the dangers from without.

SY-CLO Closets are heavily constructed and have unusual strength. With ordinary care, they will outlast the building,—a perpetual safeguard of health.

SY-CLO stamped on a closet, no matter what other mark is on it, signifies that it is constructed of the best material, with the aid of the best engineering skill, under the direction of the Potteries Selling Co., and that eighteen of the leading potteries of the United States have agreed to maintain its standard of excellence.

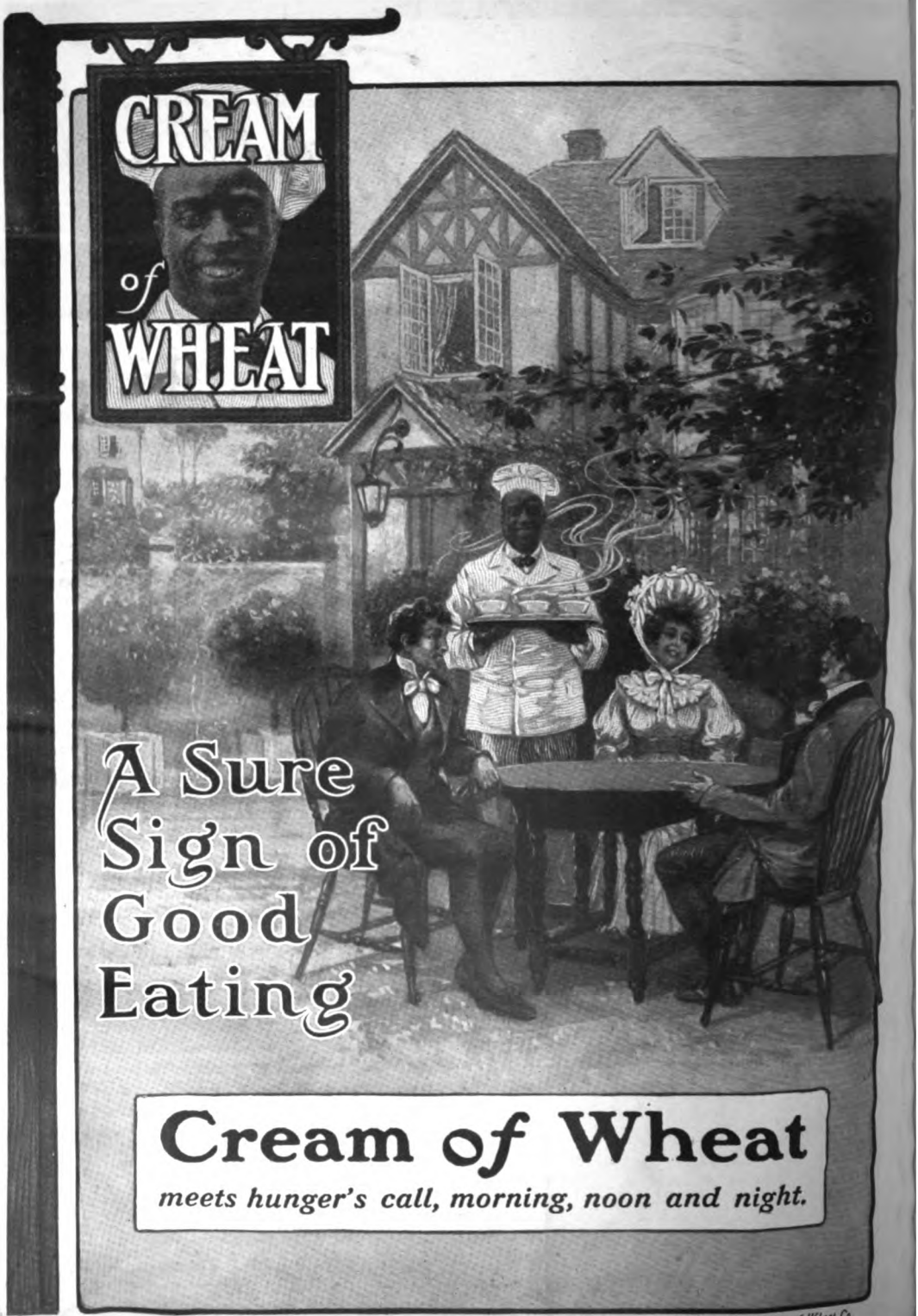
If your home contains a closet of imperfect construction, improper material, or one subject to rust, corrosion, or under-surface discoloration, such as porcelain enameled iron, you may be unknowingly exposed to a dangerous source of disease. If you have such a closet, self defense demands that you replace it with the closet bearing the trade mark name of SY-CLO, the seal of safety, the safeguard of health.

A book on "Household Health" mailed free if you mention the name of your plumber.

Lavatories of every size and design made of the same material as SY-CLO Closets.

POTTERIES SELLING CO., Trenton, N. J.

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"Beauty?" said Aristotle, when asked what it was — "That is a question which we may leave to the blind." The question can be left with any one, for it is both seen and felt when the work is left with

HAND SAPOLIO

for it develops both the tint and the texture of the skin. It gives quality as well as color, and art instead of artifice. A thousand soaps, and you still need the unique action of Hand Sapolio to remove the dead skin of an outgrown complexion and to liberate the new. Hand Sapolio gives more than cleansing; it gives energy and vim and circulation. It is called "the soap with life in it."

No animal fats, but pure vegetable oils combined with the cake so that

THE TEXTURE OF THE SOAP HELPS THE TEXTURE OF THE SKIN.

THE HENRY O. SHEPARD CO., PRINTERS, CHICAGO

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Make your boy's food tasty—Mother—for it has to do some big *things*. It has to make flesh, blood, bone and muscle and supply boundless Energy. **Remember, the boy of today is the man of *tomorrow*.**

Don't injure him physically and mentally with indigestible meats, pastries, rich puddings, etc., that *act* as a drain on his nervous energy.

But feed him plenty of

EGG-O-SEE 10¢

all there is in wheat—and he'll be your heart's joy—strong, healthy, bright, smart and quick at his studies.

You won't have to coax him to eat it either Mother, for its delicious rich flavor when eaten with cream and sugar is just what he craves most for.

Egg-O-See keeps the blood cool and is the ideal summer *food*.

Give him some tomorrow—"there won't be no leavin's."

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